

**RULE 219**

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

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

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to identify equipment, processes, or operations that emit small amounts of air contaminants that shall not require written permits, unless such equipment, process or operation is subject to subdivision (e) – Exceptions. Certain equipment, processes, or operations that do not require written permits may be subject to Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II.

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to owners or operators of the equipment, processes, or operations listed in subdivision (d).

(c) Definitions

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

(1) AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any business occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to:

(A) Growing of crops; or

(B) Conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.

(2) AGRICULTURAL WASTE means any unwanted or unsalable plant materials produced wholly from Agricultural Operations. 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.

(3) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, carbonizer, 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.

~~(4)~~(4) 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.

(5) 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.

~~(2)~~(6) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per liter of material} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

- 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

~~(3)~~(7) 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 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

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

~~(4)~~(9) 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)~~(10) 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)~~(11) PURCHASED QUALITY NATURAL GAS – Natural gas that meets the quality and specification of natural gas supplied by the local gas utility.

~~(7)~~(12) 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.

(13) 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.

(14) 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.

(d) The following equipment, processes, or operations do not require a written permit:

(1) Mobile Equipment

This paragraph does not apply to air contaminant emitting equipment that are mounted and operated on motor vehicles, marine vessels, mobile hazardous material treatment systems, or mobile day tankers.

- (d) (1) (A) Motor vehicle or vehicle as defined by the California Vehicle Code as it exists on April 7, 2023.
- (B) Marine vessel as defined by Health and Safety Code Section 39037.1 as it exists on April 7, 2023.
- (C) A motor vehicle or a marine vessel that uses one internal combustion engine to propel the motor vehicle or marine vessel, and the same engine to operate other equipment mounted on the motor vehicle or marine vessel.
- (D) Equipment that is mounted on a vehicle, motor vehicle or marine vessel if such equipment does not emit air contaminants.
- (E) Asphalt pavement heaters (which are any mobile equipment used for the purposes of road maintenance and new road construction). Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (F) Mobile day tankers that only carry fuel oil with an organic vapor pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F).
  
- (2) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment
  - (A) Internal combustion engines that:
    - (i) Have a manufacturer's rating of 50 brake horsepower or less; or
    - (ii) Are 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 and:
      - (A) Have a manufacturer's rating of 100 brake horsepower or less; and
      - (B) Are fired exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), or any combination thereof. Rule 222 may be applicable to internal combustion engines exempt pursuant to clause (d)(2)(A)(ii).
  - (B) Stationary gas turbine engines including micro-turbines, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 3,500,000 British thermal units (Btu) per hour or less, provided that:
    - (i) The cumulative power output of all such engines at a facility is less than two megawatts; and
    - (ii) The engines were certified at the time of manufacture

with the California Air Resources Board or were in operation prior to May 3, 2013.

Rule 222 may be applicable.

- (C) Boilers, process heaters, or any combustion equipment with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour (gross) or less and are equipped to be heated exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof. Rule 222 may be applicable for boilers, steam generators, or process heaters with rated heat input capacities from 1,000,000 up to and including 2,000,000 Btu per hour. This exemption does not apply to:
- (i) Internal combustion engines;
  - (ii) Turbines; or
  - (iii) Boilers, process heaters, or any combustion equipment whenever there are emissions other than products of fuel combustion, except for food ovens with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu/hour or less, that are fired exclusively on natural gas and where the process VOC emissions are less than one pound per day. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (D) Diesel fueled boilers with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, are fueled exclusively with diesel #2 fuel, and are located more than 4,000 feet above sea level or more than 15 miles offshore from the mainland, and where the maximum Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day and uses less than 50 gallons of fuel per day, and have been in operation prior to May 3, 2013. This exemption does not apply whenever there are emissions other than products of combustion. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (E) Portable diesel fueled heaters, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 250,000 Btu per hour or less, and that are equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on diesel fuel only. Rule 222 may be applicable.

- (d) (2) (F) Power pressure washers and hot water or steam washers and cleaners, that are equipped with a heater or burner that is designed to be fired on diesel fuel, has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 550,000 Btu per hour or less, is equipped with non-resettable chronometer, and the maximum NOx emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day and uses no more than 50 gallons of fuel per day. This exemption does not apply to internal combustion engines or turbines. Rule 222 may be applicable.
  - (G) Fuel cells, which produce electricity in an electro-chemical reaction and use phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane, or solid oxide technologies; and associated heating equipment, provided the heating equipment:
    - (i) Does not use a combustion source; or
    - (ii) Is fueled exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof, including heaters that have a rated maximum heat input capacity of greater than 2,000,000 Btu per hour, provided that the supplemental heat used is 90,000 therms per year or less. Rule 222 may be applicable.
  - (H) Test cells and test stands used for testing burners or internal combustion engines provided that the equipment uses less than 800 gallons of diesel fuel and 3,500 gallons of gasoline fuel per year, or uses other fuels with equivalent or less emissions.
  - (I) Internal combustion engines used exclusively for training at educational institutions.
  - (J) Portable combustion equipment, pursuant to paragraph (d)(18) – Registered Equipment.
- (3) Structures and Equipment - General
- (A) Structural changes which cannot change the quality, nature or quantity of air contaminant emissions.
  - (B) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.
  - (C) Replacement of identical equipment, as defined in Rule 301 - Permitting and Associated Fees, at a facility that is not a federal major source, as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 or 52.21 as these

regulations exist on April 7, 2023, where a permit to operate had previously been granted for such equipment, except seals for external or internal floating roof storage tanks.

- (d) (3) (D) Routine maintenance, repair or replacement of a part of any equipment at a facility that is a federal major source, as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 or 52.21 as these regulations exist on April 7, 2023, where a permit to operate had previously been issued for such equipment, based on U.S. EPA guidance in determining routine maintenance, repair, or replacement.
- (E) 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 – Organic Liquid Storage.
- (F) 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.
- (G) Laboratory testing and quality control testing equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment. Laboratory testing equipment does not include engine test stands or test cells unless such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(H).
- (H) Non-production bench scale research equipment, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (I) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment not requiring a written permit.
- (J) Vacuum-cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
- (K) Hoods, stacks, or ventilators.
- (L) Passive and intermittently operated active venting systems used at and around residential structures to prevent the accumulation of naturally occurring methane and associated gases in enclosed spaces.
- (M) Sub-slab ventilation systems including associated air pollution control equipment with an aggregate flow rate of less than 200

standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) where vacuum suction pits do not penetrate more than 18 inches below the bottom of the slab, provided the inlet total organic compounds concentration does not exceed 15 ppmv, measured as hexane, and provided the ventilation system is connected to air pollution control equipment consisting of a carbon adsorber sized to handle at least 200 scfm, or equivalent air pollution control.

- (d) (4) Utility Equipment -General
- (A) 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 also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
  - (B) Refrigeration units except those used as or in conjunction with air pollution control equipment.
  - (C) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds that are not used for evaporative cooling of process water or used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers, and in which no chromium compounds are contained, including:
    - (i) Cooling towers used for comfort cooling; and
    - (ii) Industrial cooling towers located in a chemical plant, refinery or other industrial facility. Rule 222 may be applicable.
  - (D) Equipment used exclusively to generate ozone and associated ozone destruction equipment for the treatment of cooling tower water or for water treatment processes.
  - (E) Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
  - (F) Equipment used exclusively for space heating provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
  - (G) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold Purchased Quality Natural Gas, provided any internal combustion engine is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(A).

- (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).

- (d) (5) (Q) 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, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment, provided such kilns are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
  - (R) Shell-core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.
  - (S) Furnaces used exclusively for melting titanium materials in a closed evacuated chamber where no sweating or distilling is conducted, provided such furnaces are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
  - (T) Vacuum metallizing chambers which are electrically heated or heated with equipment that is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D), and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment, provided the control equipment is equipped with a mist eliminator or the vacuum pump used with control equipment demonstrates operation with no visible emissions from the vacuum exhaust.
  - (U) Notwithstanding the exemptions in subparagraph (d)(5)(L), equipment existing as of May 5, 2017 that qualifies for the exemption in subparagraph (d)(5)(L), that is an integral part of an operation requiring a written permit shall continue to be exempt, provided the equipment is identified, described in detail and submitted for inclusion into the permit equipment description with any associated application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. Equipment described in this subparagraph includes, but is not limited to, quench tanks that are part of a heat treating operation.
- (6) Abrasive Blasting Equipment
- (A) Blast cleaning cabinets in which a suspension of abrasive in water is used and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
  - (B) Manually operated abrasive blast cabinets, vented to a dust filter with at least 90 percent overall control efficiency (capture and collection efficiency) where the total internal volume of the blast section is 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less, and the dust filter venting such equipment.

- (d) (6) (C) Enclosed equipment used exclusively for shot blast removal of flashing from rubber and plastics at sub-zero temperatures and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (D) Shot peening operations using a flywheel, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (E) Portable sand/water blaster equipment and associated internal combustion engine provided the water in the mixture is maintained at 66 percent or more by volume during operation of such equipment, provided the internal combustion engine is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(A).
  
- (7) Mechanical Equipment
  - (A) 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 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 such equipment. This exemption does not include asphalt pavement grinders or portable asphalt recycling equipment.
  - (B) Equipment used exclusively for shredding wood, or extruding, handling, or storing wood chips, sawdust, or wood shavings and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided the source of the wood does not include wood that is painted, or treated for exterior exposure, or wood that is comingled with other construction and demolition materials. This exemption does not include:
    - (i) Internal combustion engines over 50 brake horsepower that are used to supply power to the equipment in subparagraph (d)(7)(B); or
    - (ii) The shredding, extruding, handling or storage of any organic waste material generated from gardening, agricultural, or landscaping activities including, but not limited to, leaves, grass clippings, tree and shrub trimmings and plant remains.

- (d) (7) (C) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind, coatings or molding compounds, where all materials charged are in paste form.
  - (D) Equipment used for separation or segregation of plastic materials intended for recycling, provided there is no mechanical cutting, shredding or grinding, and where no odors are emitted.
- (8) Printing and Reproduction Equipment
- (A) Graphic arts operations including printing, coating and/or laminating equipment, and associated dryers and curing equipment, and the associated air pollution control equipment, provided such dryers and curing equipment are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C), and the air pollution control equipment is not required for source specific rule compliance, and provided that:
    - (i) The uncontrolled VOC emissions from such equipment (including clean-up) are three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;
    - (ii) The total quantity of plastisol type inks, coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is six gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
    - (iii) The total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) inks, coatings, and adhesives, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is six gallons per day or less, or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
    - (iv) The total quantity of inks, coatings and adhesives not specified in clauses (d)(8)(A)(ii) or (d)(8)(A)(iii) above, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is two gallons per day or less or 44 gallons per calendar month or less; or
    - (v) All inks, coatings and adhesives, fountain solutions, and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC

emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year. Rule 222 may be applicable.

If a combination of the inks, coatings, and adhesives identified in clauses (d)(8)(A)(ii), (d)(8)(A)(iii), and/or (d)(8)(A)(iv) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in clauses (d)(8)(A)(i) or (d)(8)(A)(v), or the total usage of inks, coatings, adhesives, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in clauses (d)(8)(A)(ii), (d)(8)(A)(iii), or (d)(8)(A)(iv). For exemptions based on usage, solvent based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in clause (d)(8)(A)(iv).

- (d) (8) (B) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized by radiant energy and the control equipment exclusively venting such equipment, excluding wet gate printing utilizing perchloroethylene, and its associated control equipment.
  - (C) Lithographic printing equipment which uses laser printing.
  - (D) Printing equipment used exclusively for training and non-production at educational institutions.
  - (E) Flexographic plate making and associated processing equipment.
  - (F) Corona treating equipment and the associated air pollution control equipment used for surface treatment in printing, laminating and coating operations.
  - (G) Hand application of materials used in printing operations including but not limited to the use of squeegees, screens, stamps, stencils, any hand tools, and the associated air pollution control equipment used to exclusively vent the hand application of materials in printing operations, unless such air pollution control equipment is required for source specific rule compliance.
  - (H) The addition of UV/EB/LED curing technology, or other curing or drying technology, to an existing permitted graphics arts equipment or operation if:
    - (i) The equipment remains consistent with the description in the existing Permit to Operate, excluding the addition of curing

- or drying equipment operated exclusively using electrical power;
- (d) (8) (H) (ii) The equipment complies with the conditions specified in the existing Permit to Operate;
- (iii) There is no physical change to the configuration of the existing air pollution control equipment associated with the equipment or operation;
- (iv) There is no physical change to the configuration of an existing permanent total enclosure associated with the equipment or operation;
- (v) All inks, coatings, solvents, or other materials associated with the technology do not contain any toxic air contaminants pursuant to Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, as listed on the Safety Data Sheet, except as allowed under the existing Permit to Operate; and
- (vi) All inks, coatings and adhesives, fountain solutions, and VOC containing solvents associated with the technology (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents associated with the technology contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less.
- (9) Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Food Processing and Preparation Equipment
- (A) Smokehouses for preparing food in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed two square meters (21.5 square feet) and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
- (B) Smokehouses exclusively using liquid smoke, and which are completely enclosed with no vents to either a control device or the atmosphere.
- (C) Confection cookers where products are edible and intended for human consumption, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).

- (d) (9) (D) 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 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (E) Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption. Rule 222 may apply to commercial charbroilers and associated air pollution control equipment at eating establishments.
- (F) Equipment used to convey or process materials in bakeries, or used to produce noodles, macaroni, pasta, food mixes, and drink mixes where the products are edible and intended for human consumption and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided that the facility uses less than one gallon per day or 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents and the equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).  
This exemption does not include storage bins located outside buildings.
- (G) Cooking kettles where the entire product in the kettle is edible and intended for human consumption. This exemption does not include deep frying equipment used in facilities other than eating establishments.
- (H) Coffee roasting equipment with a maximum batch capacity of 15 kilograms or less, and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
- (I) Equipment used exclusively for tableting, or packaging vitamins, or coating vitamins, herbs, or dietary supplements and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided that the equipment uses waterborne solutions that contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, or the facility uses less than one gallon per day or 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents.
- (J) Equipment used exclusively for tableting or packaging pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, or coating pharmaceutical tablets and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided that the equipment uses waterborne solutions that contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, or the facility uses

less than one gallon per day or 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents.

- (d) (9) (K) Modified atmosphere food packaging equipment using mixture of gases of that contain no more than 0.4 percent carbon monoxide by volume.
- (L) Charbroilers, barbecue grills, and other underfired grills fired on solid or gaseous fuels used in residential units, provided the equipment is only used by the owner or occupant of such dwelling for non-commercial purposes.
- (M) Equipment used to brew beer for human consumption at breweries that produce less than 1,000,000 gallons of beer per calendar year and associated cleaning equipment, provided all equipment used in the manufacturing operation is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C), and the cleaning equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (d)(15). This exemption does not apply to boilers.
- (N) Equipment used to manufacture dehydrated meat for human or pet consumption, provided:
- (i) The dehydrating oven is either electric or has a maximum rated heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu/hour or less and is fired exclusively on natural gas;
  - (ii) The operating temperature for the dehydrating oven is less than 190 degrees Fahrenheit; and
  - (iii) The non-combustion VOC and particulate matter (PM) emissions, including emissions from materials used for cleaning, are each one pound per day or less.
- (O) Food ovens with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 325,000 Btu/hour or less, that are fired exclusively on natural gas. This exemption does not apply to food ovens used to bake uncooked yeast-containing products.
- (10) Plastics, Composite, and Rubber Processing Equipment
- (A) 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 the control equipment is used exclusively to vent these presses or molds.

- (d) (10) (B) 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.
- (C) Ovens used exclusively for the forming of plastics or composite products, where no foam forming or expanding process is involved, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (D) Equipment used exclusively for softening or annealing plastics, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D). This exemption does not include equipment used for recycling of expanded polystyrene.
- (E) Extrusion equipment used exclusively for extruding rubber products or plastics where no organic plasticizer is present, or for pelletizing polystyrene foam scrap. This exemption does not apply to equipment used to extrude or to pelletize acrylics, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, and their copolymers.
- (F) Injection or blow molding equipment for rubber or plastics where no blowing agent is used, or where only compressed air, water or carbon dioxide is used as a blowing agent, and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (G) Mixers, roll mills and calendars for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no VOC containing solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (H) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed-mold curing process, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (I) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic materials, provided they are not in powder form and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
- (J) Hot wire cutting of expanded polystyrene foam and woven polyester film.
- (K) Photocurable stereolithography equipment and associated post curing equipment.
- (L) Laser sintering equipment used exclusively for the sintering of nylon or plastic powders and the control equipment used exclusively

to vent such equipment, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).

- (d) (10) (M) Roller to roller coating systems that create three-dimensional images provided:
- (i) The VOC emissions from such equipment (including cleanup) are three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;
  - (ii) The coatings contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less provided that the coating used on such equipment is 12 gallons per day or less or 264 gallons per calendar month or less; or
  - (iii) The coatings contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and all cleanup solvents used contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (11) Mixing, Blending, and Packaging Equipment
- (A) Batch mixers, which have a maximum capacity of 55 gallons or less (7.35 cubic feet) and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment, and the associated filling equipment.
  - (B) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending materials, and the associated filling equipment, provided no VOC containing solvents are used and no materials in powder form are added.
  - (C) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending materials to make water emulsions of asphalt, grease, oils, or waxes where no materials in powder or fiber form are added.
  - (D) Equipment used to blend, grind, mix, or thin liquids to which powders may be added, with a capacity of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less, where no supplemental heat is added and no ingredient charged (excluding water) exceeds 135 °F and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
  - (E) Cosmetics filling stations where the filling equipment is hard piped to the cosmetics mixer and the holding tank feeding the filling equipment provided the mixer and holding tank are also exempt under this rule.

- (d) (11) (F) Concrete mixers, with a rated working capacity of one cubic yard or less and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
  - (G) Equipment used exclusively for packaging lubricants or greases.
  - (H) Equipment used exclusively for packaging sodium hypochlorite-based household cleaning or sodium hypochlorite-based pool products and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
  - (I) Foam packaging equipment using 20 gallons per day or less or 440 gallons per calendar month or less of liquid foam material or containing 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less.
- (12) Coating and Adhesive Process/Equipment
- (A) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects with oils, melted waxes or greases which contain no VOC containing materials, including diluents or thinners.
  - (B) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects by dipping in waxes or natural and synthetic resins which contain no VOC containing materials including, diluents or thinners.
  - (C) Batch ovens with 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less internal volume where no melting occurs, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C). This exemption does not include ovens used to cure vinyl plastisols or debond brake shoes.
  - (D) 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 also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
  - (E) Spray coating equipment operated within control enclosures.
  - (F) Coating or adhesive application or laminating equipment such as air, airless, air-assisted airless, high volume low pressure (HVLP), air brushes, electrostatic spray equipment, roller coaters, dip coaters, vacuum coaters, flow coaters and spray machines provided that:
    - (i) The VOC emissions from such equipment (including clean-up) are three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;

- (d) (12) (F) (ii) The total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) coatings, adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such operations is six gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (iii) The total quantity of organic solvent based coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (iv) The total quantity of water reducible or waterborne coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is three gallons per day or less or 66 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (v) The total quantity of polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (vi) All coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year. Rule 222 may be applicable.

If combination of the coatings, adhesives and polyester resin and gel coat type materials identified in clauses (d)(12)(F)(ii), (d)(12)(F)(iii), (d)(12)(F)(iv), and/or (d)(12)(F)(v) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in clauses (d)(12)(F)(i) or (d)(12)(F)(vi), or the total usage of coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in clauses (d)(12)(F)(ii), (d)(12)(F)(iii), (d)(12)(F)(iv), or (d)(12)(F)(v). For exemptions based on usage, solvent-based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in clauses (d)(12)(F)(iii) and (d)(12)(F)(iv), respectively.

- (d) (12) (G) Spray coating and associated drying equipment and control enclosures, used exclusively for educational purposes in educational institutions.
- (H) Control enclosures with an internal volume of 27 cubic feet or less, provided that aerosol cans, air brushes, or hand applications are used exclusively.
- (I) Portable coating equipment and pavement stripers used exclusively for the application of architectural coatings, and associated internal combustion engines provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) or subparagraph (d)(2)(A), and provided no supplemental heat is added during pavement striping operations.
- (J) Hand application of resins, adhesives, dyes, and coatings using devices such as brushes, daubers, rollers, and trowels.
- (K) Drying equipment such as flash-off ovens, drying ovens, or curing ovens associated with coating or adhesive application, or laminating equipment provided the drying equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C), and provided that:
- (i) The total quantity of VOC emissions from all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;
  - (ii) The total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) coatings and adhesives, and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is six gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
  - (iii) The total quantity of solvent based coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less;
  - (iv) The total quantity of water reducible or waterborne coating and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents

- (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is three gallons per day or less or 66 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (v) The total quantity of polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating, adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
  - (vi) All coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year. Rule 222 may be applicable.

If a combination of the coatings, adhesives and polyester resin and gel coat type materials identified in clauses (d)(12)(K)(ii), (d)(12)(K)(iii), (d)(12)(K)(iv), and/or (d)(12)(K)(v) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in clauses (d)(12)(K)(i) or (d)(12)(K)(vi), or the total usage of coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in clauses (d)(12)(K)(ii), (d)(12)(K)(iii), (d)(12)(K)(iv), or (d)(12)(K)(v) . For exemptions based on usage, solvent-based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in clauses (d)(12)(K)(iii) and (d)(12)(K)(iv), respectively.

- (L) The addition of UV/EB/LED curing technology, or other curing or drying technology, to an existing permitted coating equipment or operation if:
  - (i) The equipment remains consistent with the description in the existing Permit to Operate, excluding the addition of curing or drying equipment operated exclusively using electrical power;

- (ii) The equipment complies with the conditions specified in the existing Permit to Operate;
  - (iii) There is no physical change to the configuration of the existing air pollution control equipment associated with the equipment or operation;
  - (iv) There is no physical change to the configuration of an existing permanent total enclosure associated with the equipment or operation;
  - (v) All coatings, solvents, or other materials associated with the technology do not contain any toxic air contaminants pursuant to Rule 1401, as listed on the Safety Data Sheet, except as allowed under the existing Permit to Operate; and
  - (vi) All coatings, solvents, or other materials associated with the technology (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents associated with the technology contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less.
- (13) Storage and Transfer Equipment
- (A) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fresh, commercial or purer grades of:
    - (i) Sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less, by weight;
    - (ii) Nitric acid with an acid strength of 70 percent or less, by weight; or
    - (iii) Water based solutions of salts or sodium hydroxide.
  - (B) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or transfer of liquefied gases, not including:
    - (i) LPG with a capacity of greater than 10,000 pounds;
    - (ii) Hydrogen fluoride with a capacity of greater than 100 pounds; or
    - (iii) Anhydrous ammonia with a capacity of greater than 500 pounds.
  - (C) Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) per day of unheated VOC containing materials, with an initial boiling point of 150 °C (302 °F) or greater, or with an

- organic vapor pressure of five mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F).
- (d) (13) (D) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or dispensing of unheated VOC containing materials with an initial boiling point of 150 °C (302 °F) or greater, or with an organic vapor pressure of five 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).
- (E) Equipment used exclusively for transferring VOC containing liquids, materials containing VOCs, or compressed gases into containers with a capacity of less than 225 liters (60 gallons). This exemption does not include 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.
- (F) 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.
- (G) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of refined lubricating or hydraulic oils and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (H) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of crankcase drainage oil and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (I) Equipment used exclusively for VOC containing liquid storage or transfer to and from such storage, with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons); or equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) and associated transfer and control equipment used exclusively for such equipment. Rule 222 may be applicable for equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants. This exemption does not include asphalt. In addition, this exemption does not apply to a group of more than one VOC-containing liquid or odorant tank where a single product is stored, where the combined storage capacity of all tanks exceeds 950 liters (251 gallons), and where the tanks are mounted on a shared mobile platform and stored at a facility.

- (d) (13) (J) A retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 10 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable fuel container with a capacity up to 6.6 gallons of gasoline.
- (K) A non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 120 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable fuel container with a capacity up to 6.6 gallons of gasoline.
- (L) 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.
- (M) Equipment, including tar pots (or tar kettles), used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity of less than 600 liters (159 gallons); or equipment, including tar pots (or tar kettles), used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity of no more than 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons), if such equipment is equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (N) Pumps used exclusively for pipeline transfer of liquids.
- (O) Equipment used exclusively for the unheated underground storage of organic liquids with a vapor pressure of 77.5 mm Hg (1.5 psi) absolute or less at actual storage conditions with a capacity of 23,000 liters (6,077 gallons) or less, and equipment used exclusively for the transfer to or from such storage of organic liquids.
- (P) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or transfer of an asphalt-water emulsion heated to 150 °F or less.
- (Q) Liquid fuel storage tanks piped exclusively to emergency internal combustion engine-generators, turbines or pump drivers.
- (R) Bins used for temporary storage and transport of material with a capacity of 2,080 liters (550 gallons) or less.
- (S) Equipment used for material storage where no venting occurs during filling or normal use.
- (T) Equipment used exclusively for storage, blending, and/or transfer of water emulsion intermediates and products, including latex, with a

- VOC content of five percent by volume or less, or a VOC composite partial pressure of five mm Hg (0.1 psi) or less at 20 °C (68 °F).
- (d) (13) (U) Equipment used exclusively for storage and/or transfer of sodium hypochlorite solution.
- (V) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of VOC containing materials which are stored at a temperature at least 130 °C (234 °F) below its initial boiling point, or have an organic vapor pressure of five mm Hg (0.1 psia) absolute or less at the actual storage temperature. If the stored material is heated, the owner or operator shall install and maintain a device to measure the temperature of the stored VOC containing material to qualify for this exemption. This exemption does not include liquid fuel storage greater than 160,400 liters (40,000 gallons), asphalt storage, or coal tar pitch storage.
- (W) Stationary equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer organic compounds that do not contain VOCs.
- (X) Unheated equipment including the associated control equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fluorosilicic acid at a concentration of 30 percent or less by weight and a vapor pressure of 24 mm Hg or less at 77 °F (25 °C). The hydrofluoric acid concentration within the fluorosilicic acid solution shall not exceed one percent by weight.
- (Y) Equipment, including asphalt day tankers, used exclusively for storing, holding, melting, and transferring asphalt or coal tar pitch, that is mounted on a motor vehicle with a maximum holding capacity:
- (i) Less than 600 liters (159 gallons) [Rule 222 may be applicable]; or
- (ii) Less than or equal to 18,925 liters (5,000 gallons), provided the equipment in subparagraph (d)(13)(Y) is equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases only [Rule 222 may be applicable].
- (Z) Tanks for aqueous urea solutions with a capacity of 6,500 gallons or less. This exemption does not include tanks used for blending powdered urea and water. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (AA) Replacement of a pole float used to control emissions from slotted guidepoles in floating roof storage tanks with a pole sleeve or a pole

sleeve in combination with a flexible enclosure system. The exceptions provided in paragraph (e)(1) do not apply to equipment utilizing this provision for replacing equipment. In addition, this provision does not exempt such equipment from complying with any requirements or regulations listed in paragraph (e)(1), as those requirements may separately apply to the equipment.

- (d) (14) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Equipment
- (A) Well heads and well pumps. Rule 222 may be applicable.
  - (B) Crude oil and natural gas pipeline transfer pumps. Rule 222 may be applicable to natural gas pipeline transfer pumps.
  - (C) Gas, hydraulic, or pneumatic repressurizing equipment. Rule 222 may be applicable to natural gas repressurizing equipment.
  - (D) Equipment used exclusively as water boilers, water or hydrocarbon heaters, and/or closed heat transfer systems excluding steam generators used for oilfield steam injection, that:
    - (i) Have a maximum heat input rate of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less; and
    - (ii) Are fired exclusively with Purchased Quality Natural Gas, liquefied petroleum gas, Produced Gas which contains less than 10 ppm hydrogen sulfide, or any combination thereof.
  - (E) The following equipment used exclusively for Primary Recovery, and not associated with Community Lease Units:
    - (i) Gas separators and boots;
    - (ii) Initial receiving, gas dehydrating, storage, washing and Shipping Tanks with an individual capacity of 34,069 liters (9,000 gallons) or less;
    - (iii) Crude oil tank truck loading facilities (does not include a loading rack), and gas recovery systems exclusively serving tanks exempted under clause (d)(14)(E)(ii); or
    - (iv) Produced Gas dehydrating equipment.
  - (F) Gravity-type oil/water separators with a total air/liquid interfacial area of less than 45 square feet, separating oil with a specific gravity of 0.8251 or higher (40.0 API or lower).

## (15) Cleaning

The exemptions in paragraph (d)(15) do not include any equipment or operations regulated under Rule 1122 – Solvent Degreasers using solvents that are greater than five percent by weight, or 0.01 percent by weight for non-Rule 1122 equipment or operations, of perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, or any combination thereof, with either a capacity of more than 7.6 liters (two gallons) or designed as a solvent cleaning and drying machine regardless of size. In addition, the exemptions specified in this subdivision apply only if the equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D) of this rule.

- (d) (15) (A) The following solvent cleaning equipment and associated waste storage tanks, used exclusively to store the solutions drained from this equipment:
- (i) Unheated batch, provided:
    - (A) The volume of the solvent reservoir is one gallon or less; or
    - (B) The VOC emissions from the equipment are not more than three pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month.
  - (ii) Devices used for cleaning of equipment used for the application of inks, adhesives, and coatings provided:
    - (A) The volume of the device's solvent reservoir is five (5) gallons or less; or
    - (B) The VOC emissions from the equipment are not more than three pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month.
  - (iii) Remote reservoir cleaners with a maximum sink opening area of seven square feet or less, provided the solvent from the sink-like area immediately drains into an enclosed solvent container while the parts are being cleaned.
- (B) Vapor degreasers with an air/vapor interface surface area of one square foot or less, provided such degreasers have an organic solvent loss of three gallons per day or less excluding water or 66 gallons per calendar month or less excluding water.
- (C) Cleaning equipment using materials with a VOC content of 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and associated dryers

exclusively serving these cleaners, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D). This exemption does not include equipment used for cleaning diesel particulate filters (DPFs) or associated control equipment used exclusively to vent equipment used for cleaning DPFs.

- (d) (15) (D) Hand application of solvents for cleaning purposes including, but not limited to, the use of rags, daubers, swabs, and squeeze bottles, and the associated air pollution control equipment used exclusively to vent such operations, unless the air pollution control equipment is required for source specific rule compliance.

(16) Miscellaneous Process Equipment

- (A) Equipment, including dryers used exclusively for dyeing, stripping, or bleaching of textiles and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment, provided:
- (i) No VOC containing materials, including diluents or thinners, are used, and
  - (ii) The equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (B) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided no VOC containing materials are used.
- (C) Equipment used exclusively to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen, or the rare gases from air, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(A), (d)(2)(B), (d)(2)(C), or (d)(2)(D).
- (D) Equipment used exclusively for surface preparation, including, but not limited to, paint stripping, pickling, desmutting, de-scaling, passivation, and/or deoxidation, and any water and associated rinse tanks and waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from the equipment, that exclusively uses any one or combination of the materials in clauses (d)(16)(D)(i) through (d)(16)(D)(viii). This exemption does not include any rectified, air sparged or heated tank that contains chromium, nickel, lead or cadmium. This exemption also does not include chemical milling or circuit board etching using ammonia-based etchants.

- (d) (16) (D) (i) Organic materials containing 50 grams or less of VOC per liter of material;
  - (ii) Formic acid, acetic acid, boric acid, citric acid, phosphoric acid, and sulfuric acids;
  - (iii) Hydrochloric acid in concentrations of 12 percent by weight or less;
  - (iv) Alkaline oxidizing agents;
  - (v) Hydrogen peroxide;
  - (vi) Salt solutions, except for air sparged, heated or rectified processes with salt solutions containing hexavalent chromium, chromates, dichromates, nickel, cadmium, or lead;
  - (vii) Sodium hydroxide, provided the process is not sparged or rectified; or
  - (viii) Nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, or hydrofluoric acid, provided that the equipment in which it is used has an open surface area of one square foot or less, is unheated, and produces no visible emissions.
- (E) Equipment used exclusively for the plating, stripping, or anodizing of metals as described in clauses (d)(16)(E)(i) through (d)(16)(E)(viii). This exemption does not include any rectified, air sparged or heated tank that contains chromium, nickel, lead or cadmium.
- (i) Electrolytic plating exclusively of brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, and precious metals;
  - (ii) Electroless nickel plating, provided that the process is not air sparged or heated, and no electrolytic reverse plating occurs;
  - (iii) Electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, and/or precious metals, provided no chromic, hydrochloric, nitric or sulfuric acid is used;
  - (iv) Non-electrolytic stripping of metals, provided the stripping solution is not sparged and does not contain nitric acid;
  - (v) Anodizing exclusively using sulfuric acid and/or boric acid with a total bath concentration of 20 percent acids or less by weight and using 10,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity;

- (vi) Anodizing exclusively using phosphoric acid with a bath concentration of 15 percent or less phosphoric acid by weight and using 20,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity; or
- (vii) Water and associated rinse tanks, and waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from equipment used for the plating, stripping, or anodizing of metals.
- (F) Closed loop solvent recovery systems used for recovery of waste solvent generated on-site using a refrigerated or liquid-cooled condenser, or an air-cooled condenser with a solvent reservoir capacity of less than 10 gallons.
- (G) Equipment used exclusively for manufacturing soap or detergent bars, including mixing tanks, roll mills, plidders, cutters, wrappers, where no heating, drying or chemical reactions occur.
- (H) Inert gas generators, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (I) Hammermills used exclusively to process aluminum and/or tin cans, and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (J) Paper shredding, and carpet and paper shearing, fabric brushing and sueding as well as associated conveying systems, baling equipment, and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment. This exemption does not include carpet and fabric recycling operations.
- (K) Chemical vapor type sterilization equipment where no ethylene oxide is used, and with a chamber volume of two cubic feet or less, used by healthcare facilities and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment. This exemption does not include equipment used for incineration.
- (L) Hot melt adhesive equipment.
- (M) Pyrotechnic equipment, special effects or fireworks paraphernalia equipment used for entertainment purposes, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (d)(2).
- (N) Ammunition or explosive testing equipment.
- (O) Fire extinguishing equipment using halons.

- (d) (16) (P) Industrial wastewater treatment equipment which only conducts 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 VOCs 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.
- (Q) Rental equipment operated by a lessee and which is not located more than 12 consecutive months at any one facility in the South Coast AQMD provided the owner of the equipment has a permit to operate issued by the South Coast AQMD and that the lessee complies with the terms and conditions of the permit to operate.
- (R) Industrial wastewater evaporators treating water generated from on-site processes only, where no VOCs and/or toxic materials are emitted, provided the equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (S) Foam application equipment using two-component polyurethane foam and the control equipment used exclusively to vent this equipment provided the blowing agent does not contain VOCs, chlorofluorocarbons, or methylene chloride.
- (T) Toner refilling and the associated control equipment.
- (U) Evaporators used at dry cleaning facilities to dispose of separator wastewater and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
- (V) Equipment used to recycle aerosol cans by puncturing the can in an enclosed system which is vented through an activated carbon filter. This exemption shall only apply to aerosol recycling systems where the aerosol can to be recycled was used as part of the operation at the facility or a facility under common ownership.
- (W) Notwithstanding the exemptions in paragraph (d)(16), equipment existing as of May 5, 2017 that is subject to the aforementioned exemptions and that is an integral part of an operation requiring a written permit shall continue to be exempt, provided the equipment is identified, described in detail, and submitted for inclusion into the permit equipment description with any associated application for

Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. Equipment described in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, rinse tanks, dye tanks and seal tanks that are part of a metal finishing operation, including but not limited to, plating, anodizing, and surface preparation.

- (d) (16) (X) Negative air machines and associated HEPA filtration systems that are primarily used to remove asbestos-laden air from isolated work areas at residential or commercial abatement projects, where the air is passed to the HEPA filtration system. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (17) Agricultural Sources
  - (A) Notwithstanding the exemption under this paragraph, any internal combustion engines, or gasoline transfer and dispensing equipment purchased or modified after July 7, 2006 that are not exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(A), (d)(2)(H), and (d)(13)(I) of this rule shall be subject to permit requirements. Rule 222 may be applicable.
  - (B) Emergency internal combustion engines at agricultural sources. Rule 222 may be applicable.
  - (C) Agricultural permit units at agricultural sources not subject to Title V with actual emissions less than the amounts listed in Table 1 below or based on the amounts representing one-half of any applicable emissions threshold for a major source in the applicable planning area in South Coast AQMD, whichever is lower.

**Table 1\***  
(Tons/Year)

Pollutant	South Coast Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin
VOC	5.0	5.0	50.0
NOx	5.0	5.0	50.0
SOx	35.0	35.0	50.0
CO	25.0	50.0	50.0
PM10	35.0	35.0	50.0
PM2.5	35.0	50.0	50.0
Single Hazardous Air Pollutant	5.0	5.0	5.0
Combination Hazardous Air Pollutants	12.5	12.5	12.5

\* Emissions of fugitive dust and emissions from soil amendments and fertilizers at agricultural sources are not to be counted when evaluating emissions for purposes of this paragraph.

Rule 222 may be applicable to internal combustion engines.

- (d) (17) (D) 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.
  - (E) Orchard heaters approved by the California Air Resources Board to produce no more than one gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material.
  - (F) Air Curtain Incinerators, Prescribed Fire Vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment operated by government agencies and/or their Contractors and not subject to Regulation XXX – Title V Permits that exclusively burn Agricultural Waste, Wood Waste, and Yard Waste. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (18) Registered Equipment
- (A) Any portable equipment, including any turbines qualified as military tactical support equipment under Health and Safety Code Section 41754 registered in accordance with the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) adopted pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 41750 *et seq* as they

exist on April 7, 2023.

- (B) PERP registered engines used in the Outer Continental Shelf(OCS) as defined in 40 CFR, Part 55 as it exists on April 7, 2023 [Rule 222 may be applicable], provided that:
  - (i) The owner or operator notifies the Executive Officer;
  - (ii) The equipment shall not reside at one location for more than 12 consecutive months; and
  - (iii) Notwithstanding the exemption applicability under Health and Safety Code Section 2451, as it exists on April 7, 2023, of the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) for engines operating in the OCS, any owner or operator using this permit exemption shall comply with PERP and with California Air Resources Board-issued registration requirements.
- (C) PERP registered equipment operated at a RECLAIM Facility shall be classified as a Major Source, Large Source or Process Units in accordance with Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SOx) Emissions subdivisions (c) and (d) for SOx emissions and Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) for NOx emissions for purposes of determining the applicable requirements for Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping (MRR). Use of RECLAIM MRR Protocols for Rule 219 equipment as specified in Rule 2011 (Rule 2011 Protocol, Appendix A, Chapter 3, Subsection F) and Rule 2012 (Rule 2012 Protocol, Appendix A, Chapter 4, Subsection F) is only allowed if the registered PERP equipment also qualifies for an exemption from permit requirements under a separate provision of this rule.
- (e) Exceptions  
Notwithstanding equipment identified in subdivision (d) of this rule, written permits are required pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2), and (e)(4):
  - (1) Equipment, process materials or air contaminants subject to:
    - (A) Regulation IX – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), except for internal combustion engines with a manufacturer’s rating of 50 brake horsepower or less;

- (B) Regulation X – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP - 40 CFR 61), except for internal combustion engines with a manufacturer’s rating of 50 brake horsepower or less; or
- (e) (C) Emission limitation requirements of either the state Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) or NESHAP - 40 CFR 63.
- (2) When the Executive Officer has determined that the provisions in subparagraphs (e)(2)(A) through (e)(2)(C) apply and written notification has been given to the owner or operator of the equipment, the equipment shall thereafter be subject to Rules 201 and 203 for non-RECLAIM sources, Rule 2006 for RECLAIM sources, and/or Regulation XXX – Title V Permits for facilities subject to Title V permitting requirements:
  - (A) The risk from uncontrolled emissions will be greater than identified in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), or paragraphs (d)(2) or (d)(3) in Rule 1401;
  - (B) The equipment may not operate in compliance with all applicable South Coast AQMD rules and regulations, including but not limited to Rule 402 – Nuisance; or
  - (C) The equipment or the air pollution control system venting the equipment has been modified, operated, or maintained in a manner that:
    - (i) Is inconsistent with the applicable exemption under any provisions of this rule; or
    - (ii) Results in otherwise preventable excess emissions that have been detected or observed by the Executive Officer.
- (3) If the Executive Officer determines the information to evaluate health risk is inadequate, or if additional information or review is required, upon written notification from the Executive Officer, the owner or operator shall, within 60 days of the written notification, submit (a) complete permit application(s) to demonstrate the equipment operates below the risk thresholds in subparagraph (e)(2)(A).
- (4) Equipment or control equipment subject to permitting requirements pursuant to Regulation XIV - Toxics and Other Non-criteria Pollutants.
- (f) Recordkeeping
  - (1) Any owner or operator claiming an exemption under any provision of this rule shall maintain documentation and/or calculations sufficient to demonstrate that the stated exemption provision, parameter, requirement or

limitation applies. Documentation may include, as applicable, but not be limited to:

- (f)
  - (1)
    - (A) VOC-containing material throughput and emissions;
    - (B) VOC content of each VOC-containing material, including:
      - (i) The Grams of VOC Per Liter of Regulated Product, Less Water and Exempt Compounds; and
      - (ii) The Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material, including water and exempt compounds;
    - (C) Hours of operation;
    - (D) Materials used or processed;
    - (E) Fuel type and usage;
    - (F) Throughput;
    - (G) Operating parameters;
    - (H) Manufacturer specifications;
    - (I) Rating plate; and
    - (J) Safety Data Sheets.
  - (2) All documentation and/or records pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) shall be maintained onsite for three years and made available to the Executive Officer upon request.
- (g) Test Methods
  - (1) All test methods used to verify the percentages, concentrations, vapor pressures, etc., shall be approved test methods as contained in South Coast AQMD's Test Method Manual or any methods approved by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
  - (2) In the absence of an approved method as identified in paragraph (g)(1), an owner or operator claiming an exemption using the VOC emission limits in subparagraphs (d)(8)(A), (d)(10)(M), (d)(12)(F), or (d)(12)(K) shall use VOC calculation procedures acceptable to the Executive Officer based on U.S. EPA guidance, including, but not limited to, calculation procedures using product formulation data.
- (h) Compliance Dates
  - (1) The owner or operator of equipment previously not requiring a permit pursuant to Rule 219 shall comply with Rule 203 within one year from the

date Rule 219 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.

- (h) (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (h)(1), effective July 5, 2017, an owner or operator submitting an application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate pursuant to Rules 201 or 203 shall comply with subparagraphs (d)(5)(U) and (d)(16)(W).