

RULE 2020 EXEMPTIONS (Adopted September 19, 1991; Amended July 16, 1992; Amended December 17, 1992; Amended October 21, 1993; Amended July 21, 1994; Amended September 17, 1998; Amended June 21, 2001; Amended March 21, 2002; Amended December 19, 2002; Amended September 21, 2006; Amended December 20, 2007; Amended August 18, 2011; Amended (date of adoption))

1.0 Purpose

This rule specifies emissions units that are not required to obtain an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate. This rule also specifies the recordkeeping requirements to verify the exemption and outlines the compliance schedule for emissions units that lose the exemption after installation.

2.0 Applicability

This rule shall apply to any source that emits or may emit air contaminants.

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Agricultural Source: equipment or operations that emit air contaminants and that are used in the production of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

3.2 Clean Produced Water: as defined in Rule 1020 (Definitions).

3.3 Electrical Upgrade: replacement or addition of electrical equipment and systems resulting in increased generation, transmission and/or distribution capacity.

~~3.4~~ Emissions Unit: as defined in Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule).

~~3.5~~ HAP: a hazardous air pollutant listed in Section 112(b) of the federal Clean Air Act or the lists prepared by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to Section 44321 of the California Health and Safety Code that have OEHHA approved health risk values.

~~3.6~~ HAP Source: an emissions unit that is subject to an emissions limitation, a performance standard, work practice standard, or other requirements under an applicable provision of any of the following regulations, excluding, for the purposes of this rule, piston type internal combustion engines with a manufacturer's maximum continuous rating of 50 braking horsepower (bhp) or less:

~~3.6.1~~ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards, or other requirements promulgated pursuant to Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S. Code, 7401, et. seq.).

- ~~3.65.2~~ Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCM) adopted by the California Air Resources Board in accordance with requirements of Section 39658 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- ~~3.65.3~~ A rule contained in Regulation VII (Toxic Air Pollutants) of the District Rules and Regulations.
- ~~3.7~~ Heavy Oil: As defined in Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule).
- ~~3.86~~ Indirect Heat Transfer System: a heat transfer system in which the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with the material being heated.
- ~~3.97~~ Location: any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation.
- ~~3.108~~ Low Emitting Unit: an emissions unit with an uncontrolled emissions rate of each air contaminant,
- ~~3.108.1~~ Less than or equal to two pounds per day, or
- ~~3.108.2~~ If greater than two pounds per day, is less than or equal to 75 pounds per year.
- ~~3.119~~ Major Source: as defined in Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule).
- ~~3.120~~ NSPS Source: an emissions unit that is subject to an emissions limitation, performance standard, work practice standard, or other requirements under an applicable provision of 40 CFR, Part 60, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), excluding, for the purposes of this rule, piston type internal combustion engines with a manufacturer's maximum continuous rating of 50 braking horsepower (bhp) or less.
- ~~3.134~~ Portable Emissions Unit: as defined in Rule 2280 (Portable Equipment Registration).
- ~~3.142~~ Reconstructed Stationary Source: a Reconstructed Stationary Source as defined in Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review), or a Reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A.
- ~~3.153~~ Roadmix: a mixture of tank bottoms from crude oil storage tanks, material from crude oil spills, or other crude-oil-containing soil mixed with aggregates and soils, that is used as a base or cover material for roads, parking lots, berms, tank and well locations, or similar applications.

- ~~3.164~~ Routine Replacement: as defined in Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review).
- ~~3.17~~ Small Producer: as defined in Rule 4623 (Storage of Organic Liquids).
- ~~3.185~~ Stationary Source: as defined in Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review).
- ~~3.196~~ True Vapor Pressure (TVP): as defined in Rule 4623 (Storage of Organic Liquids).
- ~~3.2017~~ Unloading Rack: any aggregate or combination of equipment or control equipment that unloads organic liquid into a storage tank from tank trucks, trailers, or railroad tank cars. The unloading rack is the portion of the connection system from the connection at the inlet of the organic liquid pump to and including the hose and connector at the delivery tank.
- ~~3.2118~~ Wind Machine: a machine consisting of a large fan mounted on a tower and powered by an internal combustion engine, used exclusively to provide frost protection to agricultural crops by affecting a heat transfer by moving warmer atmospheric air downward and mixing it with the colder air surrounding a crop.

4.0 Precluded Source Categories

No Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate shall be required for the following source categories that are specifically precluded from District permitting requirements by state or federal law:

- 4.1 Any structure designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families and any incinerator used exclusively in connection with such structure (California Health and Safety Code Section 42310(b) and (c)).
- 4.2 Barbecue equipment that is not used for commercial purposes, (California Health and Safety Code Section 42310(d)).
- 4.3 Motor vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California (California Health and Safety Code, Section 42310(a)), but not including any emissions unit mounted on such vehicle that would otherwise require a permit under the provisions of the District Rules and Regulations.
- 4.4 Locomotives, airplanes, and watercraft used to transport passengers or freight. This exemption is not intended to apply to equipment used for the dredging of waterways or to equipment used in pile driving adjacent to or in waterways.

5.0 District Permit Exemptions

An Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate shall not be required for an emissions unit covered under District Exempt Source Categories listed in Sections 6.0 or 7.0, unless one or more of the following is true:

- 5.1 The source is a NSPS source;
- 5.2 The source is a HAP source;
- 5.3 The APCO makes a determination that a permit shall be required because the source may not operate in compliance with all District rules and regulations; or
- 5.4 The owner specifically requests a Permit to Operate.

6.0 District Exempt Source Categories

Except as required by Section 5.0, no Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate shall be required for an emission unit specified below. All other equipment within that source category shall require an ATC or PTO.

6.1 Combustion and Heat Transfer Systems

6.1.1 Steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, water heaters, steam cleaners, and closed indirect heat transfer systems that have a maximum input heat rating of 5,000,000 Btu per hour (gross) or less and is equipped to be fired exclusively with:

- 6.1.1.1 Natural gas containing no more than five (5) percent by weight hydrocarbons heavier than butane and no more than 1.0 grain of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet of gas; or
- 6.1.1.2 Liquefied petroleum gas containing no more than two (2) percent by volume hydrocarbons heavier than butane and no more than 15 grains of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet of gas; or
- 6.1.1.3 Any combination of gases specified in Sections 6.1.1.1 and 6.1.1.2.
- 6.1.1.4 The percent by weight hydrocarbons content heavier than butane shall be determined by using the latest version of ASTM E-260 (Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography).
- 6.1.1.5 The gas sulfur content shall be determined by using the latest version of ASTM D-1072 (Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases by Combustion and Barium Chloride

Titration), ASTM D-3246 (Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas by Oxidative Microcoulometry), or ASTM D-6228 (Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Flame Photometric Detection).

~~6.1.1.6 Test methods other than specified in Section 6.1.1.4 or Section 6.1.1.5 may be used provided they have been approved, in writing, by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).~~

6.1.2 Piston type internal combustion engines with a manufacturer's maximum continuous rating of 50 braking horsepower (bhp) or less.

6.1.3 Gas turbine engines with a maximum heat input rating of 3,000,000 Btu per hour or less at ISO Standard Day Conditions.

6.1.4 Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.

6.1.5 Multiple chambered or equivalent incinerators used to destroy animals from a wildlife habitat for the sole purpose of disease control, as authorized by a public official.

6.1.6 Wind machines.

6.2 Cooling Towers: Water cooling towers that have a circulation rate of less than 10,000 gallons per minute, and that are not used for cooling of process water, water from barometric jets, or water from barometric condensers.

6.3 Graphic Arts Equipment: Printing, coating, or laminating facility with a total graphic arts material usage of:

6.3.1 Less than or equal to two gallons per any day, or

6.3.2 If greater than two gallons per day, is less than or equal to 30 gallons per year.

6.3.3 Graphic arts materials are any ink, coating, adhesive, fountain solution, thinner, retarder, or cleaning solution.

6.4 Food Processing Equipment

6.4.1 Equipment, excluding charbroilers subject to Rule 4692 (Commercial Charbroiling) and boilers, used in eating establishments or other retail establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.

- 6.4.2 Mixers and blenders used in bakeries where the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
- 6.4.3 Ovens at bakeries provided that the total production from the bakery is less than 1,000 pounds of product per operating day and the oven is fired solely on natural gas and the oven has a rating less than 5 MMBtu per hour.
- 6.4.4 Smokehouses for preparing food in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 20 square feet.
- 6.5 Plastic/Rubber Processing: Emissions units used exclusively for the extruding or the compression molding of rubber products or plastics, where no plasticizer or blowing agent is present.
- 6.6 Storage Equipment: Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for:
 - 6.6.1 The storage or processing of clean produced water as represented in Figure 1 as being below the oil/water line.
 - 6.6.2 The storage of crude oil with 0.8762 specific gravity or higher (30°API or lower) as measured by test method API 2547 or ASTM D-1298-80, having a capacity of 100 bbl or less, and is not subject to a VOC control requirement of Rule 4623 (Storage of Organic Liquids).
 - 6.6.3 The storage of crude oil with specific gravity lower than 0.8762 (greater than 30°API) as measured by test method API 2547 or ASTM D-1298-80, and existing before June 1, 1989, having a capacity of 100 bbl or less, and is not subject to a VOC control requirement of Rule 4623 (Storage of Organic Liquids). This exemption shall not apply to a new tank installed after June 1, 1989.
 - 6.6.4 The storage of organic material with a capacity of 250 gallons or less where the actual storage temperature does not exceed 150°F.
 - 6.6.5 The unheated storage of organic material with an initial boiling point of 302°F or greater as measured by test method ASTM D-86.
 - 6.6.6 The storage of fuel oils or non-air-blown asphalt with 0.9042 specific gravity or higher (25°API or lower) as measured by test method API 2547 or ASTM D-1298-80.
 - 6.6.7 The storage of petroleum distillates used as motor fuel with 0.8251 specific gravity or higher (40°API or lower) as measured by test method API 2547 or ASTM D-1298-80 and having a capacity of 19,800 gallons (471 bbl) or less.
 - 6.6.8 The storage of refined lubricating oils.

- 6.6.9 The storage of liquefied gases in unvented (except for emergency pressure relief valves) pressure vessels.
- 6.6.10 The storage of produced fluids in portable tanks, to be used for less than six months at any one (1) location and is not subject to a VOC control requirement of Rule 4623 (Storage of Organic Liquids).
- 6.6.11 Mobile transport, delivery, or cargo tanks on vehicles for delivery of VOCs.
- 6.6.12 The storage or processing of fluids in a small producer's tank with a throughput of 50 barrels of crude oil per day or less, if such tank is located at a heavy oil stationary source.

6.7 Transfer Equipment

- 6.7.1 Loading racks, as defined in Rule 1020 (Definitions), and unloading racks that are:
 - 6.7.1.1 At a location that, in total, transfers less than 4,000 gallons in any one day of organic material through all loading and unloading racks, and the organic material is exclusively:
 - 6.7.1.1.1 Unheated organic materials with an initial boiling point of 302°F or greater as measured by test method ASTM D-86, or
 - 6.7.1.1.2 Fuel oil with 0.8251 specific gravity or higher (40°API or lower) as measured by test method API 2547 or ASTM D-1298-80.
 - 6.7.1.2 Used exclusively for the transfer of:
 - 6.7.1.2.1 Crude oil, asphalt, or residual oil stored in tanks not required to be permitted in accordance with this rule; or
 - 6.7.1.2.2 Crude oil with 0.8762 specific gravity or higher (30°API or lower) as measured by test method API 2547 or ASTM D-1298-80 and the crude oil has TVP less than 1.5 psia at the storage container's maximum organic liquid storage temperature.
 - 6.7.1.3 Attached to an organic material delivery vehicle and used exclusively for the transfer of crude oil, asphalt, or residual oil.
- 6.7.2 Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of refined lubricating oil.

6.7.3 The TVP of an organic liquid shall be determined by measuring the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) using ASTM D 323-94 (Test Method for Vapor Pressure for Petroleum Products), and converting the RVP to TVP at the tank's maximum organic liquid storage temperature. The conversion of RVP to TVP shall be performed in accordance with the procedures in the oil and gas section of "ARB Technical Guidance Document to the Criteria and Guidelines Regulation for AB 2588", dated August 1989.

6.7.4 The latest version of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory "Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Reactive Organic Compounds in Heavy Crude Oil Using Gas Chromatograph", as approved by ARB and EPA, shall be used to determine the TVP of crude oil with an API gravity of 26 degrees or less, or for any API gravity that is specified in this test method.

~~6.7.5 Test method other than specified in Section 6.7.3 and 6.7.4 may be used provided it has been approved, in writing, by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the District Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).~~

6.8 Surface Coating Operations

6.8.1 Application equipment for architectural surface coatings used for commercial or residential applications. Architectural surface coating is defined as any coating applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs. This exemption does not apply to coating application equipment used in the manufacturing of architectural components and appurtenances that are coated before their installation as part of a structure.

6.8.2 Surface coating operations, except for powder coating operations, which use less than one quart of coating per day or less than eight gallons of coating per year.

6.8.3 Powder coating operations that use less than five pounds of coating material per day or less than fifty pounds of coating material per year.

6.9 Solvent Cleaning Operations

Unheated, nonconveyorized cleaning equipment (not including the control enclosures):

6.9.1 With an open surface area of 10.0 square feet or less, and internal volume of 92.5 gallons or less;

- 6.9.2 Using only organic solvents with an initial boiling point of 248°F or greater as determined by ASTM 1078-78; and
- 6.9.3 From which less than 25 gallons of solvent per year are lost to the atmosphere from all such equipment at the stationary source. Solvent lost shall not include solvent that is recycled or disposed of properly. Any person claiming exemption pursuant to this section shall maintain adequate monthly records to substantiate their exempt status.
- 6.10 Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.
- 6.11 Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas. Any internal combustion engine or other emissions unit associated with the operation that would otherwise require a written permit is not exempt.
- 6.12 Fugitive emissions sources such as valves and flanges associated with an emissions unit that is exempt from a written permit.
- 6.13 Unvented (except for emergency pressure relief valves) pressure vessels associated with an emissions unit that is exempt from a written permit.
- 6.14 Fugitive emissions sources and pressure vessels that are associated with an emissions unit for which a written permit is required shall be included as part of such emissions unit. A separate permit for the fugitive source or pressure vessel is not required.
- 6.15 Pits and ponds as defined in Rule 1020 (Definitions).
- 6.16 Portable Emissions Units: a portable emissions unit for which a written permit is otherwise required, shall be exempt from the permitting requirements provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - 6.16.1 The emissions unit has a valid registration obtained and is operated in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2280 (Portable Equipment Registration), the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (California Code of Regulation Title 13, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 5, Sections 2450-2465), or other equipment registration program approved by the APCO; ~~and~~.
 - 6.16.2 The emissions unit is not operated such that it becomes a part of the operation of an existing stationary source, except for:
 - 6.16.2.1 Generators used to provide primary or supplemental power to a building, facility, stationary source, or stationary equipment, during and only during unforeseen interruptions of electrical power from the serving utility, or electrical upgrade operations

including startup, shutdown, and testing, that do not exceed 60 calendar days (California Code of Regulation Title 13, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 5, Section 2451(c)(9)); or

6.16.2.2 Direct replacement of a District-permitted internal combustion engine that has been taken out of operation for maintenance or repair, provided the replacement unit meets the definition of Temporary Replacement Emissions Unit in Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review).

6.16.2.3 Recordkeeping shall be required to verify or maintain any exemption pursuant to this section. Such records shall be retained for at least two years and provided to the APCO upon request.

6.16.32 The portable emissions unit is not subject to the District's Title V permitting requirements (Rule 2520, Federally Mandated Operating Permits).

6.17 Roadmix manufacturing and application operations

6.17.1 Roadmix manufacturing operations, provided that:

6.17.1.1 The roadmix is used exclusively on properties owned or operated by the company which operates the roadmix manufacturing operation and generated the roadmix feedstock, excluding aggregates, and

6.17.1.2 The roadmix feedstock does not contain refined hydrocarbons.

6.17.1.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 6.17.1.1, an exempt roadmix manufacturing operator may donate roadmix material to non-profit organizations.

6.17.2 Roadmix application operations.

6.18 Laboratory testing equipment and quality control testing equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, provided:

6.18.1 Emissions from such equipment do not exceed 2.0 pounds per day or 75 pounds per year, and

6.18.2 The equipment is not a HAP source.

6.19 Low Emitting Units, except those which belong to a source category listed in Sections 6.1 through 6.18 shall not require an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate.

6.19.1 Low Emitting Units, which belong to a source category listed in Sections 6.1 through 6.18, shall require an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate unless they are specifically exempted in the applicable source category section.

6.19.2 Notwithstanding Sections 6.19 and 6.19.1, Low Emitting Units, with uncontrolled HAP emissions that may cause a significant health risk to the public, shall require an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate.

6.20 Agricultural Sources

6.20.1 Agricultural sources at a stationary source that, in aggregate, produce actual emissions less than one-half of the major source thresholds. For the purposes of determining permitting applicability, fugitive emissions, except fugitive dust emissions, are included in determining aggregate emissions.

6.20.2 In no case shall the exemption in Section 6.20.1 apply to a stationary source required to obtain Title V permits according to Rule 2520 (Federally Mandated Operating Permits).

7.0 District Exempt Activities

No Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate shall be required for the following activities:

7.1 Routine replacement of a whole or partial emissions unit where the replacement part is the same as the original emissions unit in all respects except for the serial number and the action does not create a reconstructed Stationary Source.

7.2 The venting of California Public Utility Commission quality natural gas from pipelines and compressors for the sole purpose of pipeline and compressor repair and or maintenance, providing that such emissions consist solely of residual natural gas that is vented after the equipment is isolated or shut down and that the residual amounts have been reduced as much as practical prior to venting.

7.3 Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any emissions unit for which a permit has been granted (California Health and Safety Code, Section 42310(a)(5)(A)).

7.4 The detonation of explosives for research and development activity, provided the quantity of explosives detonated does not exceed 100 pounds per day and 1,000 pounds per year at a single stationary source.

7.5 Pilot tests for soil remediation projects, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- 7.5.1 The sole purpose of the pilot test is to determine the VOC concentration in the soil in order to design or size the appropriate control equipment for the soil remediation project;
- 7.5.2 The pilot test will not last more than five days; and
- 7.5.3 The effluent gas stream from the pilot test is controlled by either carbon canisters, a thermal or catalytic incinerator, or an IC engine.

8.0 Administrative Requirements

- 8.1 Recordkeeping shall be required to verify or maintain any exemption for which the exemption is based on a throughput or emissions limitation. Such records shall be retained for at least two years and provided to the APCO upon request.
- 8.2 Test methods other than specified in this rule may be used for rule-related purposes provided they have been approved in writing by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).

9.0 Compliance Schedule

The owner or operator of an emissions unit that was exempt from written permits at the time of installation, which becomes subject to the provisions of Rule 2010 (Permits Required), through loss of exemption, shall submit an application for a Permit to Operate within six months from the date of adoption of this rule and shall not be subject to Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule), until such time that the emissions unit is modified.

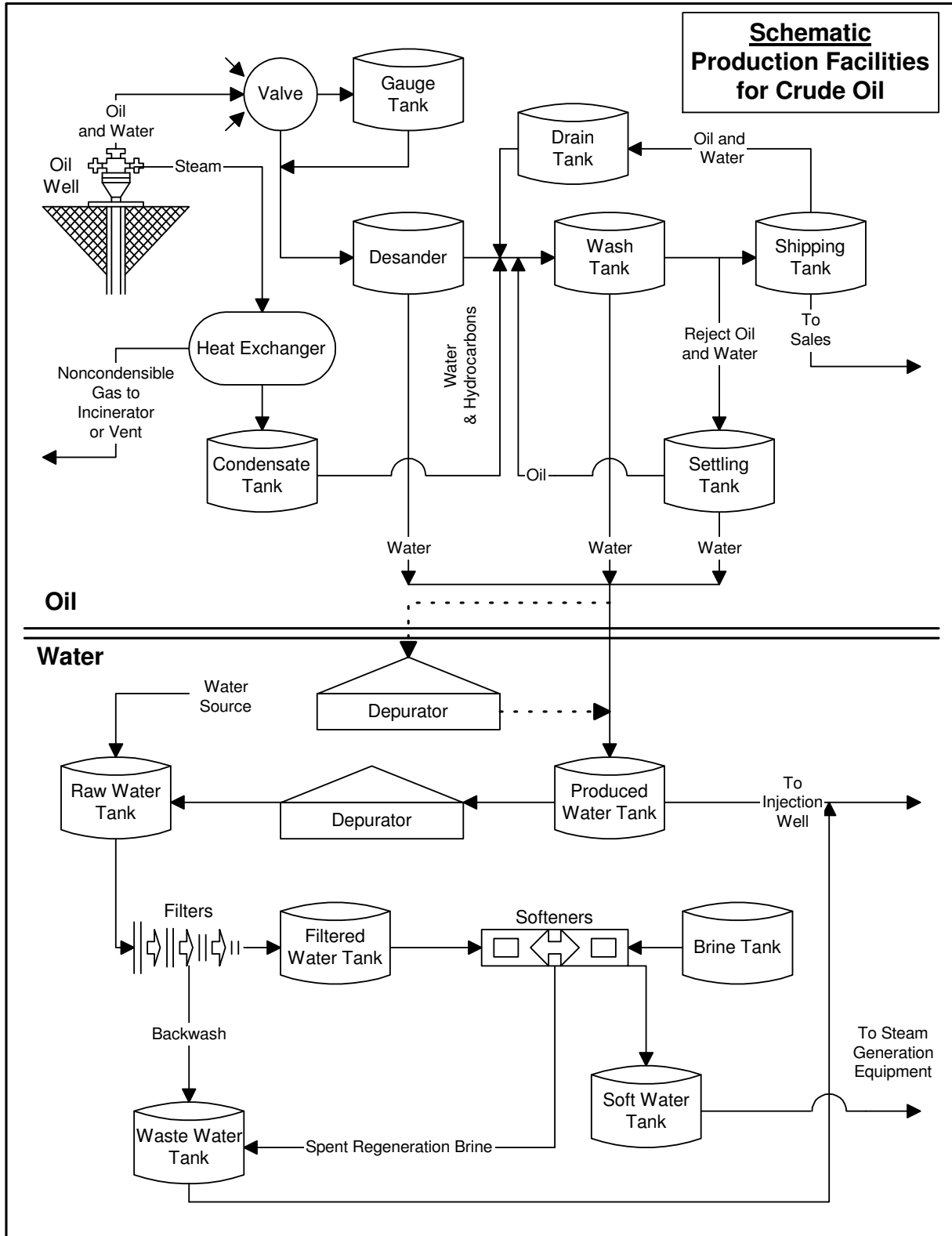


Figure 1 Oil/water line

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