

State of California

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Resolution 78-2

January 26, 1978

WHEREAS, the federal Clean Air Act (§ 110) and the Environmental Protection Agency regulations adopted pursuant thereto (40 CFR 51.12(b)) require that State Implementation Plans contain rules and regulations which prohibit the construction of a new emission source, or a modification to an existing source, where the new or modified source will interfere with or prevent the attainment or maintenance of a national air quality standard;

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code §§ 40001 and 41507 require districts to adopt as part of the State Implementation Plan required by Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, rules and regulations necessary to achieve and maintain federal ambient air quality standards and authorize the Board to order revision of district rules and regulations where necessary to that end;

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code § 42301 requires that district permit systems prohibit the issuance of a permit for the construction, alteration, use or operation of any stationary source where such source will prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of any applicable air quality standard;

WHEREAS, the Board is empowered by Health and Safety Code §§ 41500, 41502, and 41504 to review the rules and regulations of a district to determine whether they make reasonable provision to achieve and maintain state air quality standards and, after a public hearing, to establish rules and regulations for a district which so provide if the district has not established such rules and regulations;

WHEREAS, the Board is requested by Assembly Concurrent Resolution 19, adopted August 1977, to review the new source review regulations of California air pollution control districts and to propose amendments to improve the consistency and effectiveness of such rules throughout the state;

WHEREAS, the Board is requested by Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, adopted September 1977, to review California's State Implementation Plan and consider revising such plan to permit community-wide trade-offs in the preconstruction review of new or modified stationary sources;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has not adopted new source review rules or regulations which adequately require the denial of a permit for construction modification, or operation of emission sources which will prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of state or national ambient air quality standards;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that without new source review rules substantially equivalent to those proposed for adoption by the staff, the rules and regulations of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District do not make reasonable provision to achieve and maintain State and national ambient air quality standards;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has failed to adopt new source review rules which meet the aforesaid federal requirements for State Implementation Plans;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has failed to adopt rules consistent with other new source review rules throughout the state so as to achieve a substantial degree of uniformity; and

WHEREAS, the Board has conducted a public hearing and given notice thereof in accordance with all requirements of federal and state law;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby amends the new source review rules, Rule 9.1, of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District by adopting Exhibit I.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board hereby deletes two provisions affecting new source review of stationary sources in Rule 5 of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District by adopting Exhibit II.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the aforesaid sections as amended shall become effective immediately.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the aforesaid sections as amended shall apply to any subject application for a permit filed with the District, but not finally ruled upon, prior to the aforesaid effective date.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the aforesaid sections as amended may not be amended except by the Board, or by the District provided that the Executive Officer finds that any amendment thereto made by the District does not impair the overall effectiveness or flexibility of these sections.

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has not adopted new source review rules or regulations which adequately require the denial of a permit for construction modification, or operation of emission sources which will prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of state or national ambient air quality standards;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that without new source review rules substantially equivalent to those proposed for adoption by the staff, the rules and regulations of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District do not make reasonable provision to achieve and maintain State and national ambient air quality standards;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has failed to adopt new source review rules which meet the aforesaid federal requirements for State Implementation Plans;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has failed to adopt rules consistent with other new source review rules throughout the state so as to achieve a substantial degree of uniformity; and

WHEREAS, the Board has conducted a public hearing and given notice thereof in accordance with all requirements of federal and state law;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby amends the new source review rules, Rule 9.1, of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District by adopting Exhibit I.

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

RULE 9.1A. AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT

The Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall deny an application for an Authority to Construct any new stationary source or modification of any existing stationary source which will increase emissions of nitrogen oxides, non-methane organic gases, or any air contaminant for which there is a State or National ambient air quality standard unless the applicant satisfactorily demonstrates to the APCO that:

1) First Requirement

The stationary source can be expected to operate without emitting air contaminants in violation of any applicable State or Federal emission limitation or of these Rules and Regulations; and

2) Second Requirement

- (a) The emissions of each subject air contaminant from a new stationary source will be less than five (5) pounds per hour (except carbon monoxide, for which the limit is fifty (50) pounds per hour); or
- (b) The emission of each subject air contaminant from a modified stationary source will be less than fifteen (15) pounds per hour (except carbon monoxide, for which the limit is one hundred fifty (150) pounds per hour) and the modification will be constructed using the best available air pollution control technology; or
- (c) The net increase in emissions of each subject air contaminant as a result of all modifications to the stationary source during the preceding five years, or since January 26, 1978, whichever period is shorter, will be less than five (5) pounds per hour (except for carbon monoxide, for which the limit is fifty (50) pounds per hour). In determining

whether there has been a net increase in emissions, and if so the amount of any such increase, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider all increases and decreases of emissions caused by modifications to the stationary source pursuant to Authorities to Construct. Emission reductions required to comply with federal, state, or district laws, emission limitations, or rules or regulations shall not be considered to be decreases in emissions for the purposes of this paragraph; or

- (d) The new stationary source will be constructed using best available air pollution control technology and will be, in whole or in part, a replacement on the same property for an existing stationary source for which there is a valid Permit to Operate and there will be no net increase in the emission of each subject air contaminant, except during a sixty (60) day start-up period when operation of both sources may be allowed; or
- (e) The construction of a new or modified stationary source will result in demonstrable air quality benefits within the applicable zone of the South Central Coast Air Basin, provided however, that the source will be constructed using best available air pollution control technology and that the written concurrence of the California Air Resources Board and United States Environmental Protection Agency shall be obtained prior to the granting of a permit hereunder. In order to show that a proposed new stationary source will cause demonstrable air quality benefits within the applicable zone, an applicant must provide emission reductions or offsets at existing sources; or
- (f) The new or modified stationary source will be used exclusively for health care, safety, police or fire fighting facilities provided best available air pollution control technology is applied; or
- (g) The application is exclusively for a modification to convert from use of gaseous fuels to fuel oil because of demonstrable shortage of gaseous fuels, provided:
 - (i) that all units constituting the modification will utilize best available air pollution control technology and provided that use of fuel oil would have

whether there has been a net increase in emissions, and if so the amount of any such increase, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider all increases and decreases of emissions caused by modifications to the stationary source pursuant to Authorities to Construct. Emission reductions required to comply with federal, state, or district laws, emission limitations, or rules or regulations shall not be considered to be decreases in emissions for the purposes of this paragraph; or

- (d) The new stationary source will be constructed using best available air pollution control technology and will be, in whole or in part, a replacement on the same property for an existing stationary source for which there is a valid Permit to Operate and there will be no net increase in the emission of each subject air contaminant, except during a sixty (60) day start-up period when operation of both sources may be allowed; or
- (e) The construction of a new or modified stationary source will result in demonstrable air quality benefits within the applicable zone of the South Central Coast Air Basin, provided however, that the source will be constructed using best available air pollution control technology and that the written concurrence of the California Air Resources Board and United States Environmental Protection Agency shall be obtained prior to the granting of a permit hereunder. In order to show that a proposed new stationary source will cause demonstrable air quality benefits within the applicable zone, an applicant must provide emission reductions or offsets at existing sources; or
- (f) The new or modified stationary source will be used exclusively for health care, safety, police or fire fighting facilities provided best available air pollution control technology is applied; or
- (g) The application is exclusively for a modification to convert from use of gaseous fuels to fuel oil because of demonstrable shortage of gaseous fuels, provided:
 - (i) that all units constituting the modification will utilize best available air pollution control technology and provided that use of fuel oil would have

been permitted under district regulations at the time of construction of the equipment using gaseous fuels without the source having been required at that time to install control equipment in addition to that which it would have to install in order to be able to be exempt hereunder, and (ii) the applicant demonstrates that it made its best efforts to obtain sufficient emission offsets under this rule, and that such attempts were unsuccessful, and that it will continue to seek the necessary emission offsets and apply them when they become available. Modifications for the purpose of this paragraph shall include the addition or modification of facilities for storing, transferring and/or transporting such fuel oil at the stationary source. A condition shall be placed on the operating permit requiring conversion to gaseous or other equivalent low polluting fuels when they are, or become available; or

- (h) The application is exclusively for the construction or modification of an air pollution control device which will reduce emissions from the existing stationary source; or
- (i) The emission of each subject air contaminant from a new stationary source will be less than ten (10) pounds per hour (except carbon monoxide, which is one hundred (100) pounds per hour) and the stationary source will be constructed using the best available air pollution control technology; or
- (j) The increase in the emission of each subject air contaminant from the new or modified stationary source constructed using best available air pollution control technology will be offset by a greater decrease in the emissions of the same air contaminant due to the elimination or modification of other existing stationary sources, under the same ownership, for which there is a valid Permit to Operate, within the applicable zone of the South Central Coast Air Basin, and that, as a result, there will be no net air quality deterioration within the applicable zone of the South Central Coast Air Basin or within contiguous zones, districts, or air basins. If reductions are to be based on planned elimination or modification of any such stationary sources the Air Pollution Control Officer shall condition the Permit to Operate to require such elimination or modification within not more than 90 days after

the start-up of the new or modified source. Emission reductions required to comply with federal, state, or district laws, emission limitations, or rules or regulations shall not be considered to be decreases in emissions for the purposes of this paragraph. Written concurrence of the California Air Resources Board shall be obtained prior to the granting of a permit hereunder; or

- (k) The stationary source will be constructed or modified using the best available air pollution control technology and the emission of each subject air contaminant therefrom will not:
 - (i) Cause a violation of, or interfere with the attainment of maintenance of, and National primary or State ambient air quality standard; or
 - (ii) Prevent reasonable progress toward the achievement by any National secondary ambient air quality standard; and

3. Third Requirement

In the case of the modification of an existing stationary source for which the emissions after modification will exceed a rate threshold of fifteen (15) pounds per hour of any subject air contaminant (except for carbon monoxide, for which the limit is one hundred fifty (150) pounds per hour), the modification of the existing stationary source will be constructed using best available air pollution control technology, and:

- a. Emissions of each contaminant for which there is a net increase are controlled by the application of best available air pollution control technology to all existing units of the stationary source; or
- b. The modification will not result in a net increase in the emissions of any air contaminant if the emissions of such contaminant will exceed the above mentioned rate thresholds. In determining whether there has been an increase in emissions and, if so, the amount of any such increase, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider all increases and decreases of emissions caused by modifications to that stationary source pursuant to the Authorities to Construct issued during the preceding five years, or since January 26, 1978, whichever period is shorter. Emission reductions required to comply with federal, state, or district laws, emission limitations, or rules or regulations

the start-up of the new or modified source. Emission reductions required to comply with federal, state, or district laws, emission limitations, or rules or regulations shall not be considered to be decreases in emissions for the purposes of this paragraph. Written concurrence of the California Air Resources Board shall be obtained prior to the granting of a permit hereunder; or

- (k) The stationary source will be constructed or modified using the best available air pollution control technology and the emission of each subject air contaminant therefrom will not:
 - (i) Cause a violation of, or interfere with the attainment of maintenance of, and National primary or State ambient air quality standard; or
 - (ii) Prevent reasonable progress toward the achievement by any National secondary ambient air quality standard; and

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In the case of the modification of an existing stationary source for which the emissions after modification will exceed a rate threshold of fifteen (15) pounds per hour of any subject air contaminant (except for carbon monoxide, for which the limit is one hundred fifty (150) pounds per hour), the modification of the existing stationary source will be constructed using best available air pollution control technology, and:

- a. Emissions of each contaminant for which there is a net increase are controlled by the application of best available air pollution control technology to all existing units of the stationary source; or
- b. The modification will not result in a net increase in the emissions of any air contaminant if the emissions of such contaminant will exceed the above mentioned rate thresholds. In determining whether there has been an increase in emissions and, if so, the amount of any such increase, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider all increases and decreases of emissions caused by modifications to that stationary source pursuant to the Authorities to Construct issued during the preceding five years, or since January 26, 1978, whichever period is shorter. Emission reductions required to comply with federal, state, or district laws, emission limitations, or rules or regulations

shall not be considered to be decreases in emissions for the purposes of this paragraph; or

- c. Emissions of all subject contaminants which exceed the above mentioned rate thresholds are controlled by use of technology that is at least as effective as that generally in use on similar stationary sources for all of the existing units of the stationary source, and that the cost of installing best available air pollution control technology on existing units is economically prohibitive and substantially exceeds the cost per unit mass of controlling emissions of each such contaminant through all other control measures; or
- d. The stationary source is a small business, as defined in subsection (1) of Section 1896 of Title 2 of the California Administrative Code; emissions of air contaminants which exceed the above mentioned rate thresholds are controlled at all existing units of the stationary source through application of the best available air pollution control technology that is economically reasonable to apply to that stationary source; and the cost of employing best available air pollution control technology is economically prohibitive; and

4) Fourth Requirement

All facilities in the air basin which are owned or operated by an applicant are in compliance with all applicable district rules, regulations and orders, and all applicable requirements of the State Implementation Plan approved or promulgated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency under Section 110 of the Clean Air Act including approved compliance schedules or enforcement orders issued under Section 113 of the Clean Air Act.

B. PERMIT TO OPERATE

The Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall deny an application for a Permit to Operate unless the applicant satisfactorily demonstrates to the APCO that:

1) First Requirement

The stationary source is operated without emitting air contaminants in violation of any applicable State or Federal emission limitation or of these Rules and Regulations; and

2) Additional Requirements

- (a) The emission of any subject air contaminant from the stationary source is less than or equal to the emissions amounts used by the APCO in granting an application under Section A of this Rule; or
- (b) The Authority to Construct was granted prior to January 26, 1978, provided however, that any such source will be required to obtain a Permit to Operate in accordance with the provisions of the rules which were in effect prior to January 26, 1978, and provided further that any exemption granted hereunder shall not apply to any subsequent modification of such source; or
- (c) The stationary source was previously exempt from the permit provision of these Rules and Regulations and a Permit to Operate is required solely because of a change in permit exemptions; or
- (d) The applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO that the actual emissions from the source will not:
 - (i) Cause a violation of, or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of, any National Primary or State ambient air quality standard; or
 - (ii) Prevent reasonable progress toward attainment of secondary National ambient air quality standards.

C. ANALYSIS

Before granting or denying an application for any new or modified stationary source pursuant to the provisions of Sections A-2)(e), A-2)(j), A 2)(k), or B-2)(d) of this Rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall:

1) Air Quality Effects

Analyze the effect of the new or modified stationary source on air quality. Such analyses shall consider the air contaminant emissions and air quality within the vicinity of the new or modified stationary source, within the applicable zone of the South Central Coast Air Basin and within contiguous zones, districts, or air basins, if appropriate, for a period of time not to exceed five (5) years. Such analysis shall be based on the application of existing federal, state and local control strategies. Such analysis shall be completed in less than thirty (30) calendar days

2) Additional Requirements

- (a) The emission of any subject air contaminant from the stationary source is less than or equal to the emissions amounts used by the APCO in granting an application under Section A of this Rule; or
- (b) The Authority to Construct was granted prior to January 26, 1978, provided however, that any such source will be required to obtain a Permit to Operate in accordance with the provisions of the rules which were in effect prior to January 26, 1978, and provided further that any exemption granted hereunder shall not apply to any subsequent modification of such source; or
- (c) The stationary source was previously exempt from the permit provision of these Rules and Regulations and a Permit to Operate is required solely because of a change in permit exemptions; or
- (d) The applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO that the actual emissions from the source will not:
 - (i) Cause a violation of, or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of, any National Primary or State ambient air quality standard; or
 - (ii) Prevent reasonable progress toward attainment of secondary National ambient air quality standards.

C. ANALYSIS

Before granting or denying an application for any new or modified stationary source pursuant to the provisions of Sections A-2)(e), A-2)(j), A 2)(k), or B-2)(d) of this Rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall:

1) Air Quality Effects

Analyze the effect of the new or modified stationary source on air quality. Such analyses shall consider the air contaminant emissions and air quality within the vicinity of the new or modified stationary source, within the applicable zone of the South Central Coast Air Basin and within contiguous zones, districts, or air basins, if appropriate, for a period of time not to exceed five (5) years. Such analysis shall be based on the application of existing federal, state and local control strategies. Such analysis shall be completed in less than thirty (30) calendar days

following submittal to the APCO of all necessary information by the applicant.

2) Inspection and Notice

Following completion of the analysis required by the provisions of Section C-1), but before granting or denying approval:

- (a) Make available for public inspection at his office, except as limited by provisions of any other statute or regulation, the information submitted by the applicant, the Air Pollution Control Officer's analysis of the effect of the source on air quality, and the preliminary decision to grant or deny the Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate.
- (b) Publish a notice once by advertisement in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the District, stating where the public may inspect the information required in this subdivision. The notice shall provide thirty (30) days, beginning on the date of publication, for the public to submit comments on the application.
- (c) Notify in writing within 10 days of the notice requirements of Section C-2)(b), the applicant, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the State Air Resources Board, adjoining air pollution control districts and other air pollution control districts in the air basin of his preliminary decision to grant or deny the Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate.
- (d) Consider all comments submitted. If within the thirty (30) day notice period the APCO receives a written request from either the Environmental Protection Agency or Air Resources Board to defer the APCO's decision pending the requesting agency's review of this application, the APCO shall defer his decision for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of such request.

D. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify in writing the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board within 15 days of the granting of an Authority to Construct pursuant to Section A-2)(d), A-2)(f), or A-2)(g).

E. Definitions

- 1) "Stationary Source" means a unit or an aggregation of units of non-vehicular air-contaminant-emitting equipment which is located on one property or on contiguous properties; which is under the same

ownership or entitlement to use and operate; and, in the case of an aggregation of units, those units which are related to one another. Units shall be deemed related to one another if the operation of one is dependent upon, or affects the process of, the other; if their operation involves a common or similar raw material, product, or function; or if they have the same first three digits in their standard industrial classification codes as determined from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1972 by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

In addition, in cases where all or part of a stationary source is a facility used to load cargo onto or unload cargo from cargo carriers, other than motor vehicles, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider such carriers to be parts of the stationary source. Accordingly, all emissions from such carriers (excluding motor vehicles) which will result in an adverse impact on air quality in the State of California shall be considered as emissions from such stationary sources. Emissions from such carriers shall include those that result from operation of the carriers' engines; the purging or other method of venting of vapors; and from the loading, unloading, storage, processing, and transfer of cargo.

- 2) "Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted or which results in the emission of air contaminants not previously emitted except that:
 - a. Maintenance or repair shall not be considered physical change, and
 - b. The following changes shall not be considered a change in the method of operation provided that such changes are not contrary to any permit conditions:
 - (i) An increase in production rate provided such an increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the individual units of the stationary source as specified on the permit.
 - (ii) An increase in hours of operation.

ownership or entitlement to use and operate; and, in the case of an aggregation of units, those units which are related to one another. Units shall be deemed related to one another if the operation of one is dependent upon, or affects the process of, the other; if their operation involves a common or similar raw material, product, or function; or if they have the same first three digits in their standard industrial classification codes as determined from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1972 by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

In addition, in cases where all or part of a stationary source is a facility used to load cargo onto or unload cargo from cargo carriers, other than motor vehicles, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider such carriers to be parts of the stationary source. Accordingly, all emissions from such carriers (excluding motor vehicles) which will result in an adverse impact on air quality in the State of California shall be considered as emissions from such stationary sources. Emissions from such carriers shall include those that result from operation of the carriers' engines; the purging or other method of venting of vapors; and from the loading, unloading, storage, processing, and transfer of cargo.

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 - b. The following changes shall not be considered a change in the method of operation provided that such changes are not contrary to any permit conditions:
 - (i) An increase in production rate provided such an increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the individual units of the stationary source as specified on the permit.
 - (ii) An increase in hours of operation.

- (iii) Use of an alternate fuel or raw material provided that such alternate fuel or raw material is expressly authorized on the permit.
- 3) "Control strategy" means a combination of measures designed to reduce air contaminant emissions to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards.
- 4) "Best available air pollution control technology" means the maximum degree of emission control for any air contaminant emitting equipment, taking into account technology which is known but not necessarily in use, provided that the Air Pollution Control Officer shall not interpret best available air pollution control technology to include a requirement which will result in the closing and elimination of or inability to construct a lawful business which could be operated with the application of the best available air pollution control technology currently in use.

RULE 5. EXEMPTIONS.

An authority to construct or a permit to operate shall not be required for:

a. Vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California but not including any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance mounted on such vehicle that would otherwise require a permit under the provisions of these rules and regulations.

b. Vehicles used to transport passengers or freight.

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

d. The following equipment:

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

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

3. Piston type internal combustion engines.

4. Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds not used for evaporative cooling of process water or not used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers.

5. Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning.

6. Presses used exclusively for extruding metals, minerals, plastics or wood.

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5. Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning.

6. Presses used exclusively for extruding metals, minerals, plastics or wood.

7. Porcelain enameling furnaces, porcelain enameling drying ovens, vitreous enameling furnaces or vitreous enameling drying ovens.
8. Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.
9. Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.
10. Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.
11. All sheet-fed printing presses; and all other printing presses without driers.
12. Tanks, vessels and pumping equipment used exclusively for the storage or dispensing of fresh commercial or purer grades of:
 - a. Sulfuric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less by weight.
 - b. Phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less by weight.
 - c. Nitric acid with an acid strength of 70 percent or less by weight.
13. Ovens used exclusively for the curing of plastics which are concurrently being vacuum held to a mold or for the softening or annealing of plastics.
14. Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping (bleaching) of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

15. Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in a paste form.
16. Crucible type or pot type furnaces with a brimful capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
17. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or applying of wax where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
18. Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.
19. Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.
20. Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
21. Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas.
22. Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.
23. Shell core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.
24. Molds used for the casting of metals.
25. Abrasive blast cabinet-dust filter integral combination units where the total internal volume of the blast section is 50 cubic feet or less.
26. Batch mixers of 5 cubic feet rated working capacity or less.

15. Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in a paste form.
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23. Shell core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.
24. Molds used for the casting of metals.
25. Abrasive blast cabinet-dust filter integral combination units where the total internal volume of the blast section is 50 cubic feet or less.
26. Batch mixers of 5 cubic feet rated working capacity or less.

27. Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.

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

29. Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed mold curing process.

30. Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic pellets.

31. Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water based adhesives.

32. Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 20 square feet.

33. Platen presses used for laminating.

e. The following equipment or any exhaust system or collector serving exclusively such equipment:

1. Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water.

2. Ovens, mixers and blenders used in bakeries where the products are edible and intended for human consumption.

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

4. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses and bench scale laboratory equipment.

5. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
6. Confection cookers where the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
7. Equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, rolling or drawing of metals or for heating metals immediately prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing.
8. Die casting machines.
9. Atmosphere generators used in connection with metal heat treating processes.
10. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy.
11. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment.
12. Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass or metals.
13. Equipment used for buffing (except automatic or semi-automatic tire buffers) or polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of ceramic artwork, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, asbestos, carbon or graphite.
14. Equipment used for carving, cutting, drilling, surface grinding, planing, routing, sanding, sawing, shredding or turning of wood, or the pressing or

5. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
6. Confection cookers where the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
7. Equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, rolling or drawing of metals or for heating metals immediately prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing.
8. Die casting machines.
9. Atmosphere generators used in connection with metal heat treating processes.
10. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy.
11. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment.
12. Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass or metals.
13. Equipment used for buffing (except automatic or semi-automatic tire buffers) or polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of ceramic artwork, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, asbestos, carbon or graphite.
14. 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.

15. Equipment using aqueous solutions for surface preparation, cleaning, stripping, etching (does not include chemical milling) or the electrolytic plating with electrolytic polishing of, or the electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, and precious metals.

16. Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided that no volatile organic materials are used in the process and that no oil or solid fuel is burned.

17. Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned only with water solutions of bleach or detergents.

18. Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.

19. Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins.

20. Equipment used to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen or the rare gases from the air.

21. Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.

22. Mixers for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

23. Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.

24. Roll mills or calendars for rubber or plastics where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

25. Equipment used exclusively to grind, blend or package tea, cocoa, spices or roasted coffee.

26. Vacuum producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which is exempt by Rule 5.

f. Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks or natural draft ventilators.

g. Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for:

1. Dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes or greases where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

2. Dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.

3. Storage of liquefied gases.

4. Unheated storage of organic materials with an initial boiling point of 300°F. or greater.

5. The storage of fuel oils with a gravity of 25° API or lower.

6. The storage of lubricating oils.

7. The storage of fuel oils with a gravity of 40° API or lower and having a capacity of 10,000 gallons or less.

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7. The storage of fuel oils with a gravity of 40° API or lower and having a capacity of 10,000 gallons or less.

8. The storage of organic liquids, except gasoline, normally used as solvents, diluents or thinners, inks, colorants, paints, lacquers, enamels, varnishes, liquid resins or other surface coatings, and having a capacity of 6,000 gallons or less.

9. The storage of liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, waxes or wax emulsions.

10. The storage of asphalt.

11. Unheated solvent dispensing containers, unheated non-conveyORIZED solvent rinsing containers or unheated non-conveyORIZED coating dip tanks of 100 gallons capacity or less.

12. The storage of gasoline having a capacity or less than 1500 gallons or less.

13. Transporting materials on streets or highways.

h. Equipment used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals, or used exclusively for case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal objects.

i. Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces, with a capacity of 1000 pounds or less each, in which no sweating or distilling is conducted and from which only the following metals are poured or in which only the following metals are held in a molten state:

1. Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 per cent aluminum.

2. Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50 per cent magnesium.

3. Lead or any alloy containing over 50 per cent lead.
4. Tin or any alloy containing over 50 per cent tin.
5. Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 per cent zinc.
6. Copper.
7. Precious metals.

j. Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial or residential housekeeping purposes.

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

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

3. Lead or any alloy containing over 50 per cent lead.
4. Tin or any alloy containing over 50 per cent tin.
5. Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 per cent zinc.
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