CHAPTER 030 - SOURCE PERMITTING AND OPERATION

PART 030.020 - GENERAL SOURCE PERMITTING APPLICABILITY

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SECTION A - APPLICABILITY

1. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. Stationary sources emitting air pollutants located in Washoe County, depending on their type, location, and size, may be subject to one (1) or more of the County's air pollution control regulations. Sources may have only one (1) emission source (such as gasoline dispensing) or multiple activities (e.g., an asphalt plant with storage piles, unpaved roads, an incinerator, and a wood stove in the office) that subject them to various regulations and emissions and/or operating limitations. Therefore, owner/operators should review all applicable air pollution regulations to determine whether their source is subject to CHAPTER 030.

2. PERMITS. Except as provided in SECTION 030.020.B, owners and operators of new sources and modifications to existing sources of air pollution must obtain a Permit To Construct (PTC) before beginning actual construction.

    a. A PTC authorizes the construction of a source or modification and, for a period of time, its operation (generally, until a Permit To Operate (PTO) is issued following completion of the authorized construction and by way of submittal of a complete application, but no longer than twelve (12) months after initial start-up).

        (1) A PTC expires if construction does not commence within eighteen (18) months of permit issuance.
        (2) Construction authorized by the PTC must be completed within a reasonable time, based on typical construction times for that type of source or modification.

    b. A PTO, whether for a minor or a major source, expires five (5) years from the date of issuance and must be renewed by submitting a complete application. Since a PTC is only required for proposed new sources and for modifications to existing sources, existing sources that are not being modified, but which are, or become, subject to CHAPTER 030, shall be issued a PTO without having to obtain a PTC.

    c. A permit must contain the following conditions:

        (1) The term or expiration date of the permit.
        (2) That the holder of the permit shall retain records of all required monitoring data and supporting information for five (5) years after the date of the sample collection, measurement, report or analysis, where supporting information includes all records regarding calibration and maintenance of the monitoring equipment and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
        (3) Requirements for monitoring that are sufficient to ensure compliance with the conditions of the operating permit, including:

            (i) All procedures or test methods for monitoring and analyzing emissions required pursuant to the applicable requirements or adopted pursuant to 42 USC 7414(a)(3) or 7661c(b).
            (ii) If the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or monitoring, periodic monitoring that is sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant period which is

representative of the stationary source's compliance with the conditions of the operating permit. Such monitoring requirements must use terms, test methods, units, averaging periods and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirement.

(iii) As necessary, requirements concerning the use, maintenance and the installation of equipment, or methods for monitoring.

(4) All applicable requirements for recordkeeping and requirements, where applicable, to keep:

(i) Records of monitoring information required by the conditions of the permit, including the date, the location, and the time of the sampling or the measurements and the operating conditions at the time of the sampling or measurements; and

(ii) The date on which the analyses were performed, the company that performed them, the analytical techniques that the company used and the results of such analyses.

(5) All reporting requirements and requirements to:

(i) Promptly report all deviations from the requirements of the operating permit; and

(ii) State the probable cause of all deviations and any action taken to correct the reported deviations.

(6) That each of the conditions and requirements of the permit is severable, and if any are held invalid, the remaining conditions and requirements continue in effect.

(7) That the holder of the permit shall comply with all conditions of the permit and that any noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for:

(i) An action for noncompliance;

(ii) Revising, revoking, reopening and revising, or terminating the permit by the Control Officer; or

(iii) Denial of an application for a renewal of an operating permit by the Control Officer.

(8) That the need to halt or reduce activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit is not a defense to noncompliance with any condition of the permit.

(9) That the Control Officer may revise, revoke and reissue, reopen and revise, or terminate the permit for cause.

(10) That the permit does not convey any property rights or any exclusive privilege.

(11) That the holder of the permit shall provide the Control Officer, in writing and within a reasonable time, with any information that the Control Officer requests to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and reissuing, reopening and revising, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(12) That the holder of the permit shall pay fees to the Control Officer in accordance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

(13) That the holder of the permit shall allow the Control Officer or any authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials, to:

(i) Enter upon the premises of the holder of the permit where:

(A) The stationary source is located;

(B) Activity related to emissions is conducted; and/or
(C) Records are kept pursuant to the conditions of the permit;

(ii) Have access to and copy, during normal business hours, any records that are kept pursuant to the conditions of the permit;
(iii) Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, practices, operations or equipment, including any equipment for monitoring or controlling air pollution, that are regulated or required pursuant to the permit; and
(iv) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters to determine compliance with the conditions of the permit or applicable requirements.

(14) That a responsible official of the stationary source shall certify that, based on information and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry, the statements made in any document required to be submitted by any condition of the permit are true, accurate and complete.
(15) That permits must be posted conspicuously at or near the stationary source.

d. A single Permit To Construct may be issued for an entire stationary source or for all components of an integrated system or process consisting of one (1) or more emissions units, or for a modification to an existing source, even if the modification involves more than one (1) new emissions unit and/or modification of more than one (1) existing emissions unit.
e. Sources and modifications are generally classified based on quantity of emissions (as major or minor) and on the air quality of the area where they are located (either attainment or nonattainment with the NAAQS). A source can be both major and minor and located in both attainment and nonattainment areas, depending on the air pollutants emitted, so may fall within several or all these classifications. For example, a source may emit major amounts of NO_2 but only a minor amount of PM2.5 and be located in an area that is in attainment of the NO_2 NAAQS but nonattainment for the PM2.5 NAAQS.
f. Stationary sources not subject to either minor or major source permitting may still be required to obtain a general permit under PART 030.100.
g. Minor stationary sources are generally subject to the permitting regulations in PART 030.200; but may also be subject to national, state or county source-specific emissions limitations (e.g., Federal nationwide New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) or local requirements for that specific source category).
h. If a source is a new major stationary source or a major modification to an existing major stationary source for a pollutant for which the area is designated attainment (air quality complies with the NAAQS for that pollutant), then the source is subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting. See PART 030.400.
i. If a source is a new major stationary source or a major modification to an existing major stationary source for a pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment (air quality exceeds the NAAQS for that pollutant), then the source is subject to major Nonattainment NSR. See PART 030.300.
j. If the source is a major source as defined in PART 030.500 and/or 030.510, it must obtain a PART 70 operating permit, even if it is an existing source that has not been modified. New and modified stationary sources that meet the definition of major source under in PART 030.500 and/or 030.510, must submit a complete application within twelve (12) months of commencing operation under the PTC. See PART 030.500 and/or 030.510.
k. In addition, new and/or existing sources (minor and major) may be subject to Federal national emissions standards, specifically New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and/or National

Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

3. APPLICABILITY PROCEDURES AND EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS. The following procedures and calculations shall be used when determining whether a new stationary source or a modification to an existing stationary source is a minor or major source or modification; whether it is required to obtain a Permit To Construct (PTC) and/or Permit To Operate, and if so, under which NSR program(s) the permit is required: a New Source Review (NSR), including Minor Source, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), and/or Nonattainment NSR (NNSR) PTC; and if a PART 70 operating permit is required.

   a. Applicability is first determined on the basis of whether the source is of the type or size exempted from permit requirements, then (if not exempt), on a potential to emit and pollutant-by-pollutant basis. The source can be a minor source for some pollutants, a major source of other pollutants and can be located in an area that is nonattainment for certain pollutants and in attainment for other pollutants.
   b. Generally, all applicable requirements are combined into a single permit. For example, a proposed new source that will be minor for one (1) pollutant, PSD for another, and NNSR for another will apply for a single permit that combines the requirements for all these programs.
   c. EXEMPTIONS: The first step in making applicability determinations is to determine whether the source is exempt from the permit requirements of CHAPTER 030. If so, the source is not required to obtain any permits, although certain air pollution control requirements and limitations in CHAPTERS 020 and 040 may still apply.

      (1) For new stationary sources, determine whether it belongs to the type, size or category of source that is exempt from the requirements of CHAPTER 030. Exempt sources are listed in SECTION 030.020.B. If your source is listed in SECTION 030.020.B, it is exempt and does not require a permit. If the source consists of multiple activities or emissions units, certain activities may be exempt, while other activities may require a permit; if any one (1) activity or emissions unit requires a permit, the source must obtain a permit for that part of the source.
      (2) For proposed changes to an existing stationary source that is not exempt, determine whether the proposed change is a physical change or change in the method of operation. If not, the proposed change is not a modification and does not require a permit. If it is a modification, the next step is to determine whether the modification is classified as major or minor. This is determined by following the applicability criteria for modifications to minor sources in PART 030.200 or for major sources in PARTS 030.300 through 510.

   d. POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE): The next step in making applicability determinations is to determine the PTE of the proposed new or modified source in tons of emissions per year.

4. REGULATED AIR POLLUTANTS. There are different groups of pollutants for purposes of CHAPTER 030 for which permits are required:

   a. Criteria pollutants. These are the pollutants for which there are National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). They are PM2.5 (which includes precursors NOx and SO_2 (and in nonattainment areas, VOC and ammonia)), PM10, SO_2, NO_2, ozone (regulated through its precursors: VOC and NOx), CO, and lead (Pb). Stationary sources (unless exempt) emitting these pollutants at or above the significant minor source threshold must, at a minimum, obtain a minor source permit (new sources must obtain a PTC; existing sources must obtain a PTO and modified sources must obtain both a PTC and PTO) or a general permit for those pollutants (See PARTS

030.100 and 030.200). They may also be subject to PSD (See PART 030.400), NNSR in nonattainment areas (see PART 030.300), and/or PART 70 (See PARTS 030.500 and/or 030.510) permit requirements, depending on the quantity of emissions.

b. Regulated Minor Source Pollutants. This group consists of the criteria pollutants plus Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) and Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) compounds (which includes H_2S). Sources with a PTE for these pollutants at or above the thresholds found in the definition of minor source are termed significant minor sources and require a permit. See PART 030.200 and the definitions in PART 030.010.
c. Regulated NSR pollutants. For minor NSR and NNSR, this group only consists of criteria pollutants and their precursors. For PSD, this group consists of certain noncriteria pollutants in addition to all the criteria pollutants and includes the pollutants subject to regulation under the PSD permitting program. Unless exempt, major stationary sources (new or modified) emitting these noncriteria pollutants may be subject to PSD permitting and require a PTC. See PART 030.400.
d. Regulated air pollutants. This group consists of the regulated NSR pollutants plus the Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) regulated under SECTION 112(b) of the Act. Sources that are major for any one (1) of these pollutants must obtain a PART 70 (Title V) operating permit (PTO). See PART 030.500 and/or 030.510.
e. Regulated pollutants. This group consists of all the air pollutants regulated by Washoe County, and includes all of the air pollutant groups listed in this paragraph and any other air pollutants subject to various Washoe County regulations.

5. APPLICABILITY CALCULATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION (NSR) PERMITS (PTC)

a. NEW STATIONARY SOURCES: Calculate the proposed new source's potential to emit (PTE) for each pollutant. Use the tables provided below to determine which permit program requirements are applicable:

(1) A Minor source permit is required if the entire source has a potential to emit equal to or greater than the thresholds listed in the table below for each of the regulated minor source pollutants listed, but is not a major source as defined in PART 030.300 or PART 030.400:

REGULATED MINOR SOURCE POLLUTANT	Minor Source Threshold Potential to Emit (PTE), TPY
PM10	5
PM2.5	5
CO	5
VOC	5
NOx	5
SO2	5
Lead (Pb)	0.3
H2S	5
TOTAL REDUCED SULFUR (TRS) (including H_2S)	5

(2) Any new minor source must apply Best System of Control (BSC) to each regulated minor source pollutant whose PTE equals or exceeds the following BSC thresholds:

REGULATED MINOR SOURCE POLLUTANT	BSC PTE THRESHOLD, TPY
PM10	15
PM2.5	10
CO	100
VOC	20
NOx	20
SO_2	40
Lead (Pb)	0.6
H_2S	5
TOTAL REDUCED SULFUR (TRS) (including H_2S)	5

(3) A major stationary source permit is required if the new source is subject to PSD permitting (See PART 030.400) and/or nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) (NNSR) permitting (See PART 030.300).

(i) Applicability determinations are made on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, so a new source may be subject to both minor and major permitting. However, in most cases, a single PTC which includes all the requirements and conditions that the source must meet, is issued.

b. MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING SOURCES: Modifications are either minor or major and a minor modification may be further classified as either insignificant or significant. Once a change or project is determined to be a modification, determine whether the existing source (as it is currently configured) is minor or major (see the major stationary source definitions and the criteria in PARTS 030.300 and 030.400).

(1) EXISTING MINOR STATIONARY SOURCES:

(i) If the existing source is minor (based on its PTE), then a modification is minor unless the emissions increase resulting from the project constitutes a major stationary source by itself; this is determined by reviewing the applicability provisions in the definition of a major stationary source (not the definition of a major modification) in PARTS 030.300 and 030.400.

(ii) If the emissions increase of a pollutant is major in and of itself, then:

(A) If the area is in attainment for that pollutant, the modification is subject to PSD review for that pollutant (and possibly additional pollutants (see the applicability provisions in PART 030.400) and may still be subject to minor NSR permitting for other pollutants (see below).

(B) If the area is nonattainment for that pollutant and the PTE of the existing source is major for that nonattainment pollutant, the modification is subject to NNSR review for only that pollutant (see the applicability provisions in PART 030.300) and may still be subject to minor NSR permitting for other pollutants (see below).

(iii) If the emissions increase is not major in and of itself, then the modification is minor (either significant or insignificant).

(A) If the existing source is an insignificant minor source (based on its PTE) and the PTE emissions increase, as a result of the modification, maintains the facility-wide PTE below the significant minor source permitting threshold, then the modification is an insignificant minor source modification and does not require a permit.
(B) If the existing source is an insignificant minor source (based on its PTE) and the PTE emissions increase, as a result of the modification, equals or exceeds the significant minor source permitting threshold but is not major in and of itself, then the modification is a significant minor source modification and requires a PTC. In addition, if the PTE emissions increase equals or exceeds the BSC threshold, BSC must be determined and applied to those emissions.
(C) If the existing source is a significant minor source (based on its PTE), any modification that results in a PTE increase, that is not major in and of itself, is significant and requires a permit modification. In addition, if the PTE emissions increase equals or exceeds the BSC threshold, BSC must be determined and applied to those emissions.

(2) EXISTING MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES:

(i) If the source is major, determine whether the modification is minor or major by calculating the (project) emissions increase and the net emissions increase for each pollutant.

(A) The modification is minor for each pollutant for which either the emissions increase, or the net emissions increase, is not significant. Minor modifications, even those at major stationary sources, are not subject to major source PTC requirements (PSD, NNSR), but may be subject to minor source modification PTC and PTO permitting based on PTE increases and the minor source permitting thresholds (See PART 030.200) and subject to BSC based on PTE increases and the BSC thresholds.
(B) The major modification significance levels (thresholds) for PSD permitting are provided in PART 030.400 and NNSR permitting are provided in PART 030.300.
(C) The modification is major for each pollutant for which both the emissions increase and the net emissions increase is significant. If the area is attainment or unclassifiable for a pollutant, then that pollutant is subject to PSD permitting (See PART 030.400). If the area is nonattainment for that pollutant and the source is major for that nonattainment pollutant, then that pollutant is subject to NNSR permitting (See PART 030.300)

c. EMISSIONS INCREASE CALCULATIONS FOR MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES: Calculate the emissions increase (also called the “project emissions increase”) and the net emissions increase (also called the contemporaneous net increase) that will result from the proposed project for each pollutant using the following calculation methodology. If both the project emissions increase and the net emissions increase are significant, the modification is a major modification.

(1) The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant emissions increase (i.e., the first step of the process) will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified, according to paragraphs 030.020.A.5.c.(2), (3), and (4). The

procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source (i.e., the second step of the process) is contained in the definition of net emission increase. Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification results if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(2) Actual-to-projected-actual applicability test for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the projected actual emissions and the baseline actual emissions, for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant threshold for that pollutant (as defined in PART 030.300).

(3) Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve construction of a new emissions unit(s). A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions (as defined in PART 030.010) of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant threshold for that pollutant (as defined in PART 030.300).

(4) Hybrid test for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference for all emissions units, using the method specified in paragraphs 030.020.A.5.c.(2) and (3) as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant threshold for that pollutant (as defined in PART 030.300).

(5) The "sum of the difference" as used in paragraphs 030.020.A.5.c.(2), (3), and (4) include both increases and decreases in emissions calculated in accordance with those paragraphs.

d. Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL): For any major stationary source with a PAL for a regulated NSR pollutant, the major stationary source shall comply with the requirements under PART 030.500.

6. PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT (PTC): TYPE, DURATION

a. A Permit To Construct expires and is invalid:

(1) If the permittee does not commence construction within eighteen (18) months of the PTC date of issuance;

(2) If the permittee commences construction and then ceases construction for a period of eighteen (18) months or longer.

(3) If a complete application for a new PTO or modification of an existing PTO is not submitted within twelve (12) months after initial start-up of the new source or modification.

(4) Upon the issuance of a PTO.

b. The Control Officer may extend the eighteen (18) month period upon written request and a satisfactory showing of good cause why an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within eighteen (18) months of the projected and approved commencement date.

c. An expired PTC cannot be reauthorized or reinstated. If a PTC expired prior to completion of the construction authorized in the PTC, a new PTC application must be submitted if the permittee wishes to resume and complete that construction.

d. For sources required to obtain a PTC, a PTO can only be issued if the construction of the source is completed in accordance with and in compliance with all applicable requirements in the PTC.
e. A PTC will be denied if the application, engineering data or any other documentation submitted by the applicant shows, or the Control Officer determines, that the source:

(1) Cannot meet the requirements of, or be operated in compliance with, federal, state, or local regulations;
(2) Will prevent the attainment or maintenance of state or national ambient air standards; or
(3) Will cause a violation of the approved State Implementation Plan.

f. If the source or modification has not been constructed in accordance with the PTC, and/or the air pollution control system or equipment is less effective as specified in the PTC, the permittee will be denied a PTO until and unless such deficiencies are corrected.
g. To assure compliance with all applicable state, local and federal regulations, the PTC and PTO may impose written conditions of operation including, but not limited to, restrictions on emissions outputs, operating times, process temperatures, and other parameters on the source or modification.

7. PERMIT TO OPERATE (PTO): TYPE, DURATION

a. A PTO expires and is invalid five (5) years from the date of issuance;
b. An expired PTO cannot be reauthorized or reinstated. If a PTO expired prior to renewal completion, a new PTO application must be submitted if the permittee wishes to resume operation.
c. A PTO will be denied if the application, engineering data or any other documentation submitted by the applicant shows, or the Control Officer determines, that the source:

(1) Cannot meet the requirements of, or be operated in compliance with, federal, state, or local regulations;
(2) Will prevent the attainment or maintenance of state or national ambient air standards; or
(3) Will cause a violation of the approved State Implementation Plan.

d. To assure compliance with all applicable state, local and federal regulations, the Control Officer may impose written conditions of operation including, but not limited to, restrictions on emissions outputs, operating times and process temperatures on any permit.
e. RENEWALS. A PTO expires five (5) years from the date of issuance and can be renewed by applying for a new PTO.

(1) The renewal process for PART 70 permits is detailed in PART 030.510.
(2) The renewal process for minor sources is detailed in PART 030.200.
(3) Timely filing of the renewal application provides the applicant a permit shield.
(4) Each renewal must be accompanied by the appropriate fee.

SECTION B - EXEMPTIONS AND INSIGNIFICANT SOURCES

The existing or new sources listed in paragraphs 030.020.B.1 and B.2 are exempted from the requirement to obtain a Permit to Construct and/or Permit to Operate unless they are subject to the PART 70 regulations as defined in PART 030.500 or 030.510.

1. EXEMPTIONS - CATEGORICAL

    a. The following sources or source categories are exempt from all permitting requirements in CHAPTER 030 unless otherwise specified. Any applicable county, state, and/or federal requirements shall still apply to these sources or source categories.

        (1) Agricultural equipment used in agricultural operations, other than agricultural equipment that is classified as, or located at, a source for which a permit is required under Title V of the Clean Air Act, or that is subject to any standard set forth in 40 CFR PARTS 60, 61, or 63.
        (2) Motor vehicles, special mobile equipment licensed for highway travel, and any internal combustion engines associated with the operation of licensed mobile equipment.
        (3) Nonroad engines as defined in 40 CFR 1068.30.
        (4) Emergency (backup) electrical generators located and/or operated at residential locations;
        (5) Tobacco/cannabis smoking rooms and areas;

2. EXEMPTIONS - INSIGNIFICANT SOURCES

    a. Emissions from insignificant activities, as determined pursuant to this section, must be included in the calculation of potential to emit and any determination of whether a stationary source requires a PTC or PTO.
    b. A stationary source is not required to obtain a permit for emissions below the threshold for a minor source as set forth in paragraph 030.020.A.5.a.(1) or for any emission unit determined to be an insignificant activity in accordance with this section, as long as the stationary source is not otherwise subject to any other requirement to obtain a permit under Title V of the Act. Such an exclusion from the requirements relating to permitting is not an exclusion or exemption from any other requirement relating to the operation of the emission unit determined to be an insignificant activity.
    c. A stationary source which consists solely of insignificant activities, as determined pursuant to this section, and which exceeds the threshold for a minor source as set forth in paragraph 030.020.A.5.a.(1), may be required to obtain a permit as determined by the Control Officer.
    d. The following emissions units are considered to be insignificant activities and not required to be permitted unless the emission unit is otherwise subject to another specific applicable requirement which requires an operating permit, including, without limitation, any requirement or standard set forth in 40 CFR PART 60, 61 or 63, or in the determination of a major source:

        (1) Emergency Compression Ignition Engine that is stationary and has an output rating that is less than six hundred (600) horsepower;
        (2) Emergency Spark Ignition Engines that is stationary and has an output rating that is less than one thousand eight hundred (1,800) horsepower;
        (3) Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment;
        (4) Air conditioning equipment or fuel-burning equipment used for human comfort and/or safety of properties that do not have applicable requirements under Title VI of the Clean Air Act and individually has a rating that is less than 1,000,000 Btu's per hour;

(5) Commercial food preparation (such as restaurants or prep kitchens etc.) that does not use solid fuel;
(6) Standalone laundry activities, such as independent laundry mats, laundry facilities in apartment complexes, except for dry-cleaning, and steam boilers greater than or equal to 1,000,000 Btu/hr;
(7) Blacksmith forges;
(8) Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking (excluding engines);
(9) Plant maintenance and upkeep activities (e.g., grounds-keeping, general repairs, cleaning, painting, welding, plumbing, re-tarring roofs, installing insulation, and paving parking lots), provided these activities are not included as part of a manufacturing process, are not related to the source's primary business activity. Cleaning and painting activities qualify as insignificant activities if they are not subject to volatile organic compound (VOC or HAP) control requirements;
(10) Handheld equipment for buffing, polishing, cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, turning, or machining wood, metal, or plastic; including air compressors, pneumatically operated equipment, and hand tools;
(11) Brazing, soldering, welding equipment, and cutting torches related to manufacturing and construction activities if:

    (i) These activities do not result in emission of HAP metals;
    (ii) The emissions of particulate matter are vented to a control device located and vented inside the building;

(12) Batteries and battery charging stations, except at battery manufacturing plants;
(13) Storage tanks, vessels, and containers holding or storing liquid substances that will not emit any VOCs or HAPs;
(14) Equipment used to mix and package non-VOC or non-HAPs emitting liquids;
(15) Vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers;
(16) Handheld applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives with no VOCs in the adhesive formulation;
(17) CO_2 lasers used only on metals and other materials that do not contain any HAPs;
(18) Laser trimmers using dust collection to prevent fugitive emissions;
(19) Electric or steam-heated drying ovens and autoclaves, but not the emissions from the articles or substances being processed in the ovens or autoclaves or the boilers delivering the steam;
(20) Equipment used for surface coating, painting, dipping, or spraying operations, except those that will emit VOCs or HAPs;
(21) Onsite cleaning, stripping, and subsequent coating of outdoor objects and structures such as buildings, bridges, billboards, signs, water towers, swimming pools, lampposts, fences, railings, monuments, etc. that must be done periodically for maintenance purposes, provided the following requirements are met:

    (i) Abrasive blasting operations, if conducted, employ tarps, enclosures, or other techniques as required by SECTION 040.029, "Abrasive Blasting," to prevent dust nuisances;
    (ii) Solid waste, hazardous waste, and waste waters generated by the operations are managed in accordance with applicable regulations;

(22) Grinding, machining, and sanding operations, abrasive cleaning operations (dry or wet), pneumatic conveying and woodworking operations that vent to the inside of a building and have no visible emissions to the outside of the building;
(23) Parts washers and rinse tanks using detergent cleaners that will not emit any VOCs or HAPs;

(24) Tumblers used for the cleaning and deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting;
(25) Abrasive blasting operations that do not exhaust or release particulate emissions to the ambient air;
(26) Non-commercial brick and clay products (tiles, ceramic, etc.) manufacturing operations, including any drying equipment if the heat input is less than 1,000,000 btu/hr.
(27) An emission unit is an insignificant activity if the emission unit is not otherwise subject to a specific applicable requirement, including, without limitation, any requirement or standard set forth in 40 CFR PART 60, 61 or 63, and meets the following criteria:

(i) The operation of the emission unit, not considering controls or limits on production, type of materials processed, combusted or stored, or hours of operation, will not result in:

(A) Emissions of a regulated air pollutant, on a potential to emits basis, that exceed Four thousand (4,000) pounds per year; and
(B) Emissions of regulated air pollutants that adversely impact public health or safety, or exceed any ambient air quality standards.
(C) The emissions from the emission unit are not relied on to avoid any other applicable requirements