

## **REGULATION XIV. TITLE V OPERATING PERMITS**

(Adopted 1/18/94)

Regulation XIV shall take effect and be in force upon final approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as published in the Federal Register.

### **RULE 1401. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **(a) APPLICABILITY**

This regulation shall apply to any stationary source that is:

- (1) A major stationary source as defined in this regulation, or
- (2) Subject to a standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act or Regulation X, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), except as provided in Subsection (b)(1) of this rule, or
- (3) Subject to a standard, limitation or other requirement under section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act or Regulation XI, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), except as provided in Subsection (b)(1) of this rule, or
- (4) Subject to the acid rain provisions of Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act, or
- (5) A solid waste incineration unit required to obtain a permit pursuant to Section 129(e) of the federal Clean Air Act, or

Terms and conditions of permits imposed pursuant to this regulation may be incorporated into permits to operate for emission units or for a group or groups of emission units at the stationary source. Terms and conditions imposed pursuant to this regulation that are applicable to more than one emission unit at the stationary source may, if appropriate, be incorporated into individual permits to operate by reference or through a common attachment.

Applicability of or exemption from this regulation does not constitute applicability of or exemption from any other provisions of these Rules and Regulations.

#### **(b) EXEMPTIONS**

The provisions of Regulation XIV shall not apply to any of the following:

- (1) Emission units at stationary sources that are not major stationary sources, until November 15, 2000 except that the federal Environmental Protection Agency (federal EPA) may provides by regulation that any such source is required to have a permit under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act on an earlier date.

(2) Stationary sources, source categories or emission units that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart AAA, Residential Wood Heaters.

(3) Stationary sources, source categories, or emission units that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart M, Asbestos Demolition and Renovation.

(4) Insignificant emission units as specified in Rule 1411. This exemption shall not exclude the emissions from such insignificant emission units in determining the applicability of any provisions of this regulation or of Title V of the federal Clean Air Act to any stationary source. All emission units proposed for exemption pursuant to Rule 1411 shall be listed in any application for a permit to operate pursuant to this regulation.

(5) Stationary sources or emission units that would otherwise be subject to this regulation at the time of permit application, based on their potential to emit, may propose federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that limit the stationary source's potential to emit. Such new terms and conditions shall be incorporated into existing permits to operate issued pursuant to Rule 10 for emission units at the stationary source. New limitations imposed pursuant to this regulation shall be federally enforceable, shall be identified as such in the affected permits to operate and shall be subject to public notice and comment and a 45-day federal EPA review period before revised permits may be issued.

(6) A stationary source whose potential to emit has been limited pursuant to Rule 1401(b)(5) to levels below the threshold for application of this regulation shall not be subject to this regulation after revised permits to operate containing the new restrictions have been issued. Any such stationary source that subsequently proposes a modification that would make it subject to this regulation, or which becomes subject to this regulation again for any other reason, shall be required to obtain a permit to operate in the same manner and in the same time frames as would apply to any other stationary source affected by a rule change or proposing or implementing a modification that would make it subject to this regulation.

(7) Any stationary source specified in Section (a) of this rule, if the maximum actual annual emissions from the stationary source, excluding fugitive emissions to the extent excluded under the definition of "major stationary source" in this rule, during the five years preceding an application for permit, are not more than 75 percent of each annual emission threshold for applicability under this regulation.

**(c) DEFINITIONS**

For purposes of Regulation XIV, the following definitions shall apply.

(1) **"Abrasive Blast Cabinet"** means an enclosure used to contain abrasive media and which can only be entered through ports for gloved arms and hands when abrasive blasting is conducted.

(2) **"Actual Annual Emissions"** means emissions from any stationary source established according to information gathered by means of annual emission inventory and confirmed accurate by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(3) **"Administrative Amendment"** means changes to the terms and conditions of a permit, which has been granted pursuant to this regulation, not subject to the requirements for approval of minor or significant modifications. [See Rule 1410(i)]

(4) **"Affected Source (Acid Rain)"** means any emission unit that is subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.

(5) **"Aggrieved Person"** means any person, including a person or group representing the interest of the public in air quality, who alleges that the issuance of a Permit to Operate will infringe upon or deny such person's legal rights or the legal rights of the general public in respect to air quality.

(6) **"Air Contaminant(s)"** has the same meaning as air pollutant(s) and means any substance discharged, released, or otherwise propagated into the atmosphere and includes, but is not limited to, any combination of the following: volatile organic compounds, exempt compounds, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, gaseous sulfur compounds, carbon monoxide, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, and federal hazardous air pollutant, including hazardous air pollutants identified in the 1990 federal Clean Air Act Amendments, Title I, Section 112. Also included are Class I and Class II ozone depleting substances under Title VI of the federal Clean Air Act and any substance subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 of the Act (Hazardous Air Pollutants).

(7) **"Alternative Operating Scenario"** means each coordinated set of alternative operational parameters and permit conditions proposed by an operator in a permit application, and approved and implemented pursuant to this regulation.

(8) **"Appeared, Submitted Written Testimony, or Otherwise Participated"** means communicated specific substantive or procedural air pollution issues to the Air Pollution Control District (District) staff members who were responsible for permit to operate issuance, communicated with the Air Pollution Control Officer or his designee in the context of a formal public participation process, or testified before the Hearing Board in a formal proceeding. The term does not include mere expression of general interest or concern, or oral communication outside of a formal public forum, whether by telephone or otherwise, with District staff members who were not directly responsible for issuance of the permit to operate. A party may show that it has otherwise participated in a matter by contemporaneous written documentation, or by declaration under oath.

(9) **"Applicable Requirements"** means:

(i) all federally enforceable requirements applicable to a stationary source prior to issuance of a permit to operate;

(ii) any new federally enforceable requirements added to any permit to operate pursuant to this regulation; and

(iii) any other requirements which are necessary to implement or enforce requirements identified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, provided such requirements are explicitly identified as applicable requirements in a permit to operate issued or modified pursuant to this regulation.

(10) **"Architectural Surface Coating"** means any coating applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances coated onsite or in close proximity to the intended installed location, to mobile homes, to pavement, or to curbs.

(11) **"Complete Application"** means an application for which the applicant has provided all information required under Rule 1414(f), or an application deemed to be complete pursuant to Rule 1414(i)

(12) **"Contiguous Property"** means two or more parcels of land with a common boundary or separated solely by a public or private roadway or other public or private right-of-way. Non-adjoining parcels of land separated solely by bodies of water designated "navigable" by the U. S. Coast Guard shall not be considered contiguous properties.

(13) **"Emission Unit"** means any non-vehicular article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process or process line, which emit(s) or reduce(s) or may emit or reduce the emission of any air contaminant.

(14) **"Exempt Compound"** means any of the following:

Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)

Dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123)

2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)

Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)

Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

Dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b)

Chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b)

1,1,1,-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)

1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)

Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes  
Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations  
Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations  
Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only  
to carbon and fluorine  
Methylene chloride  
1,1,1-trichloroethane  
Trifluoromethane (HFC-23)  
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)  
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)  
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)  
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)  
Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)  
Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)  
Any other compound(s) listed as negligibly reactive by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(15) **"Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant"** means any air pollutant which is listed pursuant to Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act.

(16) **"Federal Non-Attainment Pollutant"** means any air pollutant for which San Diego County, or portion thereof, has been classified as exceeding a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) by the federal EPA.

(17) **"Federally Enforceable Requirement"** for purposes of this regulation, means all of the following as they apply to emission units at a stationary source. Requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the federal EPA through rule making at the time a permit to operate is issued, but which have future effective compliance dates, are federally enforceable requirements if listed below:

(i) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP), including any revisions approved or promulgated by the federal EPA through rule making under Title I of the federal Clean Air Act.

(ii) Any term or condition of an Authority to Construct issued pursuant to these rules and regulations which term or condition is imposed pursuant to any federally mandated new source review (NSR) or prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) regulation.

(iii) Any standard or other requirement under Sections 111 or 112 of the federal Clean Air Act Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS).

(iv) Any standard or other requirement of the Acid Rain Program under Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(v) Any requirements established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) of the federal Clean Air Act (enhanced monitoring and compliance certifications).

(vi) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration under Section 129 of the federal Clean Air Act.

(vii) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under Section 183(e) of the federal Clean Air Act.

(viii) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under Section 183(f) of the federal Clean Air Act.

(ix) Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under Section 328 of the federal Clean Air Act.

(x) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under of the federal Clean Air Act unless the Administrator of the federal EPA has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a permit to operate.

(xi) Any national ambient air quality standard or air quality increment or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the federal Clean Air Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the federal Clean Air Act.

(18) **"Federally Mandated New Source Review (NSR)"** means new source review that would be required using emission thresholds specified in federal law or in the approved State Implementation Plan (SIP), and does not include new source review that is required solely as a result of state law or these Rules and Regulations.

(19) **"Final Permit Action"** means a decision by the Air Pollution Control Officer to grant, deny or cancel an application for a permit to operate, modification or renewal; a failure by the Air Pollution Control Officer to take final permit action on an application within the time periods specified in this regulation; a decision by the Hearing Board altering a final permit action by the District; or a decision by the federal EPA to veto a

permit, or to modify, terminate or revoke a permit or to issue a permit that differs from the permit proposed for issuance by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(20) **"Fugitive Emissions"** means those quantifiable non-vehicular emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, flue, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

(21) **"Hearing Board"** means the Hearing Board of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County as authorized by the California Health and Safety Code.

(22) **"In-Scope Permit Actions"** means actions not inconsistent with applicable permit conditions, including alternative conditions under any approved alternative operating scenario during the period for which the operator has designated that scenario as applicable.

(23) **"Insignificant Unit"** means any of the equipment as specified in Rule 1411 and listed in Appendix A of this regulation.

(24) **"Major Stationary Source"** means any stationary source which has or will have after issuance of a permit to operate an aggregate potential to emit one or more air contaminants in amounts equal to or greater than any of the following emission rates:

(i) 25 tons per year of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen, unless the San Diego Air Basin is classified by the federal EPA as a serious ozone nonattainment area. In such case, the threshold shall be 50 tons per year of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen.

(ii) 100 tons per year of particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>).

(iii) 100 tons per year of carbon monoxide.

(iv) 10 tons per year of any federal hazardous air pollutant.

(v) 25 tons per year of any combination of federal hazardous air pollutants.

(vi) 0.6 tons per year of lead.

(vii) 40 tons per year of oxides of sulfur.

For purposes of determining whether a stationary source is a major stationary source, the fugitive emissions from the stationary source shall not be considered unless the stationary source belongs to one of the following categories of sources:

(A) coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(B) kraft pulp mills;

- (C) portland cement plants;
- (D) primary zinc smelters;
- (E) iron and steel mills;
- (F) primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- (G) primary copper smelters;
- (H) municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
- (I) hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- (J) petroleum refineries;
- (K) lime plants;
- (L) phosphate rock processing plants;
- (M) coke oven batteries;
- (N) sulfur recovery plants;
- (O) carbon black plants (furnace process);
- (P) primary lead smelters;
- (Q) fuel conversion plants;
- (R) sintering plants;
- (S) secondary metal production plants;
- (T) chemical process plants;
- (U) fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units (Btu) per hour head input;
- (V) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- (W) taconite ore processing plants;
- (X) glass fiber processing plants;
- (Y) charcoal production plants;
- (Z) fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units (Btu) per hour heat input; or
- (AA) all other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated under Sections 111 or 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category.

(25) **"Minor Modification"** means any modification that would not trigger federally mandated new source review. A modification shall not qualify as minor if the modification:

- (i) Causes a violation of any applicable requirement;



(ii) Involves significant relaxation to monitoring, record keeping, or reporting requirements;

(iii) Requires the establishment of, or requires a change in an existing federally mandated source-specific emission limitation or standard (e.g., a case-by-case determination of control requirements for federal hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act), or a federally mandated source-specific determination of ambient impacts on air quality, visibility or air quality increment);

(iv) Changes permit terms and conditions (e.g., a voluntary emissions cap) for which there is no applicable requirement(s), but which terms and conditions the source accepted in order to qualify as exempt under Section (b) of this rule; or

(v) Is a "modification" under any provision of Title I of the federal Clean Air Act, or results in an emissions increase that would trigger federally mandated new source review.

(26) **"Modification"** means any physical or operational change in any emission unit, or the addition of an emission unit at a stationary source, which would result in increased emissions of any air pollutant currently emitted, or emissions of air contaminants not previously emitted, except:

(i) Identical replacement in whole or in part of any emission unit at a stationary source, where a permit to operate has previously been granted for such emission unit, is not a modification.

(ii) The addition of an insignificant unit or units is not a modification.

(iii) The following changes shall not be considered modifications provided that such changes are not contrary to any permit conditions intended to limit emissions, to any emission limit established in the permit or implied by a permit condition, or to any applicable requirement of these Rules and Regulations:

(A) an increase in production rate and/or an increase in hours of operation;

(B) use of an alternate raw material;

(C) use of an alternate production method that reduces the generation of or allows for the reuse or recycling of wastes;

(D) actions pursuant to a temporary authorization issued under Subsection (b)(2) of Rule 1410 are not modifications for so long as the temporary authorization is effective, or

(E) relocation of equipment, designated as portable on the permit to operate, from one stationary source to another.

(27) **"National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)"** means maximum allowable ambient air concentrations for specified air contaminants and monitoring periods as established by the federal EPA.

(28) **"Non-Vehicular"** as used in this Regulation means the same as "non-vehicular sources" as defined in Section 39043 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(29) **"Organic Compound"** means the same as volatile organic compound.

(30) **"Organic Solvent"** means organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, extractants, or cleaning agents, or are reactants or products in manufacturing processes except materials which exhibit an initial boiling point of 450 °F (232 °C) or higher at 760 mm Hg, unless these materials are exposed to temperatures exceeding 200 °F (93.3 °C).

(31) **"Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)"** means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 microns as measured by an applicable reference test method or methods found in Article 2, Subchapter 8, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations Section 94100 et seq.

(32) **"Permit to Operate"** means authorization to operate an emission unit or combination of emission units as specified and issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer on a form or forms prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Unless otherwise specified, the term permit to operate refers to permits issued pursuant to this regulation.

(33) **"Permit"** means the same as permit to operate.

(34) **"Potential to Emit"** means the capacity of a stationary source to emit air pollutants, based on its physical and operational design, taking into consideration any federally enforceable requirements applicable to the source. Potential to emit includes fugitive emissions, except to the extent such emissions are excluded under the definition of "major stationary source" in this regulation.

(35) **"Quantifiable"** means that a reliable basis for calculating the amount, rate, nature and characteristics of an emission reduction can be established, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(36) **"Related Emission Units"** means emission units, where the operation of one emission unit is dependent upon, or affects the process or operation (which may include duration of operation) of another emission unit, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(37) **"Reopening of the Permit to Operate"** means reconsideration of a permit to operate or modification of a permit to operate as provided in Rule 1410(o).

(38) **"Responsible Official"** means any one of the following:

(i) For a corporation:

- (A) corporation president,
- (B) corporation secretary,
- (C) corporation treasurer,
- (D) corporation vice-president,
- (E) any other person who performs policy or decision-making functions for the corporation similar to (A), (B), (C) or (D), or
- (F) a duly authorized designated representative of any of the above persons if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(1) the facility employs more than 250 persons or has gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(2) the delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the permitting authority.

(ii) For a partnership or sole proprietorship:

- (A) a general partner, or
- (B) the proprietor, respectively.

(iii) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:

- (A) the principal executive officer, or
- (B) a ranking elected official.

For the purposes of this paragraph, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of the federal EPA).

(iv) For affected sources (Acid Rain):

(A) the designated representative for purposes of actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act or regulations promulgated thereunder, as they exist on January 18, 1994; and

(B) the designated representative for any other purposes under these rules and regulations or 40 CFR Part 70 as it exists on January 18, 1994.

(39) **"Section 502(b)(10) Change"** means a change, pursuant to Section 502(b)(10) of the federal Clean Air Act, that contravenes the express terms and conditions of a permit to operate, but which does not violate any applicable requirement or a federally enforceable permit term establishing monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting or compliance certification requirements.

(40) **"Significant Modification"** means any modification that is not an administrative amendment or a minor modification. Any relaxation of monitoring, reporting or recordkeeping requirements at a source required to have a permit to operate (e.g., a change from daily to monthly recordkeeping) shall be a significant modification, unless the change is based on a change in a rule or regulation that was made after notice to the federal EPA, and which is consistent with the federal Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(41) **"Source"** means any emission unit; any combination of emission units; any owner or operator of an emission unit, combination of emission units, or stationary source; or any applicant for a permit to operate for any emission unit, or combination of emission units.

(42) **"Stationary Source"** means an emission unit, or aggregation of emission units, which is located on the same or contiguous properties and which is under common ownership or entitlement to use. Stationary sources also include those emission units or aggregation of emission units located in the California Coastal Waters.

(43) **"Synthetic Minor Source"** means a source whose potential to emit has been limited by federally enforceable permit conditions pursuant to Rule 1401(b)(5) or (6).

(44) **"Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)"** means any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonates, and exempt compounds.

**RULE 1402 THROUGH 1409. RESERVED**

**RULE 1410. PERMITS REQUIRED**

**(a) APPLICATION SHIELD**

Any source that submits a timely and complete application for permit issuance or renewal under this regulation shall not be in violation of the requirement to have a permit to operate under this rule until the Air Pollution Control Officer takes final permit action on the permit application or the permit expires. This protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the permit application being determined to be complete or being deemed complete, the applicant fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

**(b) PERMIT TO OPERATE**

Except as provided in Section (a) above, no source subject to this regulation may operate after the time that it is required to submit a timely and complete application for a permit to operate until a permit to operate is issued.

**(1) Multiple Emission Unit Permits to Operate.** Nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall prohibit the Air Pollution Control Officer from grouping more than one emission unit under a single permit to operate, which will supersede any permits to operate previously issued to the affected emission units, provided the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that:

(i) Such units or groupings of units comply with the applicable requirements of these Rules and Regulations,

(ii) The units or grouping of units included under a single permit to operate are adequately and clearly described,

(iii) The applicability of particular conditions within such a permit to operate to one or more units is clearly specified, for all alternative operating scenarios applicable to the source, and

- (iv) All conditions of such a permit to operate are reasonably enforceable.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall group units into a single permit to operate if such a grouping is proposed by the applicant for a permit to operate, unless the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that such grouping will violate the conditions set forth above, or will not facilitate operational flexibility at the source, or will result in violation of any applicable requirement of these Rules and Regulations.

(2) **Temporary Authorizations, Duration.** A temporary authorization may be issued if the operator of a source subject to this regulation submits or proposes to submit an application for a permit to operate that will include permit terms and conditions that differ from the terms and conditions of the then applicable permits to operate for that source, and if the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the proposed new terms and conditions create a need for research and development, or additional testing or evaluation, before the proposed terms and conditions can be approved. A temporary authorization may also be issued to a source that is subject to this regulation to allow development, advancement and field testing of technology to meet pending and anticipated regulations or best available control technology (BACT) standards.

In no event shall a temporary authorization be issued unless the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that operation of the emission unit can be reasonably expected to comply with all applicable requirements of these Rules and Regulations. Furthermore in no event shall a temporary authorization be issued for a proposed change that would constitute a significant modification unless an application for such is submitted and evaluated in accordance with this regulation.

A temporary authorization issued pursuant to this regulation allows operation of the source in a manner inconsistent with any existing permits to operate, for the sole purpose of determining the ability of the source to operate in compliance with the proposed permit terms and conditions, anticipated regulation, or other applicable requirements.

Actions consistent with a temporary authorization issued pursuant to this regulation shall not be modifications for purposes of this regulation.

An application for a permit to operate shall not be found to be incomplete solely because research and development, testing or evaluation pursuant to a temporary authorization is determined to be necessary before a permit can be issued, and any source whose application for a permit to operate or modification is otherwise timely and complete shall have the benefit of the application shield set forth in Section (a) of this rule. Such shield shall not extend beyond the date failure to comply with any applicable requirement is discovered.

For temporary operations as described in this rule, any temporary authorization shall be issued with a delayed effective date as specified in Rule 1418(f).

A temporary authorization issued pursuant to this regulation may be extended during the period in which an application for a permit to operate or modification is under review, provided that (1) the temporary actions taken have shown that the proposed permit terms and conditions could be met; (2) the source is operating in compliance with the terms and conditions of the proposed permit; (3) the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that it is likely that the proposed terms and conditions will be approved; and (4) the federal EPA has been notified of the temporary authorization and the proposed permit terms and conditions and has not objected.

(3) **Availability and Effects of Appeals.** An owner or operator may appeal any permit action proposed by the Air Pollution Control Officer in response to an application for a permit to operate or modification. Appeals shall be made to the Hearing Board in accordance with Rule 1425, before the proposed permit action is noticed for public review and comment or before it is forwarded to the federal EPA and affected states for consideration. During the appeal period, the terms and conditions of any existing permits to operate shall remain applicable, unless modified by a temporary authorization pursuant to this regulation, or by a variance. A proposed permit to operate shall not be noticed for public review or forwarded to the federal EPA and affected states for review while any permit action or proposed permit action is being appealed before the Hearing Board. No final permit to operate shall be issued during this period or during the time for public review and comment and the federal EPA review set forth in Rule 1415. A temporary authorization for testing and/or evaluation as provided herein may be issued despite filing of an appeal pursuant to Rule 1425(b).

In the case of an appeal of any permit action for equipment proposed to be installed in conjunction with existing equipment operating under a permit to operate, to comply with new requirements of District Rules and Regulations or other applicable law, enforcement of the new requirements shall be deferred until the appeal is resolved. This paragraph applies only to any permit action taken before the effective date of the new requirements.

In the case of an appeal of any permit terms and conditions proposed to be deleted from or added to permits to operate, such permit actions and the enforcement thereof shall be deferred until the appeal is resolved.

(c) **POSTING OF PERMIT TO OPERATE**

A person who has been granted a valid permit to operate shall firmly affix such permit, a true copy of such permit, or other approved identification bearing the permit number upon the emission unit in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the emission unit is so constructed or operated that the permit to operate cannot be so placed, the permit shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within 25 feet of the emission unit, or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.

(d) **ALTERATION OF PERMIT**

A person shall not willfully deface, alter, forge, counterfeit or falsify any permit issued under these Rules and Regulations.

(e) **RESERVED**

(f) **EXISTING REQUIREMENTS**

The terms and conditions of permits to operate shall be maintained in the permit, except as provided in Rule 1420(b).

(g) **CONTROL EQUIPMENT**

Nothing in this rule shall be construed to authorize the Air Pollution Control Officer to require the use of machinery, devices or equipment of a particular type or design, if the required emission standard may be met by machinery, device, equipment, product or process changes otherwise available unless a regulation promulgated by the federal EPA and required to be enforced through this regulation specifies the use of specific machinery, device, equipment, product or process change.

(h) **RENEWAL OF PERMITS TO OPERATE**

Permits to operate shall be renewable every five years on a staggered schedule to be determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

In addition to this five year renewal the permit to operate will be subject to annual review in accordance with Rule 10(h) of these Rules and Regulations.

An application for renewal of a permit to operate issued must be submitted at least 12 months prior to permit expiration, on forms prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The application and any necessary certification of compliance must be submitted by a responsible official of the source.

Permits to operate may be renewed only upon:

(1) Submission of a complete application for permit, including required statements and certifications, as set forth in Rule 1414.

(2) Payment of appropriate renewal fees as prescribed in Rule 40.

(3) Annual submittal of a supplemental statement certified by a responsible official setting out the status of the source with respect to past and current compliance with substantive requirements of the existing permit to operate, as evidenced by monitoring or other compliance reports (including progress reports if any are required under an applicable schedule of compliance). This requirement may be limited in scope or may be waived by the Air Pollution Control Officer.



(4) Determination by the Air Pollution Control Officer that the source can be operated in compliance with the terms and conditions of the proposed renewed permit to operate, taking into account any compliance schedule that will be a part of that permit.

(5) Completion of a 30-day public comment period and a 45-day review period for the federal EPA.

(6) There being no objection to the renewal of the permit from the Administrator of the federal EPA. If the Administrator objects within the 45-day period, a permit shall not be renewed until the Administrator has withdrawn the objection.

(7) Inactive Status. Any person who holds a permit to operate as required by Rule 1410(b) and who desires to not operate or rent any emission unit for at least one-year after the expiration date of the permit may, prior to the expiration date of the permit, apply to the Air Pollution Control Officer for a revised permit indicating the equipment is to be maintained in an inactive status. A renewal permit in this case shall contain a condition prohibiting operation of the equipment. All such inactive status permits shall be renewable annually as well as every five years pursuant to this regulation.

The condition prohibiting operation of the equipment shall be removed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, notwithstanding Rule 1421, upon receipt of an application and payment of the appropriate renewal fees pursuant to these Rules and Regulations. At the same time, the permit will be modified and conditions added, as appropriate, to reflect any new requirements that have become applicable to the emission unit as a result of changes in these Rules and Regulations during the period the unit was inactive. Operation of equipment on inactive status without prior authorization from the District shall constitute a violation of Rules 1410(b), and 1421.

(i) **ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENTS.**

Administrative amendments are changes that an owner or operator of a source for which a permit has been granted pursuant to this regulation may make without being subject to the requirements of Sections (j) and (k) of this rule. These shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(1) Address changes that do not result in physical relocation of equipment.

(2) Correction of typographical errors and updates to information such as phone numbers.

(3) Incorporation of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or New Source Review (NSR) permits issued under federal EPA approved new source review and prevention of significant deterioration rules, provided that such permits issued after the effective date of this regulation have been issued under the procedures that provided for review by the federal EPA and affected states and, for significant modifications only, an opportunity for public review and comment .

In order to ensure that new source review and prevention of significant deterioration permit actions will qualify as administrative amendments, the operator of a source undergoing prevention of significant deterioration review or new source review may elect to provide for review by the federal EPA and affected states, and/or public review and comment, for any action that would otherwise be a modification under this regulation, even if such review or comment would not be required by any other provision of these Rules and Regulations.

(4) Any emission unit that is the subject of a permit to operate and which is transferred from one person to another shall not be operated until application is made to the Air Pollution Control Officer for a revised permit and such permit is issued. Such revisions shall be administrative amendments. The revision shall specify a date for the transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the prior and the new permittee. If such transfer is accompanied by modification of the emission unit, which modification is not exempt under this regulation, an application for permit modification shall be required.

Any permit or written authorization issued hereunder shall not be transferable, by operation of law or otherwise, from one piece of equipment to another.

(5) Any change to a permit to operate attributable solely to insignificant units as defined in Rule 1411.

Administrative amendments will be recorded by the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request from the applicant for such amendment, are not subject to any notice requirements of this Regulation unless otherwise specified in this Section, and may be implemented by the applicant upon filing of the application with the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Administrative amendments shall be reflected in the next application to renew the affected permit to operate.

**(j) MINOR MODIFICATIONS.**

The owner or operator of any emission unit that is the subject of a permit to operate may make changes in the operation and physical characteristics of the subject equipment if the changes qualify as a minor modification, and the following requirements are met:

(1) Minor modifications that do not also require new source review under these Rules and Regulations are subject to the following procedural requirements:

(i) The application may be approved with or without public notification, as requested by the applicant. Minor modifications approved without public

notification shall not be eligible for the permit shield provided by Rule 1410(p), even if a permit shield has been provided to the source.

(ii) The applicant may make the change as soon as a complete application is filed, except for changes involving federal hazardous air pollutants that are potentially significant. A change involving federal hazardous air pollutants is potentially significant if it would result in an emissions increase of eight or more tons per year of a federal hazardous air pollutant, or 20 or more tons per year of a combination of such pollutants, or a lesser increase or a change in the manner of discharge of federal hazardous air pollutants which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines within 30 days of notification to be potentially significant. For changes involving federal hazardous air pollutants that are potentially significant, the change may not be made until 60 days after the application is filed. If the Air Pollution Control Officer determines within this 60-day period that the proposed modification requires regulation pursuant to Rule 51, the Air Pollution Control Officer may specify prior to the expiration of the 60-day period that the proposed modification may not be implemented until review of the proposed modification by the Air Pollution Control Officer is completed.

(iii) The Air Pollution Control Officer must notify affected states and the federal EPA within five days of receipt of a complete application.

(iv) The application approval shall be subject to a 15-day period for comments or objection by the federal EPA.

(v) The Air Pollution Control Officer must act on an application within 90 days of receipt, or within 15 days of the expiration of the federal EPA's 15-day review period, whichever is later. An application for a minor modification shall remain pending until action is taken on the application, or the application is canceled or withdrawn.

(2) Minor modifications that will require new source review under these Rules and Regulations shall require notification of the federal EPA and affected states, if necessary. Only after such processing is completed shall the minor modification be incorporated into the permit to operate as an administrative amendment. The applicant may make changes that are minor modifications but which trigger new source review as soon as the Air Pollution Control Officer proposes approval of the change to the federal EPA but not sooner. An application for a minor modification of a permit to operate that requires consideration under the new source review rule shall remain pending during that period and until action is taken on the permit to operate application, or the permit to operate application is canceled or withdrawn.

(3) If a source implements a minor modification without waiting for final approval, and the modification is disapproved, the source shall be subject to enforcement action for operating outside the terms and conditions of its permits to operate while the proposed modification was under review, except for the period and to the extent that a variance was obtained and was applicable.

(4) An applicant seeking a minor modification under this regulation may simultaneously seek a temporary variance from the affected permit terms and conditions from the Hearing Board. If a variance is granted it shall become a part of the permit to operate for the source until final permit action is taken on the application for a minor modification. The variance shall expire by its terms and conditions, or when the application for a modification is approved or denied.

(5) Nothing in this Section (j) shall provide immunity from enforcement of any applicable requirement (whether the requirement arises under an applicable permit, these Rules and Regulations, or state or federal law), for operations that are not the subject of an application for a minor modification, or if the application for a minor modification is denied. Any variance issued for an action that was also the subject of an application for a minor modification shall be effective to prevent enforcement, to the extent and for so long as the variance is applicable.

**(k) SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION**

(1) **Procedures for Significant Modifications.** A modification that would be a significant modification under this regulation that is also subject to new source review shall first be processed under the new source review rules. This process shall include an opportunity for public review and comment, and notice and review by the federal EPA and affected states, whether or not such procedures would otherwise be required under the new source review rules. The procedures for review of applications that constitute significant modifications but that are not subject to new source review shall be consistent with procedural provisions of this Section (k). Permit terms and conditions approved through the new source review process shall be incorporated into the permit to operate as administrative amendments.

A person shall not make a significant modification as defined in these Rules and Regulations to any emission unit that is the subject of a permit to operate issued pursuant to this regulation unless such modification is authorized by the Air Pollution Control Officer and such modification is made a part of the permit to operate.

Any significant modification that is not subject to new source review shall be subject to all provisions of this regulation for initial permit to operate, including provisions for application, public notice and comment, review by affected states, and review by the federal EPA, as prescribed for initial permit issuance and five year permit renewal.

Applications for significant modifications shall remain pending until approved, canceled, or denied.

(2) **Action on Significant Modifications.** The Air Pollution Control Officer shall make every effort to act on a complete application for a significant modification

within six months of receipt but in no case shall action be taken more than 12 months from the date a complete application is received or an application is deemed complete.

(3) **Change of Location.** Any person who possesses a permit to operate any emission unit at a source that is subject to this regulation and desires to change the location of such emission unit shall first apply to the Air Pollution Control Officer for a significant modification to the permit to operate pursuant to this section. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any change of location for any portable emission unit provided such change will not violate a term or condition of the permit or cause or exacerbate violation of any national ambient air quality standard, air quality increment, or visibility requirement. Any change of location within a contiguous parcel of land in the possession of, or owned by, or recorded as the property of, the same person shall not be considered a change of location.

**(1) OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY: SECTION 502(b)(10) CHANGES**

The owner or operator of any emission unit that has a permit to operate may make changes in the operation and physical characteristics of the subject equipment, without seeking or receiving approval for a modification, provided such operational or physical changes:

(1) Are not "modifications" within the meaning of Section 111, Title I of the federal Clean Air Act, and

(2) Do not cause a violation of any applicable requirements, and

(3) Do not contravene federally enforceable requirements that are monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements, including requirements related to test methods, and

(4) Do not result in exceedance of emissions allowed under the permit, whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions, or implied by a specific permit term that has the effect of limiting emissions from one or more emission units at the source.

For each such change, notification shall be provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer at least 45 days prior to implementation of such operational or physical changes. This notice shall be in writing and must include a brief description of the change, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and a listing of any permit term or condition affected. The notice shall be attached to copies of affected permits to operate maintained by the source.

If the operator requests an affirmative determination by the Air Pollution Control Officer that the proposed change qualifies as a Section 502(b)(10) change, and agrees not to implement that change until a determination is made, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall make a

determination and notify the operator within 60 days of receipt of notice of the proposed change.

The permit shield if any provided pursuant to Section (p) of this rule, shall not be applicable to changes made pursuant to this Section (l). However, no enforcement action may be taken against a source that implements a change pursuant to this section, for violations of the permit terms and conditions identified as affected by the change to the extent those terms and conditions are necessarily affected, provided the change meets the requirements of this section.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may determine that a planned or implemented Section 502(b)(10) change does not meet the requirements of this section at any time. Any such determination must be in writing setting out the specific reason or reasons that the change does not qualify as a Section 502(b)(10) change. Any determination by the Air Pollution Control Officer that a proposed change is not a Section 502(b)(10) change may be appealed to the Hearing Board. If notice of an adverse determination is received by the operator from the Air Pollution Control Officer before the 45-day notice period has expired, the operator may not implement the proposed change, unless an appeal is taken to the Hearing Board and resolved in favor of the operator. If notice is received by the operator after the 45-day period for notice has expired and after the change has been implemented, and if the operator appeals the Air Pollution Control Officer's determination to the Hearing Board within 30 days of notice by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the change may remain in place until the matter is decided upon by the Hearing Board.

Nothing in this section shall prohibit an operator from seeking or the Air Pollution Control Officer from issuing a permit amendment to reflect the change made. Any such permit application shall be processed pursuant to this regulation. If a permit amendment is approved, the permit shield, if any provided to a source pursuant to Section (p) of this rule, may thereafter apply to the revised permit.

**(m) OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY: TRADING UNDER AN EMISSIONS CAP**

An applicant that has sought and received permit terms and conditions to allow internal trading of emissions solely for the purpose of complying with a federally enforceable emissions cap established independent of otherwise applicable requirements, may make any trade that is consistent with those permit terms and conditions upon seven days notice to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

This notice shall be in writing and must include a brief description of the trade, the date or dates on which the trade will occur, and information on any change in emissions.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may determine that a planned trade is not within the scope of the applicable permit at any time. Any such determination must be in writing setting out the specific reason or reasons that the proposed trade is not within the scope of the permit. Upon such a determination, the trade shall not proceed.

**(n) OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY: ALTERNATIVE OPERATING SCENARIOS**

Any applicant that identifies alternative operating scenarios in an application for permit pursuant to this regulation may exercise such alternative operating scenarios without prior notice to the Air Pollution Control Officer provided:

(1) The Air Pollution Control Officer determines during issuance of the permit to operate that such alternative operating scenarios do not violate any provisions or standards of these Rules and Regulation or of state, or federal law.

(2) Each alternative operating scenario is identified in all affected permits to operate.

(3) The applicant maintains operating logs, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, identifying which alternative operating scenario the operation is under, and all information necessary to determine compliance as specified in the permit to operate.

**(o) REOPENING OF A PERMIT TO OPERATE**

Any permit to operate issued pursuant to this regulation may be reopened prior to expiration if any of the following occur:

(1) Additional requirements promulgated under the federal Clean Air Act become applicable for a major stationary source with at least three years remaining on the permit term.

(2) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable under the federal Clean Air Act Acid Rain Program.

(3) The Air Pollution Control Officer or the Administrator of the federal EPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked:

(i) to correct a material mistake, or because inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit; or

(ii) to assure compliance with all applicable requirements.

Reopenings by the Administrator of the federal EPA shall be performed in accordance with Section 70.7 (g) of 40 CFR Part 70.

Any source whose permit is partially reopened may request that the entire permit be reopened and reissued for a new five-year term.

In-scope permit actions, Section 502(b)(10) changes, trades under an emissions cap, administrative amendments, and minor modifications shall not require the use of permit reopening procedures.

(p) **PERMIT SHIELD**

Any source seeking a permit pursuant to this regulation may request that a permit shield be provided, to preclude enforcement of specific enumerated requirements that are determined not to be applicable to the source and which are specifically identified as such in the permit, or to limit enforcement to permit conditions for specified applicable requirements where the Air Pollution Control Officer has determined that compliance with such conditions may be deemed compliance with the underlying specified applicable requirements and the requirements are specifically identified as such in the permit.

No shield may apply to requirements promulgated after the permit to operate is issued; to permit modifications or Section 502(b)(10) changes implemented without public notice and comment and an opportunity for review by the federal EPA and affected states.

A permit shield shall exist only as stated in the permit to operate.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may grant or deny permit shields, or limit the scope of such shields. District determinations may be based on the applicant's circumstances, the level of effort that would be required to identify or verify all requirements applicable to a source, the state of the law in the area where the shield is proposed, and other relevant considerations.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall grant at least a limited shield in all cases where the applicant identifies multiple inconsistent requirements that may be legally applicable to the source. If one of the potentially inconsistent requirements is a requirement that has been superseded in these Rules and Regulations by a subsequently promulgated requirement, the shield shall operate to prevent enforcement of the superseded requirement. The most recently promulgated requirement shall be enforceable.

A limited shield may also be granted against any State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirement not included in the permit to operate, and which the federal EPA failed to identify to the Air Pollution Control Officer before the permit to operate was approved. A shield stated to have been provided for this limited purpose shall not prevent enforcement of any requirement of these Rules and Regulations, or any term or condition contained in the permit to operate.



**RULE 1411. EXEMPTION FROM PERMIT TO OPERATE FOR  
INSIGNIFICANT UNITS**

A permit to operate shall not be required for any insignificant unit (see Appendix A). However, all such non-vehicular equipment shall be described in the initial application for permit to operate, and each application for renewal of a permit to operate, required by this regulation and emissions from such non-vehicular equipment shall be included to determine the applicability of this regulation.

Nothing in the permit exemption provided in this rule shall preclude the equipment or processes described from meeting all other applicable requirements of these Rules and Regulations.

It is the responsibility of a person claiming an exemption under this rule to maintain and provide all data and/or records necessary to demonstrate the exemption is applicable. This information shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

**RULE 1412. RESERVED**

## **RULE 1413. EARLY REDUCTION OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS**

### **(a) GENERAL**

Any source seeking a permit under this regulation, that expects to be subject to requirements to reduce emissions of federal hazardous air pollutants during the term of the proposed permit, may propose to make reductions in emissions of such pollutants or contaminants in advance of new requirements becoming applicable.

If the requirements of this rule are met, early reduction requirements shall be incorporated into the permit to operate and the source shall, to the extent permitted by law, be protected from the imposition of additional requirements for the reduction of federal hazardous air pollutants, as provided in Sections (b) and (c) of this rule.

### **(b) FEDERAL EARLY REDUCTION PROGRAM**

Any source proposing to implement alternative emissions limitations for hazardous air pollutants under Section 112(i)(5) of the federal Clean Air Act shall include proposed permit terms and conditions in its permit application. Those terms and conditions shall provide for at least a 95% reduction in particulate federal hazardous air pollutants, and at least a 90% reduction in all other federal hazardous air pollutants that would be subject to regulation under Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, in comparison to the baseline specified in Section 112(i)(5) of the federal Clean Air Act. The proposed early reductions must occur before applicable federal standards are promulgated, and all other requirements of Section 112(i)(5) must also be met. If the requirements of the federal Clean Air Act are met, the source shall receive a six-year delay in the effective date of requirements that would be otherwise applicable under Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, or under state and local programs implementing that Act.

### **(c) STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS**

Any source proposing to accelerate control of federal hazardous air pollutants that are subject to regulation under state or local programs shall include proposed permit terms and conditions in its permit application. To qualify for a limitation on the imposition of additional state and local requirements, the source must demonstrate and the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that the early reduction program proposed by the source will provide reductions in emissions of federal hazardous air pollutants over the life of the permit that are at least equivalent in their anticipated effects on human health to the reductions that could be reasonably anticipated over the same period under state and local toxics programs in existence at the time the permit was approved. Notwithstanding an equivalence showing of this kind, the Air Pollution Control Officer may reject any proposed permit terms and conditions that are not adequately protective of human health.

If permit terms and conditions for early reduction of hazardous or federal hazardous air pollutants are included in the permit to operate, no additional state and local toxic air

contaminant control requirements may be imposed during the term of the permit to operate (including any extension of that permit prior to its renewal).

**(d) PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

Nothing in this rule shall prevent the Air Pollution Control Officer from imposing additional requirements for the control of federal hazardous air pollutants on a source whose permit to operate includes early reduction terms and conditions and associated protections, if risks from emissions from that source are later determined to pose a significant threat to human health.

## **RULE 1414. APPLICATIONS**

### **(a) GENERAL**

Every application for a permit required under Rule 1410 shall be filed in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer and Section (f) of this rule. Each application must include the appropriate District supplemental standard forms for the equipment covered by the permit, or must reference applicable forms previously provided to the District. Upon request by the Air Pollution Control Officer an applicant shall give all the information necessary to enable the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations required by Rules 1420 and 1421 of this regulation.

Every application for a permit required under Rule 1410 shall be accompanied by permit fees as specified by Rule 40 of these Rules and Regulations. Upon request by the applicant, the Air Pollution Control Officer will consider alternative payment arrangements in connection with applications for initial permit to operate, where processing of such applications is expected to be significantly delayed.

### **(b) INITIAL PERMIT TO OPERATE FOR EXISTING SOURCES**

The first application for a permit to operate for a source that is in operation pursuant to an existing District permit issued pursuant to Rule 10 at the time this regulation becomes effective, and which source is subject to this regulation, shall be submitted no later than 12 months after the effective date of this regulation. Within 30 days of the effective date of this regulation, the Air Pollution Control Officer may direct up to one third of the sources expected to be required to apply for initial permits to submit their applications no later than six months after the effective date of this regulation. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall endeavor to limit this call for accelerated application submissions to sources that are expected to submit relatively simple permit applications, and that are expected to receive permits to operate that carry over existing permit to operate terms and conditions with little change (other than the addition of new terms and conditions that are mandatory for all permits to operate). In selecting sources for accelerated application submission, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall take into account any information provided by a potential applicant that indicates that applicant's permit application will not be relatively simple.

### **(c) INITIAL PERMIT TO OPERATE FOR NEW AND MODIFIED SOURCES**

The first application for a permit to operate for a source constructed or modified after the effective date of this regulation must be submitted not later than 12 months after the source has completed construction, pursuant to a valid authority to construct issued pursuant to Rule 10. However, permits to operate are required under Rule 10 prior to operation or modification.

### **(d) INITIAL PERMIT TO OPERATE FOR NEWLY REGULATED SOURCES**

The owner or operator of any source that will become subject to the applicability of this regulation as a result of equipment modification or a change to equipment operation, shall apply for a permit to operate within 12 months after the source becomes subject to this regulation.

Where an authority to construct is not required for an existing emission unit, the owner or operator of a stationary source that becomes subject to this regulation due to an increase in emissions at the stationary source, a change in the applicability of this regulation made by the Administrator of the federal EPA, or for any other reason, shall apply for a permit under this regulation not later than 12 months after written notice by the Air Pollution Control Officer that a permit to operate is or will be required.

**(e) PHASE II ACID RAIN PERMITS**

Applications for approval of initial Phase II acid rain permits, required pursuant to Section 408, Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act, as a part of the permit to operate issued pursuant to this Regulation shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer by January 1, 1996 for sulfur dioxide, and by January 1, 1998 for nitrogen oxides.

**(f) COMPLETE APPLICATION**

A complete application for a permit to operate shall contain all of the following:

(1) Information sufficient to determine all applicable requirements and to evaluate the subject source for compliance with all applicable requirements.

(2) A certification by a responsible official of the source stating that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the application are true, accurate, and complete.

(3) Information as described below for each emission unit:

(i) Identifying information, including company name and address (or plant name and address if different from the company name), owner's name and agent, and telephone number and names of plant site manager or contact;

(ii) A description of the source's processes and products including any associated with each alternative operative scenario identified by the source;

(iii) The following emissions-related information:

(A) all emissions of pollutants for which the source is a major stationary source, and all emissions of federally regulated air pollutants. A permit application shall describe all emissions of federally regulated air pollutants emitted from any emission unit, including insignificant units as specified in Rule 1411. The applicant is required to submit additional

information related to the emissions of air pollutants sufficient to allow the Air Pollution Control Officer to verify which requirements are applicable to the source, and other information necessary to determine any fees pursuant to Rule 40;

(B) identification and description of all points of emissions described in paragraph (A) above in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements of these Rules and Regulations, state and federal law;

(C) emissions rate in tons per year (tpy) and in such terms and conditions as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method;

(D) the following information to the extent it is needed to determine or regulate emissions: fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, and operating schedules;

(E) identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities;

(F) limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all federally regulated air pollutants at the source;

(G) other information required by any applicable requirement (including information related to stack height limitations developed pursuant to Section 123 of the federal Clean Air Act); and

(H) calculations on which the information in paragraphs (A) through (G) above is based.

(iv) The following air pollution control information:

(A) citation and description of all applicable requirements, all other terms and conditions of existing permits to operate proposed to be carried over in the permit to operate, and any additional terms and conditions proposed for that permit. Where a proposed new term or condition is intended to substitute for an existing term or condition that the applicant proposes not be carried over, the relationship between old and new terms and conditions shall be set forth;

(B) the applicant may, but need not, submit a statement of the permit applicant's understanding or proposal as to which proposed terms and conditions of the permit to operate are or should become federally enforceable; and

(C) description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement.

(v) Other specific information that may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of these Rules and Regulations or state and federal law or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(vi) An explanation of any proposed exemptions from otherwise applicable requirements.

(vii) Additional information as determined to be necessary by the Air Pollution Control Officer to define alternative operating scenarios identified by the source or to define permit terms and conditions.

(viii) A compliance plan for all applicable sources that contains all of the following:

(A) a description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements;

(B) for applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements;

(C) for applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term (five years), a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis and a proposed schedule of increments of progress towards compliance;

(D) for requirements for which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with such requirements, together with a copy of any variance order issued by the Hearing Board, granting temporary relief from such requirement;

(E) a schedule of compliance for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance. Such a schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with any applicable requirements for which the source will be in noncompliance at the time of permit issuance. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be at least as stringent as that contained in any Hearing Board order, judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the source is subject. Any such schedule of compliance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based;

(F) a schedule for submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every six months for sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation; and

(G) the compliance plan content requirements specified in this subsection shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for an affected source (Acid Rain), except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act with regard to the schedule and method(s) the source will use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.

(ix) A compliance certification, including the following:

(A) a certification of compliance with all applicable requirements signed by a responsible official consistent with Subsection (f)(2) of this rule and Section 114(a)(3) of the Act;

(B) a statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements and test methods;

(C) a schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the permit term, to be submitted no less frequently than annually, or more frequently if specified by the applicable requirement or by the Air Pollution Control Officer; and

(D) a statement indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the federal Clean Air Act.

(x) Nationally-standardized forms for acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated by the federal EPA under Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act.

(xi) For any source seeking to trade emissions under a federally enforceable emissions cap for which the existence or federal enforceability was established in the permit independent of otherwise applicable requirements, the source must specify replicable procedures that ensure that trades are enforceable, accountable, and quantifiable. (See Rule 1420 for a discussion of the standards the Air Pollution Control Officer will apply to determine whether this requirement has been met.)

**(g) OPTIONAL INFORMATION ON FEDERAL HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS**

Any source may use the permit application process as an occasion for resolving issues related to the control of federal hazardous air pollutants at the source over the life of the permit.



Any source seeking permit terms and conditions that will define applicable requirements over the life of the permit shall provide the information set forth in Subsection (f)(3) of this rule for any toxic air contaminant that is likely to be regulated at that source under federal or state law or local regulations over the life of the permit.

**(h) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information necessary for determining compliance with any applicable requirements may be requested by the Air Pollution Control Officer after an application has been determined to be or deemed to be complete. The applicant must provide such information within a reasonable time as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, but in no case later than six months from the date requested.

## **RULE 1415. PERMIT PROCESS-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION**

### **(a) PUBLIC NOTICE**

At least 45 days prior to issuance of a five year initial permit to operate subject to this regulation, a revised permit resulting from an application for significant modification or renewal of such a permit, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall publicly notice and make available a draft of the proposed permit for public review and comment as follows:

(1) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation of a notice of intent to issue a permit to operate.

(2) Notification to all persons requesting to be included in a mailing list for purposes of notification of all permit actions.

(3) Availability of a copy of the draft permit for public review at the Air Pollution Control District offices.

### **(b) PUBLIC HEARINGS**

Pursuant to any petition from the public as a result of public notice, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall, with reasonable cause, hold a public hearing to receive comments regarding initial issuance, modification, or renewal of a permit to operate. All public hearings shall be preceded by issuance of a public notice containing all information specified in Section (d) of this rule at least 30 days prior to the public hearing.

### **(c) NOTICE TO THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)**

At least 45 days prior to issuance of a five year initial permit to operate subject to this regulation, or significant modification or renewal of such a permit, a draft of the proposed permit shall be made available to the federal EPA, Region IX for the purpose of comment on the proposed permit. In the event a proposed permit to operate issuance or renewal is substantively changed after submittal to federal EPA, such changes shall be resubmitted to federal EPA. If federal EPA deems it necessary, an additional 45 days shall be provided for federal EPA review and comment regarding the changes. The federal EPA shall be provided with a copy of the final permit with supporting analysis used as a basis for permit issuance.

### **(d) CONTENTS OF PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Notice to the public shall:

(1) Identify the affected facility by name and address;

(2) Provide the name and address of the District processing the permit;

- (3) Identify the activity or activities involved in the proposed permit action;
- (4) Identify the emissions change involved in any modification;
- (5) Identify the name and address of the person who can provide additional information including:
  - (i) a copy of the permit draft;
  - (ii) the permit application;
  - (iii) all relevant supporting materials available to the Air Pollution Control Officer; and
  - (iv) time and place of any hearing.
- (6) Describe procedures for providing comments;
- (7) Describe procedures for petitioning for a hearing; and
- (8) Identify the scope of the permit review and identify areas that are appropriate for public comment.

(e) **COORDINATED PROCESSING OF RELATED PERMITS**

The District shall endeavor to issue a single public notice, to hold a single public hearing (if a hearing is necessary), and to coordinate notice to the federal EPA for any group of permits for similar sources that raises similar issues.

(f) **EXCEPTIONS**

The public notice requirements of this rule shall not apply to minor modifications and administrative amendments.

(g) **NEW APPLICATION LISTS**

Lists of new permit applications received will be posted in the District office on a weekly basis. These lists will be available for public review during normal business hours. A copy of the list will be provided to any person or interested group who has requested a copy in writing.

(h) **CONSIDERATION OF COMMENTS**

All comments received from the public notification process shall be considered and responded to by the District in the review of an application for permit.

(i) **COPIES OF PERMIT ACTION**

Upon issuance of an Authority to Construct, Temporary Authorization, Permit to Operate, or a revised Permit to Operate, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall mail a copy of such action to any person or interested group who has requested a copy in writing.

**(j) PUBLIC INSPECTION**

The permit file will be open to public inspection to the extent required by District Rules and Regulations, and state and federal law.

**(k) TRADE SECRETS**

Nothing in this regulation shall require or authorize the Air Pollution Control Officer to release to the public or the federal EPA any information which has been labeled as "trade secret" by the person furnishing such information except as provided in Regulation IX.

**RULE 1416. RESERVED.**

**RULE 1417. PENDENCY AND CANCELLATION OF APPLICATIONS**

**(a) PENDENCY AND APPLICATION SHIELD**

Notwithstanding the time periods for the Air Pollution Control Officer action on permit applications set forth in Rule 1418, an application for a permit to operate filed pursuant to this regulation shall remain pending until it is approved, denied or canceled by the Air Pollution Control Officer, or withdrawn by the applicant. Except as otherwise specified in Rule 1410(a), the application shield provided by Rule 1410(a) shall remain in effect from the time an application is determined to be or is deemed to be complete until an application is approved, denied, canceled or withdrawn.

**(b) EFFECT OF DENIAL OR CANCELLATION OF REQUIRED PERMIT TO OPERATE**

Denial or cancellation of an application filed pursuant to this regulation is a final permit action, which may affect existing permits to operate.

**(c) FAILURE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

An application for an initial, modified or renewed permit to operate may be canceled if the Air Pollution Control Officer requests additional information necessary to complete evaluation of the application and the applicant fails to furnish the information within six months after the request.

**(d) DELIVERY OF NOTICE OF CANCELLATION**

Notice of any cancellation action taken pursuant to this regulation shall be deemed to have been given when written notification has been delivered to the applicant or a designated representative.

## **RULE 1418. ACTION ON APPLICATIONS**

Action on applications submitted pursuant to this regulation shall be in accordance with this rule notwithstanding other provisions of these Rules and Regulations.

### **(a) COMPLETENESS DETERMINATION**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall, within 60 days of receipt of an application for an initial permit to operate, for significant modification of a permit to operate or for renewal of such a permit, determine whether the application is complete or incomplete and so notify the applicant; if incomplete, the notice shall specify the additional information needed from the applicant to complete the application. An application for a permit to operate shall be determined to be complete when all required information and fees specified in Rule 1414 are submitted, even if the applicant or the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that testing will be required, pursuant to a temporary authorization under Rule 1410(b)(2), before a decision can be made to approve or disapprove the permit application. If a permit application is associated with an application for an authority to construct, the completeness determination for the application shall not be delayed to await satisfaction of any unrelated conditions of the authority to construct. When all the additional information is received and the application is deemed complete, the applicant will be so notified. Unless the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that an application is not complete within 60 days of receipt of the application, such application shall be deemed complete.

### **(b) ACTION TIME**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall act on at least one third of initial permit applications for existing sources in each of the three years following the effective date of this regulation.

For all other applications, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall approve, conditionally approve or deny each complete application within six months of receipt if possible, or within a maximum of 12 months of receipt, provided however that no time shall be counted from the time the Air Pollution Control Officer requests more information from a source and the time the source provides that information. The 12-month period may be extended an additional six months with the concurrence of the applicant.

### **(c) DELAY IN SUBMISSION TO THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)**

Notwithstanding the periods for action specified in this rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall delay the submission of decisions on permits to operate and appeals to the federal EPA, in order to allow time for an appeal to the Hearing Board, in the following circumstances:

- (1) Submission shall be delayed for 10 days after notice has been provided to the applicant if the Air Pollution Control Officer has reason to expect an appeal to be filed; or if the Air Pollution Control Officer has been notified by the applicant or by any person

entitled to appeal, that an appeal will be taken; or if the permit or authorization substantially modifies the terms and conditions proposed by the applicant in a manner adverse to the applicant; or if the proposed action has not been subject to prior public notice and comment, and the approval allows the permit holder to conduct operations for more than 40 days that will result in increased emissions or in the release of different pollutants regulated under Section 44300 (et seq.) of the Health and Safety Code, as compared to emissions from operations conducted by the permit holder prior to issuance of the permit.

(2) Submission shall be further delayed until any appeal to the Hearing Board is resolved or until 30 days after the appeal is filed (whichever occurs first), if an appeal raising issues within Hearing Board jurisdiction is filed within 10 days after notice to the applicant by a person entitled to appeal, or if any person entitled to appeal notifies the Clerk of the Hearing Board and the Air Pollution Control Officer in writing, within 10 days after notice to the applicant, that an appeal will be filed.

(3) Notwithstanding the above, there shall be no delay in submission of a proposed action on a permit or modification beyond 30 days after notice to the applicant unless an appeal raising issues within the Hearing Board's jurisdiction is actually filed by a person entitled to make such appeal within such 30 days.

(4) In no event shall submission of a proposed permit action to the federal EPA be delayed more than 90 days from the date on which action on the application was required by this regulation, except at the request of the applicant.

**(d) DELIVERY OF NOTICE OF ACTION**

Notice of any action taken shall be deemed to have been given when written notification has been delivered to the applicant or the applicant's representative.

**(e) EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT ACTION**

Administrative amendments shall be effective on the date they are approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer. For issuance and renewals of permits, and approval of modifications that are subject to review by the federal EPA, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall make the effective date of the permit action the first day following the last day for federal EPA review, unless the applicant has requested a delayed effective date.

**RULE 1419. PROVISION OF SAMPLING AND TESTING FACILITIES  
AND EMISSION INFORMATION**

The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that additional sampling and testing facilities be provided by a source seeking a permit to operate if the same requirement is also being imposed on similar emission units that are not subject to this regulation, or if the terms and conditions of the permit to operate create a need for increased sampling and testing to ensure compliance with new permit terms and conditions (e.g., in connection with alternative operating scenarios or trading under an emissions cap). A person owning or operating any emission unit for which additional sampling or testing is determined to be necessary pursuant to this rule shall provide and maintain such sampling and testing facilities as are specified in the permit to operate.

Nothing in this rule shall preclude the Air Pollution Control Officer from imposing requirements for the provision of sampling and testing facilities by rule.

**RULE 1419.2. RESERVED**



## **RULE 1420. STANDARDS FOR GRANTING PERMITS**

### **(a) COMPLIANCE**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny a permit to operate, except as provided in Rule 1421, unless the requirements of this rule are met.

### **(b) NEW TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not impose any new or additional terms or conditions on any emission unit presently under permit that were not previously required in the currently valid permit to operate for that unit (or, if the unit is new, in permits to operate for similar units at other sources), unless:

- (1) The new or additional term or condition is required by the federal Clean Air Act, or is required to implement an applicable requirement;
- (2) The new or additional term or condition updates the permit to operate to conform to, or clarify, the requirements of these Rules and Regulations;
- (3) The new or additional term or condition is a part of an alternative operating scenario proposed by the applicant, or is necessary to regulate trading under an emissions cap proposed by the applicant; or
- (4) Terms or conditions substantially the same as the new or existing terms or conditions in the permit to operate are being imposed at the same time and in the same manner on similar emission units that are not subject to this regulation. If an affected emission unit is unique due to physical or operational characteristics, the emissions controls in place, or the permit conditions imposed previously, those requirements for equal treatment of "similar" emission units shall not be applicable.

### **(c) PROVISIONS FOR SAMPLING AND TESTING**

Before a permit to operate is granted, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant to provide and maintain such additional facilities for sampling and testing purposes as may be necessary to monitor compliance with any terms and conditions of the permit to operate that were not already contained in the existing permits to operate for the source. In the event of such a requirement, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number and location of sampling holes; the size and location of the sampling platform, the access to the sampling platform; and the utilities for operating the sampling and testing equipment. The platform and access shall be constructed in accordance with the General Industrial Safety Orders of the State of California.

### **(d) INCORRECT INFORMATION IN AN APPLICATION**

In acting upon a permit application, if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that an emission unit does not correspond to the information in the permit application, he shall request clarifying or supplemental information. If satisfactory information is not received within 90 days of this request, or any longer period specified in the request, the Air Pollution Control Officer may cancel the application.

**(e) APPLICATIONS PROPOSING TRADING UNDER AN EMISSIONS CAP**

If an applicant proposes internal trading under a federally enforceable emissions cap to be established in the permit to operate, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall approve the proposed trading provisions only if the applicant demonstrates, or the Air Pollution Control Officer otherwise determines, that the permit will specify replicable procedures that ensure that trades are enforceable, accountable and quantifiable.

For trades to be enforceable, the requirements applicable to emission units involved in a trade must be clear and unambiguous, and it must be practicable to determine compliance with those requirements. For trades to be accountable, it must be clear how trades will affect emissions from the source. For trades to be quantifiable, the permit must specify measuring techniques, including test methods, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, as appropriate, which will be used to measure emissions.

The permit may specify an averaging period within which emissions decreases must at least balance emissions increases. The permit may specify, based on emissions characteristics or other factors affecting the equivalence of specific emissions, that some specific emissions increases or decreases will be traded at ratios that differ from 1-to-1 with other specific emissions increases or decreases; however, the effects of any such ratios must be reversed if a given trade is reversed. (For example, if the permit provides that point A must be decreased by 10 tons when point B is increased by 8 tons, then a subsequent decrease of 8 tons returning B to its prior emissions level must allow A to be increased by 10 tons, returning A to its prior emissions level).

The permit may, but need not, specify that net emissions decreases within an averaging period may be carried forward and traded against emissions increases in a subsequent averaging period. If the permit allows such carry-overs, the permit may include terms and conditions requiring that such carry-overs be discounted before being used in trade against emissions decreases. In any permit that allows such carry-overs, procedures must also be specified for verifying carry-over emissions decreases, and for tracking the use of such carry-overs.

**(f) SPECIFIC COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny a permit to operate, except as provided in Rule 1421, if the applicant does not show that every emission unit at the source can be operated in compliance with:

(1) All applicable requirements of these Rules and Regulations including new source review.

(2) All applicable requirements of the California Health and Safety Code.

(3) All applicable requirements of Subparagraphs (d), (f), (g), (h), and (j) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.

(4) All applicable requirement of the federal Acid Rain Program contained in Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.

(5) Any requirements established in the permit to operate that were not already contained in permits to operate for the source.

**(g) COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES**

In acting upon a permit or modification application, if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the source is in compliance with all applicable requirements except those for which the Hearing Board has issued a variance, the Air Pollution Control Officer may approve the application provided the compliance schedule contained in the variance is included as a condition of the permit to operate pursuant to Rule 1421.

**(h) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS MANDATORY**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not issue a permit to operate unless all applicable provisions of Rule 1415, Permit Process-Public Notification, have been met.

**(i) FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)  
OBJECTIONS**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not issue a permit to operate required by this regulation if the Administrator of the federal EPA objects, within the specified review period, to such issuance. In such case, a permit to operate shall not be issued by the Air Pollution Control Office except in a form consistent with the objection, or after the Administrator withdraws the objection.

## **RULE 1421. PERMIT CONDITIONS**

### **(a) CONDITIONS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES AUTHORIZED**

A permit to operate shall include any temporary or permanent conditions that are necessary to ensure compliance with these Rules and Regulations and applicable state and federal laws and regulations. Subject to the limitations set forth in Rule 1420(b), new conditions may be imposed when a permit to operate is issued. New conditions shall be imposed to require that the permittee shall submit reports at least once every six months which summarize the results of all monitoring and recordkeeping required.

Any conditions or increments of progress associated with any variance that is made a part of the permit to operate shall be in writing, shall become part of the permit to operate, and shall be complied with at all times. The permit shall require progress reports describing the status of compliance with increments of progress of a variance to be submitted not less frequently than semi-annually.

Commencing or continuing operation under a permit to operate shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions specified in the permit, to the extent those conditions are consistent with these Rules and Regulations.

### **(b) REQUIREMENT FOR NEW SOURCE REVIEW (NSR) IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES**

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall issue a permit to operate with revised conditions upon evaluation of a new application, if the applicant demonstrates that the emission units at a source can operate in compliance with the provisions of these Rules and Regulations and applicable state and federal laws and regulations under the revised conditions. Where the proposed revision of permit to operate conditions, including proposed revision of conditions relating to the method of operations, will result in an increased aggregate potential to emit for the source, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate the proposed revision in accordance with the provisions of the District's new source review rules and shall determine compliance with the District's new source review rules as if an application for an authority to construct had been received containing the proposed revised conditions. In said situations, the permit to operate with revised conditions shall not be granted in cases where such an authority to construct would not have been granted.

This rule does not authorize the Air Pollution Control Officer to change conditions to a permit to operate in effect without prior notice to the permittee.

### **(c) STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT**

Any person who fails to comply with any condition imposed shall be liable to penalty pursuant to Division 26, Part 4, Chapter 4, Article 3, of the State of California Health and Safety Code.

**(d) FEDERAL ENFORCEABILITY**

Any permit conditions imposed pursuant to this rule and identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer as federally enforceable shall be enforceable by the federal EPA and any of its authorized employees or agents, and by citizens to the extent provided in the federal Clean Air Act. (As with any permit condition, these permit conditions are also enforceable by state and local authorities.) Forbearance from enforcement of such provisions by the Air Pollution Control Officer shall not limit the enforcement authority of the federal EPA, or citizens.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may designate as federally enforceable only those permit conditions (1) that would have been federally enforceable but for the permit process, or (2) that the applicant requests be made federally enforceable in order to render the source a synthetic minor source, or (3) that the applicant requests be made federally enforceable in order to create a voluntary emissions cap under which trading may occur. Except as provided herein, the Air Pollution Control Officer may not use the process to attach federal enforcement authority to permit conditions that would not otherwise have been federally enforceable. Any permit condition that was not federally enforceable prior to the permitting process or which was not affirmatively designated as federally enforceable in the permit to operate pursuant to and consistent with this rule, shall not be federally enforceable, unless such permit is modified pursuant to this regulation.

A requirement that is federally enforceable by operation of law apart from the permit process will continue to be federally enforceable despite the failure of the Air Pollution Control Officer to designate the requirement as federally enforceable. Any requirement explicitly designated as not federally enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer in a permit that was subject to public notice and to review by the federal EPA shall not be federally enforceable.

Where a permit condition is designated as federally enforceable, any enforcement undertaken by the federal EPA or a citizen shall have full force of any and all legal recourse and penalties the federal EPA or a court of law are empowered to impose pursuant to authority granted in the federal Clean Air Act and the Code of Federal Regulations.

## **RULE 1422. DENIAL OR CANCELLATION OF APPLICATIONS**

Denial or cancellation of an application for a modification shall leave existing permits to operate issued pursuant to Rule 10 for the source intact, and the source may continue operations consistent with those permits.

In the event of cancellation or denial of a permit to operate, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons therefore. Service of this notification may be made in person or by mail, and such service may be proved by the written acknowledgment of the persons served or affidavit of the person making the service.\_

Denial of an initial or renewal permit to operate, to a source required to have such a permit, shall also constitute suspension of the permits to operate for that source as of a date 90 days after the date of denial or cancellation, or the date on which a permit to operate was required, whichever is later. Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, denial of a required permit to operate and the accompanying suspension of permits to operate is a final permit action.

Unless the applicant submits a responsive supplemental application within 90 days after notice of cancellation, a cancellation of an application for a required permit to operate shall become effective 90 days after notice to the applicant of the proposed cancellation. If a responsive supplemental application is submitted within this 90-day period, the application shall be restored to pending status until the Air Pollution Control Officer takes further action. As of the effective date of a cancellation, permits to operate for the affected emission units shall be suspended, and any permit application shield otherwise provided by Rule 1410(a) shall no longer be in effect. Any operation of equipment required to have permits after the effective date of a cancellation is prohibited, and subject to fines and penalties as provided in these Rules and Regulations, and state and federal law.

If the deficiencies in a permit application affect only certain emission units at a source, any cancellation of the application shall be limited in its effect to those emission units. If the circumstances requiring denial of a permit to operate apply only to certain emission units at a source, any denial of that permit shall be limited to those emission units.

Any denial by the Air Pollution Control Officer that is noticed to the applicant prior to submission of the permit action to the federal EPA may also be appealed to the Hearing Board if the stated grounds for the denial are within the jurisdiction of the Hearing Board.

A source whose permit to operate is canceled or denied in whole or in part may submit a supplemental permit application, addressing the permit issues or application deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer in the notice of cancellation or denial. If a supplemental application is submitted within 90 days after notice to the applicant of the cancellation or denial, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall expedite processing of the permit application, provided the applicant has addressed the problems specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer as reasons for cancellation or denial of the permit to operate.

#### **RULE 1423. FURTHER INFORMATION**

Before acting on an application for a permit to operate, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant to furnish further information, plans or specifications.

#### **RULE 1424. APPLICATIONS DEEMED DENIED**

An applicant for a permit to operate or modification pursuant to this regulation may at his or her option deem the application denied if the Air Pollution Control Officer fails to act on the application within the time frames specified in this regulation for the type of application submitted, provided the applicant notifies the Air Pollution Control Officer of his or her election in writing. A deemed denial pursuant to this rule shall be subject to appeal pursuant to Rule 1425.

## **RULE 1425. APPEALS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW**

### **(a) PLACE FOR APPEALS**

Any proposed decision by the Air Pollution Control Officer to deny or partially deny a permit or modification, and any proposed decision to approve a permit or modification may be appealed to the Hearing Board, provided the appeal is filed within 10 days after receipt of the notice of the proposed decision by the Air Pollution Control Officer and is within the jurisdiction of the Hearing Board and notice of the appeal is given to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

### **(b) APPEAL BY APPLICANT TO THE HEARING BOARD**

Within 10 days after notice by the Air Pollution Control Officer of a proposed denial of a permit to operate or modification, or prior to submission of any other proposed determination to the federal EPA for review, the applicant may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, for a public hearing to appeal the proposed decision. Such petition shall state with reasonable particularity the grounds therefor and shall be signed under penalty of perjury.

The Hearing Board, after notice and a public hearing held within 30 days after filing the petition, may sustain, reverse or modify the action of the Air Pollution Control Officer. Such order may be made subject to specified conditions. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the federal EPA of any action taken by the Hearing Board on any permit required by this Regulation.

### **(c) APPEALS BY OTHERS TO THE HEARING BOARD**

Any proposed decision to issue a permit to operate or modification of a permit, or to renew a permit to operate with new or modified conditions, may be appealed to the Hearing Board by persons other than the applicant under the following conditions. On matters where the Air Pollution Control Officer provided public notice and an opportunity for comment, only persons who appeared, submitted written testimony, or otherwise participated in the application or permit review process may appeal to the Hearing Board. If no such notice was provided, any aggrieved person may appeal. The appeal shall be in the form of a request to the Hearing Board to determine whether the decision or proposal to issue the permit, modification or renewal was proper. A request to the Hearing Board shall be made by filing a petition in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Hearing Board and payment of fees as provided in these Rules and Regulations. The request shall state with reasonable particularity the grounds therefor and shall be signed under penalty of perjury. A copy of such request shall be served on the applicant for the permit to operate and the Air Pollution Control Officer no later than the day the request is filed with the Hearing Board. Within 30 days of the request, the Hearing Board shall hold a noticed public hearing and render a decision on whether the permit to operate, modification or renewal was properly issued in accordance with applicable District Rules and Regulations, and state and federal law.



**(d) REQUEST FOR STAY**

(1) An aggrieved person who has filed a petition pursuant to Section (c) of this rule may request the Hearing Board to stay the effect of any permit action that would otherwise be effective prior to the expiration of the time for the federal EPA review, pending a decision of the Hearing Board on the petition. Any such request shall be in writing, shall state with reasonable particularity the grounds in support of the request and shall be signed under penalty of perjury. A copy of the petition and request for stay shall be served personally on the applicant for the permit to operate and the Air Pollution Control Officer on or before the day the request for stay is filed with the Hearing Board. Service of the request on an applicant for a permit to operate, who does not maintain a fixed place of business within the County of San Diego, and upon the Administrator of the federal EPA may be accomplished by mail. Proof of service on the applicant for a permit to operate must accompany any request for a stay at the time such request is filed with the Hearing Board. The person requesting the stay shall include, with the notice of the request to the applicant, a notice of the time and place of the meeting of the Hearing Board at which the request for stay will be considered.

(2) A request for stay served and filed pursuant to Subsection (d)(1) above, shall be heard, notice requirements permitting, at the next meeting of the Hearing Board at which time the Hearing Board shall determine whether the permit to operate, modification or renewal should be stayed until the final decision of the Hearing Board on the propriety of the issuance of the permit, modification or renewal is rendered. If the notice requirements cannot be met for the next meeting of the Hearing Board, the stay request shall be heard at the following meeting of the Hearing Board. The person requesting the stay, the holder of the permit to operate and the Air Pollution Control Officer shall be given an opportunity to present evidence and arguments on the request for stay.

(3) Minor modifications that an applicant can implement prior to approval pursuant to this regulation may not be stayed by the Hearing Board. The Hearing Board shall stay the effect of other District determinations pending final decision by the Hearing Board only if the Hearing Board finds that denial of the stay would likely result in great or irreparable injury to an applicant, an aggrieved person or the public. The decision of the Hearing Board on the stay shall be served by the Clerk of the Hearing Board on all parties and the Air Pollution Control Officer.

**(e) STAY AFFECTING MODIFICATION ONLY**

With respect to a permit to operate for a modification of an existing permitted operation, any appeal or stay provided for in this rule shall apply only to the modification and not to the existing operation.

**(f) DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Not later than three business days after receipt by the Air Pollution Control Officer of an appeal pursuant to Section (b) or (c) of this rule or a request for stay pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer or a designee shall attempt to schedule a meeting with the appellant and the applicant to resolve the issues identified in the appeal or request for stay. If there is a resolution of the issues by the parties, the matter before the Hearing Board shall be withdrawn or dismissed. If all the issues are not resolved at the meeting, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall file a report with the Hearing Board detailing the resolved and unresolved issues and the Air Pollution Control Officer's position on the unresolved issues.

**(g) LIMITATIONS ON APPEALS TO THE HEARING BOARD**

No appeals may be taken to the Hearing Board, and the Hearing Board shall not have jurisdiction, in the following circumstances:

(1) Renewal of a permit to operate or transfer of ownership, provided permit conditions are not modified or revised, unless new requirements that became applicable to the source after the prior permit was issued have not been reflected in the proposed renewal permit. In the event new requirements are applicable or permit conditions are modified or revised at the time of renewal, the provisions of this rule shall apply only to the new requirements and to the modification or revision, and related conditions.

(2) Approval of a permit to operate modification required solely because of a change in permit exemptions stated in Rule 1411, provided the affected emission unit was installed at the time the applicable revisions to Rule 1411 became effective and provided no modifications to the equipment are necessary to comply with these Rules and Regulations or applicable state and federal law. In the event a modification is not exempt under this section, the provisions of this rule shall apply only to the modification, and related conditions.

**(h) PETITIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)**

If the Administrator of the federal EPA does not object in writing to the issuance of a permit to operate as proposed by the Air Pollution Control Officer during the period provided in this regulation for federal EPA review, any person may petition the Administrator within 60 days after the expiration of that review period to make such objection.

Petitions pursuant to this section may be filed while an appeal to the Hearing Board is being made by the petitioner or by another person.

Any such petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such objections within such period, or unless grounds for such objection arose after such period. If the Administrator objects to the permit as a result of a petition filed under this paragraph, the permitting authority shall not issue the permit until the federal EPA's objection has been resolved, except that a petition for review does

not stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after the end of the federal EPA review period and prior to a federal EPA objection. If the Air Pollution Control Officer has issued a permit prior to receipt of a federal EPA objection under this paragraph, the Administrator will modify, terminate, or revoke such permit, and the Air Pollution Control Officer may thereafter issue only a revised permit that satisfies the federal EPA's objections.

Neither a petition under this section, nor a federal EPA decision to modify, terminate or revoke a permit pursuant to this section, shall render a source in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application under this regulation.

(i) **JUDICIAL REVIEW**

Judicial review of a final permit action shall be available as provided by state and federal law.

## **REGULATION XIV - APPENDIX A**

### **INSIGNIFICANT UNITS**

This listing is of equipment determined to be exempt from permit requirements under this Regulation due to the relatively low potential to emit or because the equipment is not under the jurisdiction of the Air Pollution Control District.

(a) Any engines mounted on, within or incorporated into any vehicle, train, ship, boat or barge, that are used exclusively to provide propulsion, supply heat or electrical energy to that same vehicle, train, ship, boat, or barge, or that are used exclusively to load or unload cargo. Sand, rock, silt, soil or other materials which come from the bottom of a body of water shall not be considered cargo. This exemption is not intended to apply to equipment used for the dredging of waterways, to floating dry docks, or to equipment used in pile driving adjacent to or in waterways.

(b) Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure, which is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families.

(c) Air pollution control equipment associated with any article, machine, equipment, process or contrivance not required to have a permit to operate.

(d) The following equipment, provided the emissions of organic compounds, as defined in Rule 20.1, or particulate matter from the equipment do not exceed 100 pounds per day of either pollutant, or construction of the equipment was commenced before September 26, 1984.

(1) Internal combustion engines which fall into one of the following categories:

(i) Motor vehicle engines, except as provided in Section (a), pile drivers (except for Diesel pile driving hammers), and construction cranes that are routinely dismantled and transported to non-contiguous locations for temporary use;

(ii) Any combination of piston-type engines at one source, with a total maximum power output of less than 200 brake horsepower;

(iii) Piston-type engines of less than 50 brake horsepower;

(iv) Piston-type engines of greater than 500 brake horsepower which were installed before August 1, 1980;

(v) Any combination of piston-type engines at a stationary source, with a total maximum power output equal to or greater than 200 brake horsepower and less than 500 brake horsepower, for which construction commenced prior to March 27, 1990;

(vi) Non-electrical generating piston type engines with a maximum power output of less than 500 brake horsepower when part of a process, process line,

line, equipment, article, machine or other contrivance for which a permit to operate is required by these Rules and Regulations;

(vii) Any combination of piston-type engines for which construction commenced before April 5, 1983 provided all engines in the combination are less than 500 brake horsepower;

(viii) Gas turbines with a maximum heat input at ISO Standard Day Conditions of less than 5 million British Thermal Units (Btu) per hour fired exclusively with natural gas and/or liquified petroleum gas;

(ix) Gas turbines with a maximum heat input of less than 10 million British Thermal Units per hour fired exclusively with natural gas and/or liquified petroleum gas for which construction commenced before March 27, 1990; or

(x) Gas turbines with a maximum heat input of less than 50 million British Thermal Units per hour fired exclusively with natural gas and/or liquified petroleum gas installed before October 2, 1977.

(2) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds not used for evaporative cooling of process water or not used for evaporative cooling of water, contaminated water or industrial waste water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers.

(3) Portable aircraft engine test stands which were constructed before November 4, 1976.

(4) Fuel-burning equipment as described below:

(i) Fuel-burning equipment, except internal combustion engines, with a maximum gross heat input rate of less than one million British Thermal Units ( $0.252 \times 10^6$  Kcal) per hour when not part of a process, process line, line, equipment, article, machine or other contrivance for which a permit to operate is required by these Rules and Regulations.

(ii) Fuel burning equipment, except steam boilers and internal combustion engines, with a maximum gross heat input of less than 50 million British Thermal Units ( $12.6 \times 10^6$  Kcal) per hour, and fired exclusively with natural gas, liquified petroleum gas or a combination of natural gas and liquified petroleum gas.

(iii) Steam boilers with a maximum gross heat input of less than 50 million British Thermal Units ( $12.6 \times 10^6$  Kcal) per hour, if construction commenced prior to March 27, 1990, and fired exclusively with natural gas, liquified petroleum gas or a combination of natural gas and liquified petroleum gas.

(iv) Any combination of steam boiler equipment at one stationary source with a total maximum gross heat input rate of less than 20 million British Thermal Units ( $7.6 \times 10^6$  Kcal) per hour, if construction commenced on or after March 27,

1990 and fired exclusively with natural gas, liquified petroleum gas or a combination of natural gas and liquified petroleum gas.

(5) Extrusion equipment used exclusively for metals, minerals, or plastic except coking extrusion equipment or processes which manufacture products containing greater than one percent asbestos fiber by weight.

(6) Equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, rolling or drawing of metals or for heating metals immediately prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing.

(7) All printing or graphic arts presses located at a stationary source which emits a total of less than 15 lbs of volatile organic compounds, subject to Rule 67.16, on each day of operation. It is the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain all usage records, including any mixing ratios, necessary to establish maximum daily emissions and to make this information available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

(8) Ovens, if only part of one or more processes which require a permit pursuant to these Rules and Regulations or which are exempt from a requirement for a permit to operate pursuant to this rule.

(9) Crucible-type or pot-type furnaces with a brimful capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.

(10) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces, with a capacity of 2500 cubic inches or less each, in which no sweating or distilling is conducted and from which only non-ferrous metals except yellow brass, are poured or non-ferrous metals are held in a molten state.

(11) Shell core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.

(12) Molds used for the casting of metals.

(13) Foundry sand mold forming equipment except those to which heat, sulfur dioxide or organic material is applied.

(14) Shot peening cabinets where only steel shot is employed and no scale, rust, or old paint is being removed.

(15) Die casting machines.

(16) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.

(17) Metalizing guns, except electric arc spray guns, where the metal being sprayed is in wire form.

- (18) Brazing, welding equipment including arc welding equipment.
- (19) Hand soldering equipment and solder-screen processes. Solder-screen means those processes which use a process similar to silk-screening to apply solder and which subsequently undergo a reflow process other than a vapor phase solder reflow process.
- (20) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass or metals.
- (21) Atmosphere generators and vacuum producing devices used in connection with metal heat treating processes.
- (22) Dry batch mixers of 0.5 cubic yards (0.38 cubic meters) rated working capacity or less. Dry batch means material is added in a dry form prior to the introduction of a subsequent liquid fraction or when no liquid fraction is added.
- (23) Batch mixers (wet) of 1 cubic yard (0.765 cubic meter) capacity or less where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (24) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
- (25) Portable conveyors (belt or screw type) where there is no screening.
- (26) Roofing kettles (used to heat asphalt) with a capacity of 85 gallons (322 liters) or less.
- (27) Abrasive blasting equipment with a manufacturer's-rated sand capacity of less than 100 pounds (45.4 kg) or 1 cubic foot or less.
- (28) Abrasive blast cabinets which vent through control devices and into the buildings in which such cabinets are located.
- (29) Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water.
- (30) Equipment used for buffing (except automatic or semi-automatic tire buffers) or polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, shearing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning of ceramic artwork, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, except fiber reinforced plastics unless the process involves the use of water as a means for cutting and is equipped with a control device that does not emit to the atmosphere.
- (31) Handheld equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of fiber reinforced plastic, when not used at a designated workstation, booth or room.

(32) Equipment used for carving, cutting, drilling, surface grinding, planing, routing, sanding, sawing, shredding or turning of wood, or the pressing or storing of sawdust, wood chips or wood shavings.

(33) Paper shredders and paper disintegrators which have a capacity of 600 pounds per hour or less.

(34) Equipment used to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen or the rare gases from the air.

(35) Equipment used exclusively to grind, blend or package tea, cocoa, spices or roasted coffee.

(36) Equipment, other than boilers, used for preparing food for human consumption and located at eating establishments, bakeries and confectioneries.

(37) Equipment using exclusively aqueous solutions not containing volatile organic compounds in excess of 10 percent by weight for surface preparation, cleaning, anodizing, plating, polishing, stripping or etching except acid chemical milling, chrome plating, chromic acid anodizing or the stripping of chromium, or copper etching using ammonium hydroxide, ammonium chloride or concentrated solutions of nitric, hydrofluoric and/or hydrochloric acids exceeding 17 percent acid concentration by weight.

(38) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses and bench scale laboratory equipment provided such bench scale equipment is not used for production purposes to directly produce a deliverable product or service, other than the first-article product or service, and provided the emissions of organic compounds from such bench scale equipment, do not exceed five (5) pounds per day and provided such bench scale equipment does not emit detectable levels of compounds listed as Acutely Hazardous by Section 25532 of the California Health and Safety Code.

For the purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

"Bench Scale Laboratory Equipment" shall mean equipment which a) is under direct, immediate and exclusive control of a laboratory director; b) is sub-scale in size; and c) is used for the sole purpose of conducting studies or tests to develop a new or improved product or service.

"First-Article Deliverable Product or Service" shall mean the first product or service which is produced using bench scale laboratory equipment and which is delivered to a potential intra-company or external customer for approval. First article deliverable product or service shall not exceed one (1) unit of product or service per customer.

(39) Titanium chemical milling at temperatures below 110°F (43°C).



- (40) Orchard or citrus grove heaters.
  - (41) Non-immersion dry cleaning equipment.
  - (42) Alkaline chemical milling equipment for which construction or installation commenced prior to March 27, 1990, or alkaline chemical milling equipment used exclusively for the cleaning of internal combustion engine parts.
  - (43) Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned only with solutions of bleach or detergents containing no organic solvents.
  - (44) Ovens having an internal volume of 27 cubic feet (0.765 cubic meter) or less in which organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents are charged.
  - (45) Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.
  - (46) Cold solvent cleaning and paint stripping tanks with a liquid surface area of 1.0 square foot (0.09 square meter) or less used for the employment or application of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.
  - (47) Railway sweepers used for cleaning rail tracks.
  - (48) Equipment used for powder coating operations, except metalizing gun operations, where emissions of volatile organic compounds are less than one pound per day. The person claiming this exemption must keep daily usage records, and all data necessary to establish maximum daily emission level. This information must be made available immediately upon request.
- (e) Stationary storage tanks (excluding tanks subject to Rule 61.9) for the storage of organic compounds, as follows:
- (1) With a capacity of 260 gallons (984 liters) or less.
  - (2) With a capacity greater than 260 gallons (984 liters) provided that such containers, reservoirs or tanks will be used exclusively to store organic compounds that are not volatile organic compounds as defined in Rule 61.0.
  - (3) Used exclusively for the storage of organic solvents which are liquids at standard conditions and which are to be used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, reactants, extractants, cleaning agents or thinners and not used as fuels.
  - (4) For the storage of natural gas or propane when not mixed with other volatile organic compounds as defined in Rule 61.0.
  - (5) Used exclusively as a source of fuel for wind machines used for agricultural purposes.

(f) Mobile transport tanks or delivery tanks or cargo tanks on vehicles used for the delivery of volatile organic compounds, except asphalt tankers used to transport and transfer hot asphalt used for roofing applications.

(g) Application equipment for architectural surface coatings as defined in Rule 67.0.

(h) Liquid surface coating application operations:

(1) Conducted within an application station (portable or stationary) where not more than 20 gallons per year of material containing organic compounds are applied. It is the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain purchase and daily usage records, including any mixing ratios, necessary to substantiate the claim. Coatings applied by means of non-refillable aerosol cans shall not be included in the annual usage determination for purposes of determining the 20 gallon per year limit stated above;

(2) Using non-refillable aerosol spray cans for application of coatings;

(3) Conducted outside defined coating areas for the purpose of touch-up or maintenance of equipment;

(4) Using hand-held brushes for application of a primer coating from containers of eight (8) ounces (236.6 milliliters) or less in size to fasteners to be installed on aerospace component parts;

(5) Using air brushes with a coating capacity of two (2) ounces (59.1 milliliters) or less for the application of a stencil coating; or

(6) Conducted in primary or secondary schools for instruction.

(i) The following uncontrolled equipment or processes using materials containing volatile organic compounds when the emissions of organic compounds from the equipment or process do not exceed five pounds in any one day:

(1) Foam manufacturing or application.

(2) Reinforced plastic fabrication using resins such as epoxy and/or polyester.

(3) Plastics manufacturing or fabrication.

(4) Ink mixing tanks.

(5) Cold solvent degreasers used exclusively for educational purpose.

(6) Batch-type waste-solvent recovery stills with batch capacity of 7.5 gallons or less for onsite recovery of waste solvent, provided the still is equipped with a device which shuts off the heating system if the solvent vapor condenser is not operating properly.

(7) Peptide Synthesis.

(8) Equipment used for washing or drying articles fabricated from metal, cloth, fabric or glass, provided that no organic solvent is employed in the process and that no oil or solid fuel is burned and none of the products being cleaned has residues of organic solvent..

The exemptions in this section shall not apply to equipment required to obtain a permit for emissions of air contaminants other than organic compounds.

(j) Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for housekeeping purposes.

(k) Back-pack power blowers.

(l) Structural changes which cannot change the quality, nature or quantity of air contaminant emissions.

(m) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.

(n) Identical replacements in whole or part of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance where a Permit to Operate had previously been granted for such equipment.

Identical replacement may also include replacement in whole or part of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance where a Permit to Operate has previously been granted for such equipment which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines is identical in function, capacity, production rate and design. In addition, the actual air contaminant emissions must be the same in nature and will not be increased. Written notification of such replacement shall be made to the District at least thirty (30) days prior to the replacement and shall be accompanied by a fee of \$75. Replacement of equipment pursuant to other requirements of these Rules and Regulations shall not be considered an identical replacement.

Identical replacement does not include replacements in whole or part that in sum would constitute reconstruction or modification under District Regulation X - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, or would constitute a major source.

(o) Any article, machine, equipment, or contrivance other than an incinerator or boiler, the discharge from which contains airborne radioactive materials and which is emitted into the atmosphere in concentrations above the natural radioactive background concentration in air. "Airborne radioactive material" means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, smoke, mists, liquids, vapors or gases.

Atomic energy development and radiation protection are controlled by the State of California to the extent it has jurisdiction thereof, in accordance with the advice and recommendations made to the Governor by the Advisory Council on atomic energy development and radiation protection. Such development and protection are fully regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(p) The following equipment:

- (1) Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.
- (2) Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping (bleaching) of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (3) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in a paste form and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (4) Equipment used exclusively for the melting or applying of wax where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (5) Equipment used for inspection of metal products except metal inspection tanks utilizing a suspension of magnetic or fluorescent dye particles in volatile organic solvent which have a liquid surface area greater than 5 ft<sup>2</sup> and are equipped with spray type flow or a means of solvent agitation.
- (6) Equipment used exclusively for the manufacture of water emulsions of asphalt, greases, oils or waxes.
- (7) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic pellets.
- (8) Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water-based adhesives.
- (9) Curing or baking ovens in which no organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents are charged.
- (10) Mixers for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (11) Each process line at a stationary source, as defined in Rule 20.1, for coating of pharmaceutical tablets provided maximum emissions of volatile organic compounds (defined in Rule 67.15), are below 15.0 pounds on each day for all operations subject to Rule 67.15. It will be the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain all records necessary to establish maximum daily emissions and to make this information available to the District upon request.

(12) Roll mills or calendars for rubber or plastics and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(13) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which is exempt by Rule 11.

(14) Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks or natural draft ventilators.

(15) Natural gas-fired or liquefied petroleum gas-fired or electrically heated furnaces for heat treating glass or metals, the use of which does not involve molten materials.

(16) Comfort air conditioning or comfort ventilating systems which are not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units or equipment.

(17) Refrigeration units except those used as, or in conjunction with, air pollution control equipment.

(18) Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.

(19) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.

(20) Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.

(21) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas.

(22) Kilns used for firing ceramic ware, heated exclusively by natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity or any combination thereof.

(23) Equipment used exclusively for the purposes of flash-over fire fighting training.

(24) Wastewater processing units associated with drycleaning operations using halogenated compounds provided the water being evaporated in the unit does not exceed 400 ppm (by weight) of halogenated compounds as determined by EPA Test Method 634.

(25) Atmospheric organic gas sterilizer cabinets where ampules are utilized exclusively to dispense ethylene oxide gas into a liner bag and where total ethylene oxide emissions are less than five pounds per year.