

## **Knox County Air Pollution Control Board**

### **Proposed Regulatory Revisions**

**April 20, 2016**

1. Amend Section 25.6 (Exemptions) by replacing the existing language with new language which reads as indicated in Attachment A.
2. Amend Section 25.8.B.9 (Major Source Emission Fees) so that it reads as follows:
  - “9. "Regulated Air Pollutant" means the following:
    - (a) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
    - (b) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
    - (c) (Reserved)
    - (d) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act; or
    - (e) Any pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Act.
3. Amend Section 25.9.B.9 (Minor Source Emission Fees) so that it reads as follows:
  - “9. "Regulated Air Pollutant" means the following:
    - (a) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
    - (b) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
    - (c) (Reserved)
    - (d) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act; or
    - (e) Any pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Act.

## ATTACHMENT A

Amend Section 25.6 (Exemptions) by replacing the existing language with the new language below which reads as follows:

“

### 25.6 Exemptions

A. The list of exempted air contaminant sources contained in this subsection shall not be used as insignificant activities when applying for a major source operating permit under Section 25.70 of these regulations. These exemptions shall not be used to lower the source's potential to emit below major source applicability thresholds or to avoid any applicable requirement. Aside from the provisions cited above, no person shall be required to obtain or file a request for a permit due to ownership, operation, construction or modification of the following types of air contaminant sources unless specifically required to do so by the Department. The exemptions in this Section shall not apply to any source regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

1. Single stack of an air contaminant source that emits no hazardous air contaminants or pollutants, and which does not have the potential for emitting more than 0.50 pounds per hour of nonhazardous particulates and 0.5 pounds per hour of any regulated nonhazardous gas (particulates and gases not defined as hazardous air contaminants or pollutants), provided that the total potential particulate emissions from the air contaminant source amounts to less than two (2) pounds per hour, and the total regulated gaseous emissions from the air contaminant source amounts to less than two (2) pounds per hour. For the purpose of this part, an air contaminant source includes all sources located within a contiguous area, and under common control.
2. Any air contaminant source constructed and operated at a domestic residence solely for domestic use except where open burning requires permit issuance or is expressly prohibited.
3. Equipment used exclusively to store, hold, or distribute propane.
4. Brazing, soldering, or welding operations which does not emit any hazardous air pollutant in amounts equal to or greater than 500 pounds per year.
5. Any modification to an existing process emission source, incinerator, or fuel-burning installation to add sources of equipment leaks (e.g. valves, flanges, pumps, compressors, etc.) as long as the estimated increase in annual emissions attributable to the modification does not exceed 2.5 tons per year. However, such emissions increases shall be considered when making major modification determinations pursuant to Section 41.0 and 45.0.
6. Storage tanks for waste motor lubricating oil with a capacity less than 10,000 gallons.
7. Mobil sources such as: automobiles, trucks, buses, locomotives, planes, boats, and ships. This exemption only applies to the emissions from the internal combustion engines used exclusively to propel such vehicles.
8. Diesel fuel or fuel oil storage tanks with a capacity of forty thousand (40,000) gallons or less.

9. Surface coating and degreasing operations which do not exceed a combined total usage of more than 30 gallons/month of coatings, thinners, clean-up solvents, and degreasing solvents at any one plant location, and does not exceed 500 pounds per year of each hazardous air pollutant.
10. Fuel burning sources that are either gas fired or #2 oil fired with a heat input rate under 5 million Btu/hour, where the combined total heat input rate at each location does not exceed 5 million Btu/hour.
11. Machining of metals where total solvent usage does not exceed more than 30 gallons/month at any one plant location, and does not exceed 500 pounds per year of each hazardous air pollutant.
12. Natural gas fired and #2 oil fired ovens which have no emissions other than products of combustion which have a heat input rate under 5 million Btu per hour, where the combined total heat input rate at each location does not exceed 5 million Btu/hour.
13. The procedures for the on-site remediation of soil or water contaminated with gasoline or diesel fuel as follows:
  - i. Landspreading, aeration or bioremediation of contaminated soil.
  - ii. Negative pressure venting of contaminated soil and/or installation and use of air strippers for treatment of contaminated water, provided emissions are no more than 2.5 tons per year of any regulated pollutant that is not a hazardous air pollutant, and less than 500 pounds per year of each hazardous air pollutant.
14. Emergency generators burning natural gas, propane, or #2 fuel oil with a total heat input of 4.5 million BTU/hour or less, and operating less than 500 hours per year.
15. Air-conditioning and ventilating units used for human comfort that do not exhaust air pollutants into the ambient air from any manufacturing/industrial or commercial process.
16. Consumer use of office equipment and products, not including printers or businesses primarily involved in photographic reproduction.
17. Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products.
18. Internal combustion engines used for landscaping purposes.
19. Laundry activities, except for dry-cleaning and steam boilers.
20. Bathroom/toilet vent emissions.
21. Blacksmith forges.
22. 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 conducted as part of a manufacturing process, are not related to the source's primary business activity, and not otherwise triggering a permit modification.
23. Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking.

B. The list of exempted air contaminant sources contained in this subsection shall not be used as insignificant activities when applying for a major source operating permit under Section 25.70 of these regulations. These exemptions shall not be used to lower the source's potential to emit below major source applicability thresholds or to avoid any applicable requirement. The exempted air contaminant source must have a potential to emit of less than five (5) tons per year of each regulated air pollutant and less than one thousand (1000) pounds per year of any single hazardous air pollutant. Aside from the provisions cited above, no person shall be required to obtain or file a request for a permit due to ownership, operation, construction or modification of the following types of air contaminant sources unless specifically required to do so by the Department. The exemptions in this subsection shall not apply to any source regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

1. Equipment used on farms for soil preparation, tending, or harvesting of crops, or for preparation of feed to be used on the farm where prepared.
2. Barbecue pits and cookers; if the products are edible (intended for human consumption), and are sold on site, or at one location.
3. Natural gas mixing and treatment operations including sampling and testing.
4. Air drying of wood.
5. Washing of trucks and vehicles where no solvent cleaners are used.
6. Sealing or cutting plastic film or foam with heat or hot wires provided no chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are emitted.
7. Combustion units designed and used exclusively for comfort heating purposes employing liquid petroleum gas, or propane or natural gas as fuel.
8. Water cooling towers (except for those at nuclear power plants), water treating systems for process cooling water or boiler feedwater, and water tanks, reservoirs, or other water containers designed to cool, store, or otherwise handle water (including rainwater) that has not been used in direct contact with gaseous or liquid process streams containing carbon compounds, sulfur compounds, halogens or halogen compounds, cyanide compounds, inorganic acids, or acid gases. This activity is not insignificant if chromium-based water treatment chemicals are used.
9. Equipment used exclusively to store, hold, or distribute natural gas.
10. Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.
11. Laboratory equipment, used for research and development or for chemical and physical analyses, including ventilating and exhaust systems for laboratory hoods used for air contaminants.
12. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
13. Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics which emit no hazardous air pollutants.
14. Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes, except those systems used to collect hazardous air contaminants regulated by Section 35.0.
15. Outdoor kerosene heaters.

16. Portable equipment used for the on-site painting of buildings, towers, bridges, and roads.
17. Firefighting equipment and the equipment used for training of firefighting.
18. Herbicide and pesticide mixing, application, and storage activities for on site use.
19. Maintenance activities, such as: machining of metals and plastic curing for nonproduction related operations, vehicle repair shops, carpenter shops, spraying, grinding and polishing operations, maintenance shop vents, and miscellaneous non-production surface cleaning, preparation, and painting operations. Repairs not involving structural changes where no new or permanent stationary source is installed. Internal combustion (IC) engine driven welders not part of a production process. Any maintenance activity is not insignificant if it is part of a manufacturing process.
20. Miscellaneous activities and equipment, such as: aerosol spray cans, cafeteria vents, locker room vents, photo copying, photographic processes, blue print machines, decommissioned equipment, solid waste dumpsters, fire training, and space heaters. Miscellaneous means as being unrelated to the primary business activity of the source.
21. Sampling systems used to withdraw materials for testing and analysis, and vents from process instrumentation systems, including area monitors.
22. Laboratories in primary and secondary schools and in schools of higher education used for instructional purposes.
23. Steam heated wood drying kilns excluding chemically treated wood.
24. Warehouse storage of packaged raw materials and finished goods emitting no hazardous air pollutants.
25. Electric stations, including transformers, and substations.
26. Groundwater monitoring wells.
27. Lubricants and waxes used for machinery lubrication.
28. Equipment used to transport or store process wastewater streams to a wastewater treatment facility (i.e. floor drains, sumps, drain headers, manhole covers).
29. Tank trucks, railcars, barges, and trailers excluding transfer operations at loading and unloading stations, and internal cleaning operations.
30. Dumpsters.
31. Environmental field sampling activities.
32. Machine blowdown with air for cleanup.
33. Sanitary sewer systems.
34. Treatment systems for potable water.
35. Equipment used for cooking food for immediate human consumption. “