

Texas Air Control Board
Standard Exemption List
January 11, 1985

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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

SH-2661

STANDARD EXEMPTION LIST

1. Any facility constructed and operated at a domestic residence for domestic use.
2. Dual-chambered incinerators with a burner in the secondary chamber that maintains a temperature of 1200 degrees F or higher in the secondary chamber and with a burning capacity equal to or less than 1000 pounds per hour for Type 0, Type 1 and Type 2 waste only and which meet the following conditions. Types of waste are defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Field Operations and Enforcement Manual for Air Pollution Control, Volume II, APTD-1101.
 - (1) Operating instructions must be posted at the incinerator.
 - (2) Fuel shall be sweet natural gas, LP gas, or No. 2 fuel oil with less than 0.5% sulfur by weight.
3. Combustion units designed for comfort heating purposes employing LP gas or natural gas as a fuel.
4. Comfort air conditioning systems or comfort ventilating systems which are not used to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units of equipment.
5. IC engine driven compressors, IC engine driven electric generator sets and IC engine driven water pumps, and equipment components for gas dehydration units, gas-oil separators, free water knockouts, iron sponge units, production tank batteries, and natural gas liquids separation plants used only for emergency replacement or standby services provided that:
 - (1) There will be no increase in emissions resulting from the operation.
 - (2) If not previously permitted the emissions meet the applicable emission abatement and emission rate requirements of Condition (2) of Standard Exemption No. 6 or Standard Exemption Nos. 63, 64, 66, 79, 87, 88, or 89.

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- (3) Notification requirements of Standard Exemption Nos. 6, 63, and 89 are met.
 - (4) Replacement of equipment components at permitted facilities must comply with permit amendment or permit revision procedures.
6. Gas or liquid fuel fired stationary internal combustion engines or gas turbines, provided that all proposed engines and turbines satisfy all the following conditions:
- (1) Within 10 days after construction of the facility begins, it shall be registered with Form PI-7, including applicable information demonstrating compliance with (2) below and information concerning the air quality in the area of the proposed facility. [See (2) and (3) below.] Engines smaller than 240 horsepower need not be registered.
 - (2) The emissions of NO_x (NO plus NO₂) are no more than 5.0 grams per horsepower-hour for any such engine or turbine purchased new after September 23, 1982, and rated at 825 horsepower or more. Documentation of purchase date is required. For facilities which use catalytic converters to achieve compliance with the NO_x limitation, the owner or operator shall submit and implement monitoring and/or testing plans sufficient to ensure that (a) the oxygen content in the stack exhaust is maintained at or lower than a value consistent with stoichiometric combustion, and (b) catalyst degradation does not result in NO_x emissions greater than 5.0 grams per horsepower-hour. Monitoring and testing results shall be made available to the Agency upon request.
 - (3) There will be no existing or projected violations of any NAAQS in the area of the proposed facility. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by one of the following three methods:
 - (a) Ambient sampling or dispersion modeling accepted or performed by the Executive Director. (For these purposes TACB models TEM-8 and TCM-2 and EPA Model ISC are acceptable, and all existing

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stationary sources within 1/4 mile of the proposed facilities and the proposed facilities must be considered.)

Unless otherwise documented by actual test data, the following NO₂/NO_x ratios shall be used for modeling NO₂ NAAQS:

Device	NO _x Emis. Rate (Q) gm/HP-HR	NO ₂ /NO _x Ratio
a. IC Engine	Less than 2.0	0.4
b. IC Engine	2.0 thru 10.0	0.15 + (0.5/Q)
c. IC Engine	Greater than 10.0	0.2
d. Turbines		0.25
e. IC Engine with catalytic converter		0.85

or (b) All existing and proposed engine and turbine exhaust is released to the atmosphere at a height at least twice the height of surrounding obstructions to wind flow. Buildings, open sided roofed structures, and covers are considered as obstructions.

or (c) The total emissions of NO_x (NO plus NO₂) from all existing and proposed facilities on the property do not exceed the most restrictive of the following: (1) 250 tons per year, (2) the value (0.3125 D) tons per year, where D equals the shortest distance in feet from any existing or proposed stack to the nearest property line.

7. Boilers, heaters, drying or curing ovens, furnaces, or other combustion units, but not including stationary internal combustion engines or turbines, provided that they operate according to the following conditions:

(1) The only emissions are products of combustion of the fuel.

(2) The maximum heat input is 10×10^6 BTU per hour or less.

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(3) The fuel is:

- (a) Sweet natural gas,
- (b) LP gas,
- (c) Fuel gas containing no more than 0.1 grains of total sulfur compounds (calculated as sulfur) per dry standard cubic foot, or
- (d) No. 2 fuel oil with less than 0.5% sulfur by weight.

- 8. Water cooling towers and water tanks, reservoirs or other water containers which cool, store or otherwise handle water that has not been used in direct contact with process gaseous or liquid streams containing air contaminants.
- 9. Equipment used exclusively for steam or dry cleaning of fabrics, plastics, rubber, wood or vehicle engines or drive trains.
- 10. Presses used exclusively for extruding metals, minerals, plastics, rubber, or wood except where halogenated carbon compounds or hydrocarbon solvents are used as foaming agents.
- 11. Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.
- 12. Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.
- 13. All printing presses except (a) those which will emit 15 tons per year or more of volatile organic printing solvents or (b) those which utilize heat set or thermo set inks.
- 14. Tanks, vessels and pumping equipment used exclusively for the storage or dispensing of fresh commercial or pure grades of acetic acid with an acid strength of 99.98% or less by weight; sulfuric acid with an acid strength of 99% or less by weight; phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99% or less by weight; nitric acid with an acid strength of 70% or less by weight; aqueous caustic or salt solutions of sodium, calcium, potassium, magnesium, barium, and lithium metals; water or waste water.

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15. Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping of textiles.
16. Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in a paste form.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.
20. Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
21. Equipment used exclusively to store or hold dry natural gas.
22. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 pounds or less.
23. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
24. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 pounds or less used for the casting of metals.
25. Batch mixers with rated capacity of 5-cubic feet or less.
26. Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
27. Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic and/or rubber pellets, but not powders.
28. Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water based adhesives.
29. Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross sectional area does not exceed 100 square feet.
30. Platen presses used for laminating.

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31. Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.
32. Ovens, mixers, blenders, barbecue pits and cookers if the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
33. Kilns used for firing ceramic ware, heated exclusively by natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity or any combination thereof where
 - (a) the total heat input is (10×10^6) BTU per hour or less and
 - (b) there are no emissions of lead, beryllium or fluorides, and emissions of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter from both the material being fired and fuel burned do not exceed 25 tons per year of either air contaminant.
34. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses.
35. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
36. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
37. Die casting machines.
38. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy.
39. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment, except those which emit 0.6 tons per year or more of lead.
40. Hand-held or manually operated equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of ceramic art work, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, fiber board, masonry, carbon, glass, graphite or wood.
41. Equipment using aqueous solutions for electrolytic plating, electrolytic polishing or stripping of brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, zinc,

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and precious metals and for cleaning, stripping, etching or other surface preparation but not including chemical milling or electrolytic metal recovery and reclaiming systems.

42. Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided no volatile organic materials are used in the process and that no oil or solid fuel is burned.
43. Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents.
44. Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.
45. Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.
46. Mixers, blenders, roll mills, or calendars for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and in which no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
47. Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.
48. Roll mills or calendars for rubber or plastics in which organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used provided that before construction begins the facility is registered with Form PI-7 and information regarding process rate and type of material emitted.
49. Vacuum producing devices used in laboratory operations.
50. Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.
51. Containers, reservoirs, tanks or change of material stored in the container, reservoir or tank used exclusively for unheated storage of organic materials with initial boiling point of 300°F or greater. The storage of mercaptans,

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croton oil, 2-methyl styrene, or any compound listed in Federal Regulation 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII is not exempt under this standard exemption. However, an exemption is allowed for any tank of a capacity not to exceed 100 gallons storing only commercial odorants used to odorize petroleum gases under federal regulations.

52. Containers, reservoirs or tanks used exclusively for the storage of fuel oils, kerosene, diesel fuel, lubricating oils or oil additives if the material stored has a true vapor pressure of less than 0.5 psia.
53. Containers, reservoirs, or tanks with a capacity of 6000 gallons or less used exclusively for 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. Any compound listed in Federal Regulation 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII is not exempt under this standard exemption.
54. Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for the storage of liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, waxes, or wax emulsions.
55. Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for the storage of asphalt.
56. Storage tanks with a capacity of less than 40,000 gallons used exclusively for the storage of sweet crude oil, sweet natural gas condensate, gasoline and petroleum fuels having a true vapor pressure of less than 11 psia at the maximum storage temperature.
57. Electrically heated or sweet natural gas or LP gas fueled equipment used exclusively for heat treating, soaking, case hardening or surface conditioning of metal objects, such as carbonizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbon-nitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating.
58. Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces with a capacity of 1000 pounds or less each, in which no smelting, reduction, sweating or distilling is conducted and with the following limitations:

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- (1) In ferrous melting furnaces where gray iron or steel is melted,
 - (a) ductile iron is not produced, and
 - (b) the furnace charge is free of oil and grease.
- (2) In non-ferrous melting furnaces, only the following metals are melted, poured or held in a molten state:
 - (a) Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50% aluminum.
 - (b) Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50% magnesium.
 - (c) Tin or any alloy containing over 50% tin.
 - (d) Zinc or any alloy containing over 50% zinc.
 - (e) Copper.
 - (f) Precious metals.
- (3) No lead is melted, poured, or held in a molten state.
- 59. Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
- 60. Sewage treatment facilities (excluding combustion or incineration equipment, land farms, or grease trap waste handling or treatment facilities).
- 61. Water and waste water treatment units using only one or any combination of the following treatment procedures:

Flocculation sedimentation, aeration, activated sludge, trickling filters, or stabilization ponds. Units utilizing incineration, volatile carbon compound-water separation, gas stripping, land farms or similar operation are not exempt.
- 62. Confined feeding operations which satisfy the following conditions:
 - (1) Livestock animal feedlots designed to feed less than 1000 animals.
 - (2) Caged egg laying operations designed to house less than 20,000 hens and range turkey feeding operations designed to feed less than 20,000 turkeys when a dry manure handling and storage system is used or the manure is handled as a liquid slurry and stored in covered pits.

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- (3) All housed broiler, pullet, turkey and breeder hen operations when wood shavings or similar material is used as litter.
63. Any natural gas or carbon dioxide dehydration facility provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The facility is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
 - (2) Emissions of sulfur dioxide are less than 25 tons per year, and hydrogen sulfide emissions are less than 4 pounds per hour. The height of the hydrogen sulfide emission point must meet condition (3) in Exemption No. 88 for tank batteries handling sour crude oil.
 - (3) Emissions of non-methane, non-ethane organic compounds, including fugitive losses, are less than 25 tons per year. Fugitive emissions shall include losses from water desorption as well as from valves, pumps and compressor seals.
 - (4) Compressors associated with this facility shall meet the requirements of Standard Exemption No. 6.
 - (5) The appropriate regional director shall be notified prior to construction of any facility processing sour gas.
64. Gas oil separators provided that:
- (1) No gases are vented directly to the atmosphere during normal operation containing in excess of one ton per year of sulfur compounds or two tons per year of non-methane, non-ethane volatile organic compounds or,
 - (2) All produced gas is routed to gas sales or burned in the heater firebox or a smokeless flare. If a flare is used, all provisions of Exemption No. 81 for flares shall be met.

65. Sweet natural gas or LP gas fired emulsion treaters with rated fuel consumption of less than 10,000 standard cubic feet per hour provided that all gas produced from the treater is vented to gas sales or burned in the heater firebox or a smokeless flare. If a flare is used, all provisions of Standard Exemption No. 81 for flares shall be met.
66. Free water knockouts provided that:
 - (1) No gases are vented directly to the atmosphere during normal operation or,
 - (2) All produced gas is routed to gas sales or burned in the heater firebox or a smokeless flare. If a flare is used, all provisions of Standard Exemption No. 81 for flares shall be met.
67. Temporary separators, tanks, meters, and fluid handling equipment used for a period not to exceed thirty (30) operating days, beginning the first day of production through the temporary facility, to test the content of a subsurface stratum believed productive of oil or gas, provided that all emissions to the atmosphere meet the requirements of conditions (2), (3) and (4) of Standard Exemption No. 88. The appropriate regional director shall be notified prior to the startup date.
68. Temporary separators, heaters, flow treaters, meters, storage tanks, and other fluid handling equipment used for a period not to exceed ninety (90) calendar days, beginning at the end of the thirty operating day period of Standard Exemption No. 67, to establish the proper design of a permanent fluid handling facility for an oil or gas producing property, provided that all emissions to the atmosphere meet the requirements of conditions (2), (3) and (4) of Standard Exemption No. 88. The appropriate regional director shall be notified prior the startup date.
69. Replacement or addition of cotton gin stands where no other equipment change or additions are involved.
70. Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes where no new or permanent facilities are installed.

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7i. Any permanently or temporarily located concrete plant that accomplishes wet batching, dry batching or central mixing and operates according to the following conditions:

- (1) All stockpiles are sprinkled with water and/or chemicals as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
- (2) A mechanism is installed on each bulk storage silo for warning operators that the silo is full, so it will not be overloaded at any time.
- (3) All permanent in-plant roads (batch truck and material delivery truck roads) are paved and cleaned as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions. Other areas on the property subject to vehicle traffic shall be watered as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
- (4) The cement weigh hopper is vented to its own fabric filter or the central collection system specified in condition (6).
- (5) All bulk storage silos shall be equipped with fabric filter(s) having a maximum filtering velocity of 4.0 ft/min with mechanical shaking or 7.0 ft/min with automatic air cleaning or are vented to the central collection system specified in condition (6).
- (6) The dust emissions at the batch drop point (drum feed for central mix plants) are controlled by a shroud or other pickup device delivering a minimum of 4,000 acfm of air to a fabric filter with automatic air cleaning and a 7.0 ft/min maximum filtering velocity or automatic sequenced mechanical cleaning and a 5.25 ft/min maximum filtering velocity.
- (7) All open-bodied vehicles transporting material from a dry batch plant to the paving mixer(s) shall be loaded with a final layer of wet sand and/or the truck shall be covered with a tarp to control the emissions of dust to the minimum level possible under existing conditions.
- (8) Before construction of facility begins, written site approval is received from the Executive Director of

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the Texas Air Control Board and the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7 including a current Table 20.

72. All mineral product (except asbestos) storage silos to be installed for use by an existing non-permitted plant which will meet the following conditions:
- (1) The silos are equipped with fabric filter(s) having a maximum filtering velocity of 4.0 ft/min with mechanical shaking or 7.0 ft/min with air cleaning or are vented to a central collection fabric filter with air cleaning and a 7.0 ft/min maximum filtering velocity or automatic sequenced mechanical cleaning and a 5.25 ft/min maximum filtering velocity.
 - (2) Transfer of material from the silos is accomplished by an enclosed system.
73. Any portable rock crusher with a production rate of 200 ton/hr or less that operates according to the following conditions:
- (1) Operating schedule of the plant does not exceed 1600 hours per year.
 - (2) All in-plant haul roads and stockpiles are sprinkled with water and/or chemicals as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (3) Water sprays are located at all belt transfer points, shaker screens and inlet and outlet of all crushers and used as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (4) The plant is located at least 1/2 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
 - (5) The plant is located at least 1,000 feet from any state or federal highway not currently under maintenance or construction.

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- (6) Before construction of the facility begins, written site approval is received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board and the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7 including a current Table 17.
74. (a) Any grain handling, storage and drying facility which satisfies the following conditions:
- (1) The total storage capacity of the new and any existing facility or facilities does not exceed 500,000 bushels.
 - (2) The facility is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located;
- or:
- (b) The installation of additional grain storage capacity which satisfies the following conditions:
- (1) There is no increase in hourly grain handling capacity.
 - (2) Existing grain receiving and loadout facilities are utilized.
 - (3) Grain is conveyed by closed conveying systems with no air suction pulled on any conveying unit.
 - (4) Written site approval is received from the Executive Director before construction begins for facilities utilizing existing grain receiving facilities when new gravity or auger loadout systems are installed.
75. Surface coating facilities that emit less than 6.0 pounds per hour and 500 pounds per week of volatile organic paint solvent and;
- (1) The facility meets Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards (Federal Regulation 29 CFR 1910.107) and,

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- (2) If a spraying operation, a water wash or dry filter media is used to control paint particulate overspray and in which no metal spraying or metalizing is done.
 - (3) Records of hours of operation and coating usage shall be maintained.
76. Any new or modified pilot plant provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The facility does not emit any chemical having a health threshold limit value of less than 1 ppm_v as specified by OSHA or ACGIH. This exemption does not apply to pilot plants using chemicals for which an OSHA or ACGIH threshold limit does not exist.
 - (2) The facility emits less than one (1) pound per hour of any air contaminant.
 - (3) The plant is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner or the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
 - (4) The facility is constructed and operated only for the purpose of:
 - (a) Testing the manufacturing or marketing potential of a proposed product, or
 - (b) Defining the design of a larger plant, or
 - (c) Studying the behavior of an existing plant through modeling in the pilot plant.
77. Any wet sand and gravel production facility that obtains its material from subterranean and subaqueous beds where the deposits of sand and gravel are consolidated granular materials resulting from natural disintegration of rock and stone and whose production rate is 500 tons/hr or less. All permanent in-plant roads shall be paved and cleaned as necessary or watered as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
78. Hydrochloric acid storage tanks used exclusively for the storage of hydrochloric acid with an acid strength of 38%

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by weight or less. If an acid more concentrated than 20% by weight is stored, the tank vent must be controlled to reduce emissions by at least 99%.

79. Iron sponge gas treating units processing streams containing less than sixty pounds per hour of hydrogen sulfide provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The plant is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
 - (2) During replacement of the iron oxide impregnated chips, the unit is (a) isolated from the main system and the pressure is reduced to 0.5 psig or less through a gas fired flare, or (b) sulfur compound emissions to the atmosphere do not exceed one ton per replacement.
 - (3) The spent iron oxide chips being replaced are properly handled to avoid spontaneous ignition and avoid an odor nuisance.
80. Any elevated, vertical, smokeless flare system designed to be used only as an emergency relief system provided that:
- (1) The flare is equipped with a continuously burning pilot system or other automatic ignition system that assures flare ignition and that provides immediate notification of appropriate supervisory personnel when the ignition system ceases to function properly; and
 - (2) The flare burns vent gases containing only carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, chlorine, or compounds derived from these elements; and
 - (3) The flare height is at least 25 feet and the maximum instantaneous emission of sulfur dioxide will be no more than 200 pounds per hour and the maximum instantaneous emission of chlorine containing compounds (calculated as chlorine) is no more than 10 pounds per hour; or

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- (4) The flare height is at least 50 feet and the maximum instantaneous emission of sulfur dioxide will be no more than 800 pounds per hour and the maximum instantaneous emissions of chlorine containing compounds (calculated as chlorine) is no more than 38 pounds per hour; and
- (5) There is no flow of process waste to the flare except during an emergency; and,
- (6) The heat release of the flare shall be greater than or equal to the following values for flares emitting sulfur dioxide and/or chlorine containing compounds.

Chlorine

$$Q = 2.73 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{BTU/hr}}{\text{lb/hr}} \times E_{\text{Cl}_2}$$

SO₂

$$Q = 0.129 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{BTU/hr}}{\text{lb/hr}} \times E_{\text{SO}_2}$$

Where

Q = required heat release, BTU/hr

E_{SO_2} = SO₂ emission, lb/hr

E_{Cl_2} = Chlorine emission, lb/hr

81. Any elevated, vertical, smokeless process flare system provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (1) There shall be no visible emissions from the flare for more than five (5) minutes in any two (2) hour period.
 - (2) The flare is equipped with a continuously burning pilot system or other automatic ignition system that assures flare ignition and that provides immediate notification of appropriate supervisory personnel when the ignition system ceases to function properly.

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- (3) The flare burns waste gases containing only carbon, hydrogen, sulfur, oxygen, or compounds derived from these elements. (Flares burning waste gases containing sulfur shall comply with the heat release requirements of condition (4) of Standard Exemption 88.)
 - (4) The height of the flare is at least 25 feet.
82. Any pressure vessel storing carbon compounds composed only of carbon, hydrogen or oxygen provided that the pressure vessel vent is directed to an incinerator, boiler or other firebox having a stationary flue or a waste gas flare system that will operate with no visible emissions except as provided by the General Rules. However, pressure vessels not exceeding 100 barrels capacity and storing only liquified petroleum gases (LPG) or liquified natural gases (LNG) may have their vents routed directly to the atmosphere.
83. Any pressure vessel storing carbon compounds provided that the pressure vessel maintains working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere.
84. Anhydrous ammonia storage tanks and distribution facilities that meet the following conditions:
- (1) The tank is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
 - (2) The capacity of the storage tanks is 30,000 gallons or less.
 - (3) When transferring ammonia, all vapors shall be vented back to the host tank and never to the atmosphere.
 - (4) When relieving pressure from connectors and hoses, all vapors shall be bled into an adequate volume of water and never to the atmosphere.
 - (5) Each tank is equipped in a manner that will prevent unauthorized operation.

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- (6) Before construction/installation of the facility begins, written site approval must be received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board and the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7.

85. All aqueous fertilizer storage tanks.

86. Any fixed roof or floating roof storage tank greater than 40,000 gallons capacity, or change of chemical service in any such tank, used to store chemicals or mixtures of the chemicals shown in attached Table 86A provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The tank is located at least 500 feet from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
- (2) The total emission of non-methane, non-ethane volatile organic compounds is less than 25 tons per year.
- (3) The true vapor pressure of the compound to be stored is less than eleven (11.0) psia at the maximum storage temperature.
- (4) For those compounds that have a true vapor pressure greater than 0.5 psia and less than 11.0 psia at the maximum storage temperature, the storage vessel shall be equipped with an internal floating roof or equivalent control. (An open top tank containing an external floating roof using double seal or secondary seal technology shall be an approved control alternative to an internal floating roof tank provided the primary seal consists of either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Double seals having a vapor-mounted primary seal are an approved control alternative for existing external floating roof tanks undergoing a change of service.)
- (5) For any tank equipped with a floating roof the integrity of the floating roof seals shall be verified annually and records maintained to describe dates, seal integrity and corrective actions taken.

TABLE 86A

APPROVED PRODUCT LIST FOR STANDARD EXCEPTION NO. 86

Acetal	Gasoline	Octane
Acetone	Gasoline Additives	Octene
Amyl Acetate	(non-metallic)	
Amyl Alcohol		
	Heptane	Propyl Acetate
	Heptene	Propyl Alcohol
	Hexane	Propyl Formate
Butyl Acetate	Hexene	Propyl Propionate
Butyl Alcohol	Hexanone	
Butyl Ether		
Butyl Formate		Refinery Petroleum
		Products containing
	Isobutyl Acetate	less than 10 percent
	Isobutyl Isobutyrate	benzene
	Isohexane	
Cellcsolves	Iso Octane	
Cellosolve Acetates	Isopropyl Acetate	
Crude Oil	Isopropyl Alcohol	
Crude Oil Condensates	Isopropyl Ether	
Cyclohexane		Vinyl Acetate
Cyclohexene		Varsol
Cyclopentane		
Cyclopentanol	Methyl Acetate	
Cyclopentanone	Methyl Alcohol	Xylene
Cyclopentene	Methyl Amyl Alcohol	
	Methyl Butyrate	
	Methyl Cyclohexane	
Diethyl Ketone	Methyl Cyclopentane	
Dipropyl Ketone	Methyl Heptane	
	Methyl Hexane	
Ethyl Acetate	Methyl Isoamyl Ketone	
Ethyl Alcohol	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	
Ethyl Benzene	Methyl Pentane	
Ethyl Butyrates	Methyl Propionate	
Ethyl Cyclohexane	Methyl Propyl Ketone	
Ethyl Cyclopentane	Methyl Propyl Ketone	
Ethyl Formate		
Ethyl Hexane	Naphtha	
Ethyl Pentane	Natural Gas Condensate	
Ethyl Propionate	Neohexane	

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- (6) The floating roof design shall incorporate sufficient flotation to conform to the requirements of API Code 650, Appendix C or an equivalent degree of flotation.
 - (7) Compounds with a true vapor pressure of 0.5 psia or less at the maximum storage temperature may be stored in a fixed roof tank which includes a submerged fill pipe or utilizes bottom loading.
 - (8) For fixed or cone roof tanks having no internal floating cover, all uninsulated tank exterior surfaces exposed to the sun shall be painted chalk white except where a dark color is required for product heating.
 - (9) Emissions shall be calculated by methods outlined in Section 4.3 of current edition of EPA Publication AP-42.
 - (10) Before construction begins, storage tanks of 25,000 gallons capacity or greater and located in a designated non-attainment area for ozone shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7. The exemption registration shall include the following supplemental information:
 - (a) Table 1 of Form PI-2 listing all tanks and calculated emissions for each carbon compound in tons per year for each tank.
 - (b) Table 7 of Form PI-2 - One table for each different tank design.
 - (11) Prior approval of the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board shall be obtained before the chemical service of a storage tank is changed to store a chemical not listed in Table 86A. It will not be necessary to obtain reapproval for chemicals previously approved for service in a specific tank.
 - (12) Mixtures of the chemicals listed in Table 86A which contain more than a total of one percent by volume of all other chemicals not listed in Table 86A are not covered by this exemption.
87. Any new or modified production tank battery processing sweet crude oil and condensate and consisting of one or

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more separators, salt water tanks, stock tanks, and heater treaters provided that the following condition are satisfied:

- (1) The facility is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
- (2) Gas-oil separators and combustion units at a tank battery meet the requirements of Standard Exemptions No. 64 and 65 respectively.
- (3) The total emissions of non-methane, non-ethane volatile organic compounds are no more than 25 tons per year. Emissions shall be determined as follows:
 - (a) The vents shall be measured with an orifice well tester for a period of at least 24 hours. The average molecular weight and composition of the vent stream shall be determined by an analysis of the gas stream. The vent rates shall be measured when the oil or condensate production rate is at least 30 percent of the maximum production expected from the battery, and the vent rates shall be corrected to the maximum expected production rate by multiplying by the appropriate factor as follows:

$$V_{\max} = V_{\text{meas}} \times \frac{P_{\max}}{P_{\text{meas}}}$$

Where: $V_{\max}$ = maximum expected vent rate
 V_{meas} = measured vent rate
 $P_{\max}$ = maximum expected oil production rate
 P_{meas} = oil production rate during vent measurement

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- (b) The vents may be measured as in method (a); however, instead of analyzing the composition of the vent stream, the average molecular weight can be assumed to be 50 lb/lb mole and the composition to be 75 weight percent non-methane, non-ethane hydrocarbons.
- (c) Emissions from tankage may be calculated by performing flash calculations based on an analysis of the crude oil or condensate from the separator or heater treater plus appropriate temperature and pressure data.
- (d) For batteries with no more than 250 barrels per day of production and liquid volatility no more than 5 lb. Reid, the following equation may be used to estimate the vent rate from a tank.

$$E = W_p M \left[0.0005 \frac{P}{(14.7 - P)} 0.68 D^{1.73} + 0.00021 P W_o \right]$$

Where: E = Emissions of non-methane, non-ethane hydrocarbons (tons/year)
M = Average molecular weight of vapors (as determined by analysis or assumed to be 50)
W_p = Weight fraction of non-methane, non-ethane hydrocarbons in the vent (as determined by analysis or assumed to be 0.75)
P = True vapor pressure at the storage temperature (psia)
D = Tank diameter (feet)
W_o = Tank throughput (thousand barrels per year)

Total emissions shall be determined by adding the calculated emissions from each tank. Emissions from gun-barrel separators must be measured as required in either (a), (b), or (c).

NOTE: Storage tanks at tank batteries meeting the requirements of this Standard Exemption are not required to meet the requirements of Standard Exemption 86.

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88. Any new or modified production tank battery processing sour crude oil and condensate and consisting of one or more separators, salt water tanks, stock tanks, and heater treaters provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) All requirements of Standard Exemption No. 87 for batteries handling sweet crude oil and condensate are satisfied.
- (2) The total emission rate of hydrogen sulfide from operation of the battery does not exceed 4 pounds per hour.
- (3) The total emission rate of hydrogen sulfide from the battery determines the required height of emission for the vents. The venting of all produced gas due to loss of the gas sales line is considered to be a condition that must meet these requirements. No vent shall be less than 20 feet high. The following table determines the minimum height required for the vents. Stack heights for emission rates not covered shall be determined by linear interpolation.

<u>Total H₂S Emissions, lb/hr</u>	<u>Minimum Required Height of Stack</u>
0.27 lb/hr	20 ft.
0.6 lb/hr	30 ft.
1.94 lb/hr	50 ft.
3.00 lb/hr	60 ft.
4.00 lb/hr	68 ft.

- (4) As an alternative to the requirements of item (3) above, vents containing up to 50 pounds per hour of hydrogen sulfide may be burned in a heater or a smokeless flare which is equipped with a continuous pilot provided that the flare or heater stack is at least 25 feet tall and the flare meets the following requirements on heat release.

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$$Q = 0.129 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{BTU/hr}}{\text{lb/hr}} \times E_{\text{SO}_2}$$

Where

Q = minimum required heat release,
BTU/hr

E_{SO_2} = SO₂ emission, lb/hr

The total emissions of sulfur dioxide from normal operation must be less than 25 tons per year.

89. Any natural gas-liquids separation plant provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The plant is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
- (2) Emissions of non-methane, non-ethane volatile organic compounds, including fugitive losses, are less than 25 tons per year. Emissions from storage tanks and loading operations shall be calculated using methods and factors from AP-42.
- (3) Emissions of sulfur dioxide are less than 25 tons per year and hydrogen sulfide emissions are less than 4 pounds per hour. The height of the hydrogen sulfide emission point must meet condition (3) in Exemption No. 88 for tank batteries handling sour crude oil.
- (4) Compressors associated with this facility shall meet the requirements of Standard Exemption No. 6.
- (5) The appropriate regional director shall be notified prior to construction.

90. Pathological incinerators with a manufacturer's rated capacity for pathological waste equal to or less than 200 pounds per hour provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

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- (1) The incinerator is a dual chamber design.
 - (2) Burners shall be located in each chamber, sized to manufacturer's specifications and automatically operated when the unit is charged with waste.
 - (3) Operating instructions are posted at the unit.
 - (4) The incinerator shall operate with no visible emissions.
 - (5) Fuel shall be sweet natural gas, LP gas, or No. 2 fuel oil with less than 0.5% sulfur by weight.
 - (6) Before construction begins the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7.
91. All bulk mineral product (except asbestos) handling facilities that operate according to the following conditions:
- (1) All material is transported in a closed conveying system and all exhaust air to the atmosphere is vented through a fabric filter having a maximum filtering velocity of 4 ft/min with mechanical cleaning or 7 ft/min with air cleaning.
 - (2) All permanent in-plant roads shall be paved and cleaned as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (3) Before construction begins, written site approval must be received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board and the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7.
92. All oil well servicing bulk sand handling facilities that operate according to the following conditions:
- (1) All sand shall be prewashed.
 - (2) All handling of sand is mechanical or, if sand is conveyed pneumatically, the conveying air shall be

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vented to the atmosphere through a fabric filter(s) having a maximum filtering velocity of 4.0 ft/min with mechanical cleaning or 7 ft/min with air cleaning.

- (3) All permanent in-plant roads shall be paved and cleaned as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (4) Before construction begins, written site approval must be received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board and the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7.
93. Any temporarily located concrete facility that accomplishes wet batching, dry batching or central mixing and operates according to the following conditions:
- (1) A fabric filter(s) with a maximum filtering velocity of 4.0 ft/min shall be installed on each bulk storage silo or the silo is vented to the central collection system specified in condition (6).
 - (2) The cement weigh hopper shall be vented to a control device which eliminates visible emissions, or vented inside the charging hopper of the transit mix truck if controlled by a suction shroud.
 - (3) A visible and/or audible warning mechanism shall be installed on each silo for warning operators that the silo is full, so that it will not be overloaded at any time.
 - (4) All in-plant roads (batch truck and material delivery truck roads) and area between stockpiles and conveyor hopper shall be watered, oiled or paved and cleaned as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (5) All stockpiles shall be sprinkled with water and/or chemicals as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.

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- (6) (A) Loading of rotary mix trucks at wet batch plants shall be through a discharge spout equipped with a water ring that controls dust emissions or a suction shroud which is vented to a central collection system with a minimum of 4,000 acfm of air to a fabric filter with air cleaning and a 7.0 ft/min maximum filtering velocity or automatic sequenced mechanical cleaning and a 5.25 ft/min maximum filtering velocity.
- (B) Dust emissions from the loading of open-bodied trucks at the batch drop point of dry batch plants or dust emissions from the drum feed for central mix plants shall be controlled by a suction shroud which is vented to a central collection system with a minimum of 4,000 acfm of air to a fabric filter with air cleaning and a 7.0 ft/min maximum filtering velocity or automatic sequenced mechanical cleaning and a 5.25 ft/min maximum filtering velocity. Suction shrouds on dry batch plants shall be utilized so as to allow for closure over the receiving vehicle compartment or bed.
- (7) Spillage of cement and fly ash used in the batch shall be immediately cleaned up and contained or dampened such that dust emissions from wind erosion and/or vehicle traffic are minimized.
- (8) All open-bodied vehicles transporting material from any dry batch plant to paving mixer(s) shall be loaded with a final layer of wet sand and/or the truck shall be covered with a tarp to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
- (9) The facility (including associated stationary equipment and stockpiles) is located at least 300 feet from any recreational area or residence or any other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the property upon which the facility is located. This does not apply to plants that are set up specifically to pour concrete for a particular construction project and the facility is on or adjacent to the construction site.

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- (10) Before construction of the facility begins, written site approval is received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board.
 - (11) Before construction begins the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7 including a current Table 20.
 - (12) The appropriate Regional Office and local program shall be notified within 10 days after the date of the actual start of operation.
94. Any soil stabilization facility that operates according to the following conditions:
- (1) A fabric filter(s) with a maximum filtering velocity of 4.0 feet per minute shall be installed on each storage silo.
 - (2) All conveyor belt(s) transferring dry material to the pug mill shall be top covered.
 - (3) The pug mill used to mix the materials shall be covered.
 - (4) All permanent in-plant roads shall be watered, oiled, or paved and cleaned as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (5) A mechanism is installed on the storage silo(s) for warning operators that the silo is full, so it is not overloaded at any time.
 - (6) All stockpiles are sprinkled with water and/or chemicals as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (7) Before construction of the facility begins, written site approval shall be received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board and, the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7.
 - (8) The facility is located at least 300 feet from any recreational area or residence or any other structure

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not occupied or used solely by the owner of the property upon which the facility is located. This does not apply to plants that are set up specifically to pour material for a particular construction project and the facility is on or adjacent to the construction site.

95. Uranium in-situ solution recovery facility producing yellowcake provided that the facility operates according to the following conditions:
- (1) The facility is located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
 - (2) The facility shall have no emissions other than (a) ammonia which shall not exceed an emission rate of 2 pounds per hour and (b) particulate dust from yellowcake drying not to exceed 0.1 pound per hour.
 - (3) The facility shall have no visible particulate emissions from any part of the process.
 - (4) Before construction begins the facility shall be registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7.
96. Dry hearth reverberatory type holding chamber aluminum or copper metal reclamation/sweat furnaces in which no fluxing, degassing or refining is conducted, which operate according to the following conditions and limitations:
- (1) Scrap metal charges shall consist primarily of copper or aluminum metal. Operation of the furnace for reclamation or lead, tin, zinc, or magnesium metals is prohibited.
 - (2) The maximum furnace charging rate shall be 2000 pounds per hour or less.
 - (3) The furnace charge door shall remain closed except during charging and furnace cleaning operations.

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- (4) The furnace shall be equipped with an afterburner which will provide a minimum retention time of 0.1 second at a minimum temperature of 1300°F for all furnace exhaust gases.
 - (5) The incineration of any insulated wire or cable containing chlorine compounds in the insulation, such as Polyvinyl Chloride insulation, is expressly prohibited.
 - (6) The owner or operator of the furnace shall initiate and maintain a program of furnace operator training in the recognition of chlorine-bearing wire or cable insulation, and shall demonstrate upon request by the Executive Director, acceptable proficiency in the recognition of chlorine-bearing wire or cable insulation such as Polyvinyl Chloride insulation.
 - (7) Fuel for the furnace shall be sweet natural gas as defined in General Rules adopted by the Texas Air Control Board or liquid petroleum gas, diesel or No. 2 fuel oil.
 - (8) Before construction begins the facility shall be registered with Form PI-7.
97. Any trench burner that operates according to the following conditions:
- (1) The plant shall be located at least 1/4 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.
 - (2) The trench shall be opened in undisturbed soil not previously excavated, built up, compacted, or used in any type of landfill operation.
 - (3) The trench shall be no wider than 12 feet with a minimum depth of 10 feet. The maximum length of the burning area as measured along the bottom of the trench shall not exceed by more than 5 feet the length of the manifold. The walls of the trench must be maintained such that they remain vertical.

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- (4) Operation of this trench burner is limited to the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and is limited to a total of 8 hours per day and 1000 hours per year. A written record or log of the hours of operation of this trench burner shall be maintained at the site and made available at the request of personnel from the Texas Air Control Board or any local air pollution control program having jurisdiction. This record or log shall be organized such that the compliance status of this special condition can be readily determined.
- (5) Material shall not be added to the trench such that the material will not be consumed by 6:00 p.m.
- (6) The blower shall remain on until all material is consumed so that any remaining material in the trench will not smoke when the blower is turned off.
- (7) This trench burner shall not be operated when an air stagnation advisory is in effect for the area in which the trench burner is located.
- (8) Opacity of emissions from the trench and from operation of the blower shall not exceed 20% averaged over a five-minute period, except for a start-up period which shall not exceed 20 minutes. Opacity shall be measured as outlined in Chapter 13, "Visible Emissions Evaluation," of the Texas Air Control Board Sampling Procedures Manual, as revised and published in January 1983, or as amended by the Texas Air Control Board.
- (9) Material to be burned in the trench is limited to not more than 7 tons per hour of trees, brush and untreated lumber. Material not being worked and material being stockpiled to be burned at a later date must be kept at least 75 feet from the trench.
- (10) Material shall not be added to the trench in such a manner as to be stacked above the air curtain at any time.
- (11) The ash generated by this operation, shall be removed from the trench as necessary in order to maintain the

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minimum trench depth of 10 feet. The ash shall be removed in such a manner as to minimize the ash becoming airborne. All material removed from the trench must be completely extinguished before being landfilled or placed in contact with combustible material to prevent combustion outside of the trench or in the landfill.

- (12) A copy of this exemption shall be kept at the burn site and made available at the request of personnel from the Texas Air Control Board or any local air pollution control program having jurisdiction.
- (13) Operating instructions shall be posted at the burn site and all operators shall read and have knowledge of these instructions. The operating instructions shall be made available at the request of personnel from the Texas Air Control Board or any local air pollution control program having jurisdiction.
- (14) An operator shall remain with the trench burner at all times when it is operating.
- (15) Upon notification by a representative of the Texas Air Control Board or any local air pollution control program having jurisdiction that the trench burner is not complying with the conditions of this exemption, no additional material shall be added to the trench until compliance with such conditions has been effected.
- (16) The Texas Department of Health (TDH) shall be notified by the owner or operator of the trench burner prior to use of the trench burner at a TDH permitted landfill.
- (17) Upon removal of the trench burner from the burn site, the trench shall be completely filled with uncombustible material.
- (18) Before operation of the facility begins at any site, written site approval shall be received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board and the facility shall be registered with Form PI-7.

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98. Ethyl alcohol (ethanol) production facilities having a capacity of less than 200 gallons of ethanol per day when natural gas, LP gas or No. 2 fuel oil is used to supply heat for cooking and distillation and when the spent (distillers) grain and water stillage are not dried.
99. Any asphalt concrete facility that complies with Federal Regulation 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts A and I and operates according to the following conditions:
- (1) A NSPS pretest meeting concerning the required stack sampling shall be held with personnel of the Texas Air Control Board before the required tests are performed. Air contaminants to be tested for will be determined at the pretest meeting. Stack sampling requirements will not be required by the Executive Director provided that:
 - (a) The applicant submits adequate documentation (including copies of previous test results of the model hot mix plant proposed including a description of the aggregate materials used in previous tests) demonstrating compliance with the 0.04 gr/dscf allowable.
 - (b) Visible emissions from the exhaust stack are documented at 5% or less opacity averaged over six consecutive minutes.
 - (2) Fuel for dryers shall be sweet natural gas as defined in General Rules as adopted by the Texas Air Control Board or liquid petroleum gas, diesel or fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5%.
 - (3) All aggregate stockpiles shall be sprinkled with water and/or chemicals as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (4) All permanent in-plant roads shall be watered, oiled, or paved and cleaned as necessary to achieve maximum control of dust emissions.
 - (5) The plant is located at least 1/2 mile from any recreational area or residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located.

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- (6) Before construction of the facility begins, written site approval shall be received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board and the facility shall be registered with Form PI-7 including a current Table 22.
 - (7) Emissions of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, or organic compounds shall not exceed 25 tons per year each.
100. Metering, purging and maintenance operations for gaseous and liquid petroleum pipelines (including ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene pipelines) provided that operations are conducted according to the following conditions:
- (1) All emissions, except fugitive emissions are burned in a smokeless flare, or
 - (2) Total emissions of any air contaminant will not exceed one ton during any metering, purging or maintenance operation.
101. Any air separation, or other industrial gas production, storage or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this exemption, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton and xenon.
102. Any abrasive cleaning operation that will satisfy condition (1) or (2):
- (1) Enclosed abrasive cleaning:
 - (a) The particulate matter emissions are evacuated through a fabric filter with a maximum filtering velocity of 4 fpm with mechanical cleaning or 7 fpm with air cleaning; and
 - (b) There are no visible fugitive emissions from the facility.
 - (2) Outside blast cleaning:
 - (a) Abrasive usage rate shall not exceed 150 tons per year, 15 tons per month and 1 ton per day; and
 - (b) The blast cleaning is performed at least 500 feet from any recreational area or

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residence or other structure not occupied or used solely by the owner of the facility or the owner of the property upon which the facility is located; and

- (c) Records shall be maintained of operating hours and abrasive material usage; and
- (d) Before construction begins the facility is registered with the appropriate Regional Office using Form PI-7; and
- (e) Before construction of the facility begins, written site approval shall be received from the Executive Director of the Texas Air Control Board.

103. Refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems.

104. Surface coating operations utilizing powder coating materials with the powder applied by an electrostatic powder spray gun or an electrostatic fluidized bed.

105. Woodworking shops with a sawdust collection system that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) The collection system exhausts to a fabric or cartridge filter with air cleaning and a filtering velocity no greater than 7.0 ft/min, or automatic sequenced mechanical cleaning and a filtering velocity no greater than 5.0 ft/min.
- (2) Disposal of collected material is accomplished in a manner which will prevent the material from becoming airborne.
- (3) There will be no visible fugitive emissions from the facility.

106. Facilities or physical or operational changes to a facility not otherwise addressed* by this list provided that the following conditions are satisfied.

- (1) The new or increased emissions from the facility will not contain any compound (other than carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, or sulfur dioxide) listed or proposed to be listed as a hazardous constituent in 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII.

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- (2) Total emissions including fugitive emissions will not exceed 10 tons per year, 100 pounds per day or 6 pounds per hour of any air contaminant [subject to the restrictions of (1) above].
- (3) There will be no visible fugitive emissions from the facility or equipment.
- (4) The new or modified facility will emit no compounds with an odor detection threshold of less than 0.1 ppm_v.
- (5) There will be no changes to or additions of any air pollution control equipment.
- (6) Notification must be provided to the Executive Director within ten (10) days following the installation of any facility subject to this exemption.

*Exemption No. 106 shall not be construed to authorize construction of or any change to a facility of a type referenced in a specific standard exemption but which does not meet the requirement of that exemption. By way of illustration, some of the type of facilities referenced in specific standard exemptions include storage tanks, rock crushers, concrete plants, asphalt concrete plants and flares.

107. Any open top solvent vapor degreasing unit that satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) The unit is equipped with a cover that can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone.
- (2) Surface area of the solvent does not exceed 15 square feet.
- (3) The cover is closed at all times except when processing work loads into and out of the degreaser.
- (4) The unit is equipped with a properly sized refrigerated chiller, or the unit has a freeboard ratio (the distance from top of the vapor level to the top edge of the degreasing tank divided by the degreaser width) equal to or greater than 0.75.

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- (5) Waste solvent is stored only in covered containers.
 - (6) Chlorinated solvents total make-up use is limited to 55 gallons per month (Gross purchased minus waste disposal).
 - (7) The unit must be registered with Form PI-7.
108. Portable Pipe Reactor Process Liquid Fertilizer Blending Facilities that operate according to the following conditions:
- (1) Written site approval is obtained from the Executive Director.
 - (2) All valves, piping, flanges, hoses and disconnects must be free of leaks.
 - (3) Opacity from any process vent shall not exceed 20% except for those periods of start-up as defined in Regulation I, Rule 111.21.
 - (4) Emissions from the facility shall not cause or contribute to a condition of air pollution as defined in Section 1.03 of the Texas Clean Air Act.
109. Any facility where animals or poultry are slaughtered and prepared for human consumption provided that waste products such as blood, offal and feathers are stored in such a manner as to prevent the creation of a nuisance condition and these waste products are removed from the premises daily or stored under refrigeration until removed. In addition, areas used to hold animals or poultry for slaughter shall be kept dry and clean to control odors.
110. Municipal solid waste landfills operating in compliance with the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act.
111. A facility which replaces an existing facility provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The replacement facility functions in the same or similar manner as the facility to be replaced.

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- (2) The emissions from the replacement facility are not more than nor have different characteristics than those from the facility to be replaced.
- (3) The emissions from the replacement facility will not exceed 25 tons per year of any air contaminant.
- (4) The physical location of the replacement facility is the same or immediately adjacent to the facility being replaced.
- (5) There will be no increase in capacity, production rate, or throughput as a result of the replacement.
- (6) Notwithstanding the provisions of (3) above, the emissions from the replacement facility will not contain any compounds (other than carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, or sulfur dioxide) listed or proposed to be listed as hazardous constituents in 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII.
- (7) Notification of the replacement is provided to the Executive Director within ten days following installation of the replacement facility.

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