

APPENDIX A

INSIGNIFICANT UNITS

(Revision adopted 5/23/01; Effective 12/31/01)

This listing is of equipment determined to be insignificant units under this regulation due to the relatively low potential to emit. An insignificant unit shall not include any unit subject to an applicable requirement other than District Rules 50 and 51.

(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:

(i) Motor vehicle engines, 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) Railway, road and runway sweepers used respectively for cleaning rail tracks, roadways and runways, provided the maximum manufacturer's output rating of any auxiliary sweeper engine is 50 brake horsepower or less;

(iii) Stationary and portable internal combustion engines with a brake horsepower output rating of 50 or less;

(iv) Any stationary gas turbine with a power rating of less than 0.3 megawatt (MW);

(v) Internal combustion engines used exclusively for purposes of educating students in the operation, maintenance, repair and rebuilding of such engines.

(2) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds with a capacity less than 10,000 gallons per minute 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 (Btu's) (0.252 x 10⁶ 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, process heaters, steam generators, and internal combustion engines, with a maximum gross heat input of less than 20 million Btu's per hour, and fired exclusively with natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or a combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.

(iii) Steam boilers, process heaters, and steam generators with a maximum gross heat input of less than five million Btu's per hour.

(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 pounds of volatile organic compounds, subject to Rule 67.16, on each day of operation.

(8) Inkjet and laser printing equipment.

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

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

(11) Any oven which is an integral part of a process that is an insignificant activity pursuant to this rule..

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

(13) 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.

- (14) Shell core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.
- (15) Molds used for the casting of metals.
- (16) Foundry sand mold forming equipment except those to which heat, sulfur dioxide or organic material is applied.
- (17) Shot peening cabinets where only steel shot is employed and no scale, rust, or old paint is being removed.
- (18) Die casting machines.
- (19) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.
- (20) Metalizing guns, except electric arc spray guns, where the metal being sprayed is in wire form.
- (21) Brazing, welding equipment including arc welding equipment.
- (22) 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.
- (23) Solder levelers, hydrosqueegees, wave solder machines, and drag solder machines which use less than an average of 10 pounds of any material containing VOCs per operating day each calendar month.
- (24) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass or metals.
- (25) Equipment used exclusively for heating metals immediately prior to forging, pressing, rolling, or drawing.
- (26) Atmosphere generators and vacuum producing devices used in connection with metal heat treating processes.
- (27) 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.
- (28) Batch mixers (wet) of 1 cubic yard (0.765 cubic meter) capacity or less where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (29) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
- (30) Portable conveyors (belt or screw type) where there is no screening.

- (31) Fire extinguishing equipment using halons with a charge of less than 50 pounds of a Class I or Class II ozone depleting compound.
- (32) Equipment used exclusively for the purposes of flash-over fire fighting training, or hand-held fire extinguisher training operations.
- (33) Roofing kettles (used to heat asphalt) with a capacity of 85 gallons (322 liters) or less.
- (34) Abrasive blasting equipment with a manufacturer's-rated sand capacity of less than 100 pounds (45.4 kg) or 1 cubic foot or less.
- (35) Abrasive blast cabinets which vent through control devices and into the buildings in which such cabinets are located.
- (36) Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water.
- (37) Equipment used for buffing 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, or non-fiberglass reinforced plastic.
- (38) Wet-jet devices used to cut fiberglass reinforced plastic.
- (39) 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.
- (40) 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.
- (41) Paper shredders and paper disintegrators which have a capacity of 600 pounds per hour or less, and the associated conveying systems and baling equipment.
- (42) Equipment used to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen or the rare gases from the air.
- (43) Equipment used exclusively to grind, blend or package tea, cocoa, spices, dried flowers, or roasted coffee.
- (44) Equipment, other than boilers, located at eating establishments which is used exclusively for preparing food for human consumption at the same establishment.
- (45) Coffee roasting equipment with a manufacturer's rating of 15 pounds per hour or less.

(46) Equipment used exclusively for surface preparation and cleaning if the volatile organic compound content of the aqueous material does not exceed 10 percent by weight. Chromate conversion coating processes are not insignificant activities.

(47) Laboratory testing equipment and quality control testing equipment, used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis. Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations and hoods, stacks or ventilators.

(48) Equipment that is used to conduct research and develop new or improved processes and products, where such equipment is operated by technically trained personnel under the supervision of a research director, and is not used in the manufacture of products for sale or exchange for commercial profit, other than the first product which is produced using research and development equipment and which is delivered to a potential intra-company or external customer for approval, and provided that emissions from all such activities at a source are less than 15 pounds per day.

(49) Equipment used to manufacture:

(i) bio-technology pharmaceutical products for exclusive use in federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved clinical trials, or

(ii) bio-medical devices and diagnostic kits for exclusive use in FDA approved clinical trials and laboratory failure analysis testing, or

(iii) bio-agricultural products for exclusive use in field testing required to obtain FDA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and /or California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) approval, provided the uncontrolled emissions of VOCs from all such operations located at the stationary source do not exceed five tons per calendar year.

(50) Laboratory equipment and laboratory operations located at secondary schools, colleges or universities and used exclusively for instruction.

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

(52) Orchard or citrus grove heaters.

(53) Non-immersion dry cleaning equipment.

(54) 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.

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

(56) Oil quenching tanks which use less than 20 gallons per year of make-up oil.

(57) Salt bath quenching tanks where no chromium containing compounds are added to the tank.

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

(59) 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.

(60) Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.

(61) Cold solvent cleaning tanks, vapor degreasers, and paint stripping tanks

(i) with a liquid surface area of 1.0 square foot (0.09 square meter) or less,
or

(ii) which have a maximum capacity of one gallon or less.

(62) Equipment used for powder coating operations, except metalizing gun operations, where surface preparation or cleaning solvent usage is less than one-half gallon each day.

(e) Stationary storage tanks (excluding tanks subject to Rule 61.9) for the storage of organic compounds, as follows:

(1) With a capacity of 250 gallons (946 liters) or less.

(2) With a capacity greater than 250 gallons (946 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 solvers, viscosity reducers, reactants, extractants, cleaning agents or thinners and not used as fuels provided that emissions from all such activities at a source are less than 15 pounds per day.

(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.

(6) Pressurized tanks used to store inorganic or halogenated organic gases and associated equipment used exclusively to transfer materials into such tanks provided such tanks contain less than 50 pounds of a Class I or II ozone depleting compound.

(f) The following equipment:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

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

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

(h) Liquid surface coating or adhesive 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;

(2) Exclusively using materials with a VOC content of less than 20 grams per liter, less water and exempt solvents, and 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;

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

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

(5) 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;

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

(7) Conducted in primary or secondary schools for instruction; or

(8) Hot melt adhesive application equipment provided emissions from all such activities at a source are less than 15 pounds per day.

(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) Cold solvent degreasers used exclusively for educational purpose.
- (5) Golf grip application stations which exclusively use liquid materials with an initial boiling point of 450°F (232°C), or greater.
- (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 and DNA synthesis operations.
- (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.
- (9) Hot wire cutting of expanded polystyrene foam.

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) 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. This exemption from the requirement to have a permit shall not include any emission unit subject to the provisions of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act or any implementing regulations promulgated by the federal EPA.

(o) 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 ft² 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) Any coating and/or ink manufacturing operations located at a stationary source, which emit less than an average of 15 pounds of VOCs per operating day for each calendar month from all such operations. 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 five years and be made available to the District upon request.
- (10) Curing or baking ovens in which no organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents are charged.
- (11) Mixers for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (12) 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 VOCs per operating day for each calendar month from all phases of all such operations located at a single stationary source.

- (13) Roll mills or calendars for rubber or plastics and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (14) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which is exempt by Rule 11.
- (15) Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks or natural draft ventilators.
- (16) 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.
- (17) Comfort air conditioning or comfort ventilating systems which are not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units or equipment.
- (18) Refrigeration units except those used as, or in conjunction with, air pollution control equipment with a charge of less than 50 pounds of a Class I or II ozone depleting compound.
- (19) Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.
- (20) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.
- (21) Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.
- (22) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas.
- (23) Kilns used for firing ceramic ware, heated exclusively by natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity or any combination thereof.
- (24) Equipment, including dryers, used exclusively for printing, dyeing, stripping, or bleaching of textiles where no volatile organic solvents are used.
- (25) 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.
- (26) 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.
- (27) Nail salon operations.
- (28) 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.

- (29) Aerosol can puncturing or crushing operations which use:
- (i) a closed loop recovery system that emits no air contaminants, or
 - (ii) 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.
- (30) Equipment used to crush and/or ferment grapes to produce wine.
- (31) Equipment used to brew beer at breweries that produce less than one million gallons of beer per year excluding boilers.
- (32) Solvent wipe cleaning operations, not associated with a significant activity, using a container applicator that minimizes emissions to the air, such as, but not limited to, squeeze containers with narrow tips, spray bottles, or dispensers with press down caps located at a facility where the uncontrolled emissions of VOCs from all such operations do not exceed five tons per calendar year, or the total purchase of solvents for such operations does not exceed 1,500 gallons per calendar year. Total purchase of solvents containing a single HAP shall not exceed 350 gallons per calendar year.
- (33) Equipment approved for use by the EPA for recovering and/or recycling chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) or alternative fluorocarbons provided such equipment is charged with less than 50 pounds of a Class I or II ozone depleting compound.
- (34) The following registered equipment:
- (i) Internal combustion emergency standby engines installed and operated before November 15, 2000. An emergency standby engine is an engine used exclusively in emergency situations to drive an electrical generator, an air compressor or a water pump, except for operations up to 52 hour per calendar year for non-emergency purposes.
 - (ii) Stationary internal combustion engines rated at 200 brake horsepower or less installed and operated before November 15, 2000 which operate less than 200 hours per calendar year.
 - (iii) Asphalt roofing kettles and asphalt roofing day tankers.
 - (iv) Rock drills. This does not include any associated power units.
- (35) Ceramic deposition spray guns where all the material being sprayed contains no chromium, lead, or nickel.
- (36) Military tactical support equipment.