

RULE 11. EXEMPTIONS FROM RULE 10 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
(Effective 1/1/69: Rev. Adopted and Effective 10/17/95
Rev. Adopted and Effective 7/30/96)

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RULE 11. EXEMPTIONS FROM RULE 10 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

(Effective 1/1/69: Rev. Adopted and Effective 10/17/95
Rev. Adopted and Effective 7/30/96)

(a) APPLICABILITY

(1) This rule is applicable to any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which would otherwise be subject to Rule 10.

(2) This rule shall not exempt equipment, operations or processes described in Section (d) from meeting all other applicable requirements of these Rules and Regulations.

(3) This rule shall not apply to any equipment, operation or process which violates Rule 51 as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). When the APCO makes such a determination and written notification is given to the owner or operator, the equipment, operation, or process may thereafter be subject to Rule 10. If no additional violations of Rule 51 are determined over a two-year period, a permit may no longer be required.

(4) This rule shall not apply to any equipment, operation or process which emits more than 100 lbs per day of any one of the following criteria air pollutants: Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x), Carbon Monoxide (CO), or Lead (Pb).

(b) RESERVED

(c) DEFINITIONS (Rev. Effective 7/30/96)

For the purposes of this rule, unless otherwise noted, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **"Bench Scale Equipment"** means equipment which:

(i) is under direct, immediate and exclusive control of a laboratory director, and

(ii) is sub-scale in size, and

(iii) is used for the sole purpose of conducting studies or tests to develop a new or improved product or service.

(2) **"Emergency Standby Engine"** means an engine used exclusively in emergency situations to drive an electrical generator, an air compressor or a water pump.

(3) **"Emergency Situation"** means any one of the following:

(i) An unforeseen electrical power failure from the serving utility or of on-site electrical transmission equipment.

(ii) An unforeseen flood or fire, or a life-threatening situation.

(iii) Operation of emergency generators for Federal Aviation Administration licensed airports for the purpose of providing power in anticipation of a power failure due to severe storm activity shall be considered an emergency situation.

Emergency situation shall not include operation for purposes of supplying power for distribution to an electrical grid, operation for training purposes, or other foreseeable events.

(4) **"Exempt Compounds"** means the same as defined in Rule 2.

(5) **"First-Article Deliverable Product or Service"** means the first product or service which is produced using bench scale 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 unit of product or service per customer.

(6) **"Military Tactical Support Equipment"** means any equipment owned by the U.S. Department of Defense or the National Guard and used in combat, combat support, combat service support, tactical or relief operations, or training for such operations.

(7) **"Operating Day"** means any calendar day during which the specified equipment is operated, or specified operations occur.

(8) **"Portable Emission Unit"** means an emission unit which is designed and equipped to be easily movable and, as installed, easily capable of being moved from one stationary source to another, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Portable emission units are periodically moved and may not be located more than 180 days at any one stationary source within any consecutive 12-month period. Days when portable emissions units are stored in a designated holding or storage area shall not be counted towards the 180-day limit, provided the emission unit was not operated on that calendar day except for maintenance and was in the designated holding area the entire calendar day.

(9) **"Stationary Internal Combustion Engine"** means a spark or compression ignited, reciprocating internal combustion engine which is not a portable emission unit.

(10) **"Stationary Source"** means the same as defined in Rule 2.

(11) **"Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)"** means the same as defined in Rule 2.

(12) **"Volatile Organic Solvent"** means an organic solvent with an initial boiling point of less than 400°F (204°C).

(d) EQUIPMENT, OPERATIONS OR PROCESSES NOT REQUIRING A PERMIT TO OPERATE (Rev. Effective 7/30/96)

Any equipment, operation or process that is listed below in Subsections (1) through (20), and that meets the stated exemption provision, parameter, requirement or limitation, is exempt from the requirements of Rule 10.

(1) MOBILE SOURCES

(i) Any engine mounted on, within or incorporated into any vehicle, train, ship, boat or barge, that is used primarily to provide propulsion, but which may also supply heat, mechanical, hydraulic or electrical power to that same vehicle, train, ship, boat, or barge. This exemption does not apply to equipment located onboard floating dry docks.

(ii) Railway sweepers used for cleaning rail tracks.

(2) COMBUSTION AND HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT

(i) Any piston-type internal combustion engine with a manufacturer's output rating of less than 50 brake horsepower.

(ii) Piston-type stationary internal combustion engines, each with a manufacturer's output rating of 50 brake horsepower or greater, whose total combined manufacturer's rating is 200 brake horsepower or less, and which are all located at a single stationary source. This exemption does not apply to engines located at a major stationary source of NO_x emissions, as defined in Rule 20.1.

(iii) Any engine that is used exclusively to load or unload cargo. For the purposes of this exemption, cargo shall not include the removal or relocation of sand, rock, silt, soil or other materials from dredging operations.

(iv) Any gas turbine engine which is fired exclusively with JP-5 fuel, natural gas and/or liquefied petroleum gas and has:

(A) an output power rating of less than 0.3 megawatt (MW), or

(B) a maximum gross heat input rating at ISO Standard Day Conditions of less than 1 million BTU per hour.

(v) Any boiler, process heater or steam generator with a manufacturer's maximum gross heat input rating of less than:

(A) 1 million BTU per hour, and which is fired with any fuel, or

(B) 5 million BTU per hour and which is fired exclusively with natural gas and/or liquefied petroleum gas.

This exemption does not apply to piston-type internal combustion or gas turbine engines.

(vi) Combustion equipment with a manufacturer's maximum gross heat input rating of less than 50 million BTU per hour and which is fired exclusively with natural gas and/or liquefied petroleum gas. This exemption does not apply to any boiler, process heater, steam generator, piston-type internal combustion engine or gas turbine engine.

(vii) Portable pile drivers and construction cranes that are routinely dismantled and transported to non-contiguous locations for temporary use. This exemption does not apply to diesel pile driving hammers.

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

(ix) Back-pack power blowers.

(x) Orchard or citrus grove heaters.

(xi) Any oven having an internal volume of 27 cubic feet (0.765 cubic meter) or less.

(xii) Curing or baking ovens in which no volatile organic solvents or materials containing volatile organic solvents are introduced.

(xiii) Any oven used exclusively for the curing, softening or annealing of plastics.

(xiv) Any oven which is an integral part of a process for which a Permit to Operate is not required pursuant to this rule.

(xv) Any portable internal combustion engine or gas turbine engine used exclusively in conjunction with military tactical support equipment. Such engines shall not be subject to the limitations of Subsections (a)(3) or (a)(4) of this rule. For the purposes of this subsection, portable means carried or moved from one location within a stationary source to another location within the same stationary source, or from one stationary source to another stationary source, in the normal course of operations. Indications of portability shall include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, or a dolly, trailer or vessel. This exemption shall not apply to engines used to propel nonroad equipment or a motor vehicle of any kind, including but not limited to, a heavy duty vehicle.

(3) STRUCTURES AND STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS

(i) Equipment used exclusively in support of any structure designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families.

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

(4) LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND RELATED OPERATIONS

(i) Laboratory testing equipment and quality control testing equipment, used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis.

(ii) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations.

(iii) Hoods, stacks or ventilators.

(iv) Non-production bench scale equipment used for research and development provided:

(A) such equipment is not used to directly produce a deliverable product or service, other than the first-article deliverable product or service, and

(B) the uncontrolled emissions of VOC's from such equipment do not exceed an average of five pounds per operating day for each calendar month, and

(C) such equipment does not emit any Acutely Hazardous materials as defined in Section 25532 of the California Health and Safety Code, and

(D) that all data and/or records which are necessary to demonstrate that this exemption is applicable, shall be kept, maintained on-site for two years and made available to the District upon request.

(v) Peptide synthesis operations which emit less than an average of five pounds of VOC's per operating day for each calendar month. All records necessary to calculate average daily VOC emissions, such as emission factors, VOC content of each material used, number of operating days per calendar month, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(5) REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT

The provisions of Subsection (d)(5) shall not apply to replacement of equipment pursuant to other requirements of these Rules and Regulations; or replacement equipment 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, as defined in District Rule 20.1; or rim seal replacements for

bulk gasoline floating roof tanks subject to the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements of Rule 61.1.

(i) Identical replacement in whole or part of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which a Permit to Operate has previously been granted for such equipment. Identical means the same manufacturer, model number, and type.

(ii) 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, and the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that the replacement equipment meets the following requirements:

(A) is identical in function, and

(B) is similar in design, and

(C) the actual air contaminant emissions are the same in nature, and

(D) has a capacity, production rate, and actual air contaminant emissions which are equal to or less than the currently permitted equipment.

In order to claim the applicability of Subsection (5)(ii), written notification of the proposed equipment replacement, the information required to make the determinations listed above, and a fee of \$75 must be submitted to the District. Written authorization must be granted by the District for each piece of replacement equipment prior to replacing any equipment under Subsection (5)(ii).

(6) PLANT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The exemptions listed in Subsection (d)(6) shall not apply to any combustion equipment unless the combustion equipment is also exempt pursuant to Subsection (d)(2) of this rule.

(i) Vacuum cleaning devices used exclusively for housekeeping purposes.

(ii) Equipment used exclusively for comfort air conditioning or comfort ventilation systems, and which is not designed or used to remove air contaminants generated by or released from, specific equipment.

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

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

(v) Vacuum-producing devices used in connection with other equipment not requiring a Permit to Operate pursuant to this rule.

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

(vii) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds used for evaporative cooling of water utilized solely in heat transfer processes but not used for evaporative cooling of:

(A) process water (e.g., contaminated water or industrial wastewater), or

(B) water from barometric jets or barometric condensers.

(7) METALLURGICAL PROCESSING EQUIPMENT--GENERAL

(i) Non-automated soldering equipment.

(ii) Solder-screen processes and associated infrared soldering ovens, which use a process similar to silk-screening in order to apply the solder paste.

(iii) Solder levelers, hydrosqueegees, wave solder machines, and drag solder machines which use less than an average of 10 pounds of any material containing VOC's per operating day for each calendar month. The number of operating days per calendar month, monthly purchase records, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(iv) Brazing, and welding equipment, including arc welding equipment.

(v) Molds used for the casting of metals.

(vi) Foundry sand mold forming equipment. This exemption does not apply if heat, sulfur dioxide or volatile organic compounds are applied.

(vii) Forming equipment used exclusively for forging, rolling, or drawing of metals.

(viii) Metallizing guns where the metal being sprayed is in wire form. This exemption does not apply to electric arc spray guns.

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

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

(xi) Extrusion equipment used exclusively for extruding metals, or minerals. This exemption does not apply to coking extrusion equipment or processes which manufacture products containing greater than one percent asbestos fiber by weight.

(xii) Shot peening operations where only steel shot is employed and no surface material such as scale, rust, or old paint is removed.

(xiii) Chemical milling of titanium, and titanium alloys which do not contain any hazardous air pollutants, at temperatures below 110°F (43°C).

(xiv) Chemical milling of niobium (columbium), and niobium alloys which do not contain any hazardous air pollutants, using nitric or hydrofluoric acids at temperatures below 110°F (43°C).

(xv) Oil quenching tanks which use less than 20 gallons per year of make-up oil. Monthly purchase records and daily or monthly usage records of all materials added must be maintained on site to claim applicability of this exemption.

(xvi) Salt bath quenching tanks.

(8) METALLURGICAL, GLASS AND CERAMIC PROCESSING EQUIPMENT--USING FURNACES, KILNS AND OVENS

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

(ii) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces:

(A) each with a brimful capacity of 2,500 cubic inches or less, and

(B) where no sweating or distilling is conducted, and

(C) where only the following materials are poured or held in a molten state:

(1) Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 percent aluminum,

(2) Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50 percent magnesium,

(3) Tin or any alloy containing over 50 percent tin,

(4) Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 percent zinc,

(5) Copper or any alloy containing over 50 percent copper,

(6) Precious metals, or

(7) Glass.

This exemption does not apply if any of the materials contain alloying elements of arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead and/or nickel.

- (iii) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass or metals (excluding lead), where no coke or limestone is used.
- (iv) Equipment used exclusively for heating metals immediately prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing.
- (v) Any oven used exclusively for heat treating glass or metal, if the materials are not heated to a molten state, and the oven is heated exclusively by natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and/or electricity.
- (vi) Atmosphere generators and vacuum producing devices used in connection with metal heat treating processes.
- (vii) Die casting machines.
- (viii) Kilns used exclusively for firing ceramic ware, heated exclusively with natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and/or electricity.

(9) ABRASIVE BLASTING EQUIPMENT

The exemptions listed in Subsection (d)(9) shall not apply to any combustion equipment unless the combustion equipment is also exempt pursuant to Subsection (d)(2) of this rule, or if asbestos containing materials are being removed.

- (i) Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water.
- (ii) Abrasive blast cabinets or rooms which are vented through a control device and into the building where such cabinets or rooms are located.
- (iii) Abrasive blasting equipment with a manufacturer's sand capacity rating of 100 pounds or less (45.4 kg), or 1 cubic foot or less.

(10) MACHINING EQUIPMENT

- (i) Equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, deburring, drilling, machining, routing, shearing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of: ceramic artwork, ceramic precision parts, leather, metal, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, or non-fiberglass reinforced plastic. This exemption does not apply to tire buffers.
- (ii) Wet-jet devices used to cut fiberglass reinforced plastic.
- (iii) Portable handheld equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of fiberglass reinforced plastic, when not used at a designated workstation, booth or room.

(iv) Equipment used for carving, cutting, drilling, surface grinding, planing, routing, sanding, sawing, shredding or turning of wood.

(v) Equipment used for the pressing or storing of sawdust, wood chips or wood shavings.

(vi) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings or molding compounds where all materials introduced are in a paste form.

(11) PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

(i) Any graphic arts operation or group of graphic arts operations located at a stationary source, which emit less than an average of 15 pounds of VOC's per operating day for each calendar month from all such operations. All records necessary to calculate average daily VOC emissions, such as emission factors or mix ratios, VOC content of each material used, number of operating days per month, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for three years and be made available to the District upon request.

(ii) Lithographic laser printing equipment.

(iii) Ink cartridge filling, refilling and/or refurbishing operations.

(12) FOOD PROCESSING AND PREPARATION EQUIPMENT

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

(ii) Equipment located at eating establishments which is used exclusively for preparing food for human consumption at the same establishment. This exemption does not apply to boilers.

(iii) Coffee roasting equipment with a manufacturer's rating of 15 pounds per hour or less.

(iv) Any bakery oven which is located at a stationary source where the combined rated heat input capacity of all bakery ovens is less than 2 million BTU per hour.

(v) Any bakery oven used exclusively to bake non-yeast-leavened products.

(13) PLASTICS, FOAM AND RUBBER PROCESSING EQUIPMENT OR OPERATIONS

(i) Extrusion equipment used exclusively for extruding rubber products or plastics where no organic additives are present.

(ii) Equipment used for compression molding and/or injection molding of plastics.

(iii) Mixers, roll mills and calendars for rubber or plastics, where no material in powder form is added and no volatile organic solvents are used.

(iv) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic materials.

(v) Foam manufacturing or foam application operations which emit less than an average of five pounds of VOC's per operating day for each calendar month. All records necessary to calculate average daily VOC emissions, such as emission factors, VOC content of each material used, number of operating days per calendar month, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(vi) Plastics manufacturing or fabrication operations, including reinforced plastic fabrication operations using materials such as epoxy and/or polyester resins, which emit less than an average of five pounds of VOC's per operating day for each calendar month. All records necessary to calculate average daily VOC emissions, such as emission factors, VOC content of each material used, number of operating days per calendar month, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(14) MIXING, BLENDED AND PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

(i) Dry batch mixers with a rated working capacity of 0.5 cubic yards (0.38 cubic meters) or less, where material is added in a dry form prior to the introduction of a subsequent liquid fraction or where no liquid fraction is added.

(ii) Wet batch mixers with a rated working capacity of 1 cubic yard (0.765 cubic meters) or less, where no volatile organic solvents are used.

(iii) Equipment used exclusively for the manufacture of water emulsions of asphalt, greases, oils or waxes.

(iv) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.

(v) Equipment used at ambient temperatures exclusively for mixing and blending materials which are used to make water-based adhesives.

(vi) Any ink mixing tank or group of ink mixing tanks located at a stationary source, which emit less than an average of 15 pounds of VOC's per operating day for each calendar month from all such tanks. All records necessary to calculate average daily VOC emissions, such as emission factors, VOC content of each material used, number of operating days per calendar month, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(15) COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONS

(i) Powder coating operations where less than 0.5 gallons per day of any surface preparation or cleaning material containing volatile organic compounds are used. Monthly purchase and daily or monthly usage records of surface preparation and cleaning materials shall be maintained on-site for three years and made available to the District upon request. This exemption does not apply to metallizing gun operations.

(ii) Application equipment and processes used exclusively to apply coatings subject to Rule 67.0 -- Architectural Coatings.

(iii) Any coating operation (portable or stationary) where 20 gallons or less of liquid coatings are applied per consecutive 12-month period. Monthly purchase records and daily or monthly usage records of all coatings applied must be maintained on-site for three years to claim applicability of this exemption. The volume of coatings applied using non-refillable handheld aerosol spray containers shall not be included when determining the applicability of this exemption.

(iv) Coating operations which exclusively use non-refillable handheld aerosol spray containers.

(v) Coating operations which occur outside defined coating areas for the purpose of maintenance of stationary equipment or for the purpose of touchup operations.

(vi) Coating application equipment located at primary or secondary schools and used exclusively for instruction.

(vii) Liquid surface coating operations which exclusively use hand-held brushes to apply wet fastener primer coatings from containers which are eight (8) ounces or less in size.

(viii) Liquid surface coating operations which exclusively use air brushes with a coating capacity of two (2) ounces or less.

(ix) Any liquid surface coating operation which:

(A) exclusively uses materials with a VOC content of less than 20 grams per liter, less water and exempt solvents, and

(B) is located at a stationary source where less than an average of 30 gallons of such materials are applied per operating day for each calendar month.

Records of daily or monthly material usage, the number of operating days per calendar month, and the VOC content of each material used, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(16) SOLVENT APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONS

- (i) Equipment used exclusively for surface preparation and cleaning if the volatile organic compound content of the aqueous solution does not exceed 10% by weight.
- (ii) Cold solvent cleaning tanks, vapor degreasers and paint stripping tanks:
 - (A) with a liquid surface area of 1.0 square foot or less, or
 - (B) which have a maximum capacity of one gallon or less.
- (iii) Batch-type waste solvent recovery stills with a batch capacity of 7.5 gallons or less, for on-site 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.
- (iv) Metal inspection tanks which:
 - (A) have a liquid surface area of less than 5 square feet, or
 - (B) do not use volatile organic solvents, or
 - (C) are not equipped with spray type flow devices or a means of solvent agitation.
- (v) Cold solvent degreasers used exclusively for educational purposes.
- (vi) Golf grip application stations which exclusively use liquid materials with an initial boiling point of 450°F (232°C), or greater.

(17) STORAGE AND TRANSFER EQUIPMENT

For the purpose of Subsection (d)(17), "**Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)**" means the same as defined in Rule 61.0.

- (i) Stationary storage tanks used exclusively to store organic compounds which are not volatile organic compounds.
- (ii) Stationary storage tanks with a capacity of 249 gallons (946 liters) or less, used exclusively to store volatile organic compounds.
- (iii) Equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer organic solvents which are liquids at standard conditions and which are not used as fuels.
- (iv) Equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer natural gas, butane or propane when not mixed with other volatile organic compounds, other than odorants.

(v) Equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer fuels which are used exclusively as a source of fuel for wind machines used for agricultural purposes.

(vi) Mobile transport, delivery, or cargo tanks on vehicles used for the delivery of volatile organic compounds. This exemption does not apply to asphalt tankers used to transport and transfer hot asphalt used for roofing applications.

(vii) Equipment used to transfer fuel to and from amphibious ships for maintenance purposes, provided total annual transfers do not exceed 60,000 gallons per year at a stationary source.

(viii) Equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, fatty acids, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, waxes and wax emulsions.

(18) DRYCLEANING, LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND FABRIC RELATED OPERATIONS

(i) Non-immersion dry cleaning equipment.

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

(iii) 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.

(iv) Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned only with solutions of bleach or detergents containing no volatile organic solvents.

(v) Equipment used for washing or drying articles fabricated from cloth, fabric or glass, where no volatile organic solvents are employed in the process and none of the articles being cleaned have residues of volatile organic solvents.

(vi) Equipment, including dryers, used exclusively for printing, dyeing, stripping, or bleaching of textiles where no volatile organic solvents are used.

(vii) Any equipment listed above in Subsections (18)(iv), (18)(v) or (18)(vi) which does not emit more than an average of five pounds of VOC's per operating day for each calendar month. All records needed to calculate average daily VOC emissions, such as emission factors, VOC content of all materials used, number of operating days per calendar month, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(19) MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONS

- (i) Air pollution control equipment associated with any article, machine, equipment, process or contrivance not required to have a Permit to Operate.
- (ii) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a Permit to Operate has been granted.
- (iii) Roofing kettles (used to heat asphalt) with a capacity of 85 gallons (322 liters) or less.
- (iv) Paper shredders and disintegrators which have a capacity of 600 pounds per hour or less, and the associated conveying systems and baling equipment.
- (v) Alkaline chemical milling equipment:
 - (A) used exclusively for the cleaning of internal combustion engine parts, or
 - (B) for which construction or installation commenced prior to March 27, 1990.
- (vi) Portable conveyors (belt or screw type) where there is no screening.
- (vii) Fire extinguishing equipment using halons.
- (viii) Fire fighting equipment and operations used exclusively for the purposes of:
 - (A) flash-over fire fighting training, or
 - (B) natural gas line fire extinguishing training.
- (ix) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes, where no volatile organic solvents are used.
- (x) Equipment used exclusively to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen, or the inert gases from air.
- (xi) Any operation producing or blending materials for use in cosmetic or pharmaceutical products and/or manufacturing cosmetic or pharmaceutical products by chemical processes, which emit less than an average of 15 pounds of VOC's per operating day for each calendar month from all phases of all such operations located at a single stationary source. All records necessary to calculate average daily VOC emissions, such as emission factors, VOC content of each material used, number of operating days per calendar month, and daily or monthly records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for three years and be made available to the District upon request.
- (xii) Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.

(xiii) 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. All records needed to substantiate the annual ethylene oxide emissions, such as emission factors and records of material usage, shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(xiv) Nail salon operations.

(xv) Equipment used exclusively for the melting or applying of wax where no volatile organic solvents are used.

(xvi) Aerosol can puncturing or crushing operations which use:

(A) a closed loop recovery system that emits no air contaminants, or

(B) a recovery system that vents all emissions through a properly operated and maintained carbon canister, provided not more than 500 cans are processed through the equipment per day. Throughput records of the number of cans processed shall be maintained on-site for two years and be made available to the District upon request.

(xvii) Any article, machine, equipment, or contrivance which emits airborne radioactive materials in concentrations above the natural radioactive background concentration in air in the form of dusts, fumes, smoke, mists, liquids, vapors or gases. This exemption does not apply to incinerators or boilers.

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 to the extent that such authority has not been delegated to the states.

(xviii) Any other piece of equipment or operation which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines to be a negligible source of air contaminants. This provision applies only to equipment or operations which have obtained a Certificate of Exemption in writing from the District. The Certificate of Exemption document must be maintained with the exempt equipment or be made readily available at all times and applies only to the specific equipment or operation described in the Certificate of Exemption document.

(xix) Equipment used for anodizing, plating, polishing, stripping or etching, if the volatile organic compound content of the aqueous solution does not exceed 10% by weight. This exemption does not apply to acid chemical milling, chrome plating, chromic acid anodizing, or the stripping of chromium. This exemption also does not apply to copper etching operations which use ammonium hydroxide, ammonium

chloride, or solutions of nitric, hydrofluoric and/or hydrochloric acids which contain more than 17 percent acid concentration by weight.

(20) REGISTERED EQUIPMENT

(i) Any portable equipment which is registered in accordance with the District's registration program for such equipment.

(ii) Any stationary internal combustion emergency standby engine which operates only during emergency situations and not more than 52 hours per calendar year for maintenance purposes, provided that such engines are registered in accordance with the District's registration program for such units.

(iii) Any stationary internal combustion engine with a manufacturer's output rating of less than 500 brake horsepower, for which construction commenced before April 5, 1983, provided that such engines are registered in accordance with the District's registration program for such units.

(e) RESERVED

(f) RESERVED

(g) TEST METHODS

The following test methods will be used for compliance verification purposes.

(1) Measurement of the VOC content of all materials subject to this rule, except materials subject to Subsection (d)(17), shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Test Method 24 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

(2) Measurement of the initial boiling point of all materials subject to this rule shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard Test Method D1078-86 for distillation range of volatile organic liquids.

(3) Calculation of total VOC vapor pressure for all materials subject to this rule shall be conducted in accordance with the District's "Procedures for Estimating the Vapor Pressure of VOC Mixtures." If the vapor pressure of the liquid mixture, as calculated by this procedure, exceeds the limits specified, the vapor pressure shall be determined in accordance with ASTM Standard Test Method D2879-86. The solvent composition shall be determined using one of the following ASTM standard recommended practices: E168-92, E169-93 or E260-91. The fraction of water and exempt compounds in the liquid phase shall be determined by using ASTM Standard Test Methods D3792-91 and D4457-85 and shall be used to calculate the partial pressure of water and exempt compounds. The results of vapor pressure measurements obtained using ASTM Standard Test Method D2879-86 shall be corrected for partial pressure of water and exempt compounds.

(h) COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

Any person operating existing equipment previously exempt from Rule 10 permit requirements pursuant to the version of Rule 11 existing prior to October 17, 1995, and which is no longer exempt from Rule 10 permit requirements pursuant to this rule, shall submit an application for permit to operate such equipment by September 27, 1996.