

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Air Quality Bureau (AQB)
Operating Permit Program
List of Insignificant Activities
March 24, 2005

Insignificant activities are those activities, which are listed herein by the Environment Department and approved by the Administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency as insignificant on the basis of size, emissions or production rate. Any activity for which applicable requirements apply, is not insignificant, regardless of whether the activity meets the criteria listed below.

Operating permit applications submitted under 20.2.70 NMAC for sources, which include any of the following emissions units, operations or activities must provide the information required for emissions units under Subsection D.6 of 20.2.70.300 NMAC:

- 1.a. Any emissions unit, operation or activity that has the potential to emit no more than one (1) ton per year of any regulated air pollutant, excluding 112(b) hazardous air pollutants (see item 1.b), but including 112(r) flammable and toxic regulated pollutants that are not listed in Sections 500 – 502 of 20.2.72 NMAC. Regulated 112(r) pollutants that are listed in Sections 500 – 502 of 20.2.72 NMAC are insignificant if they are emitted in quantities less than the threshold (pound per hour) of that regulation.
- 1.b. Any emissions unit, operation or activity that has the potential to emit no more than the lesser of either one (1) ton per year or the de minimis level of any 112(b) hazardous air pollutants listed in the U.S. EPA document "Documentation of De Minimis Rates for Proposed 40 CFR part 63 subpart B", EPA-453/R-93-035 or de minimis levels established under subsequent rulemaking for 112(g).
2. Surface coating of equipment, including spray painting and roll coating, for sources with facility-wide total clean-up solvent and coating actual emissions of less than two (2) tons per year.
3. Fuel burning equipment which uses gaseous fuel, has a design rate less than or equal to five (5) million BTU per hour, and is used solely for heating buildings for personal comfort or for producing hot water for personal use.
4. Fuel burning equipment which uses distillate oil, has a design rate less than or equal to one (1) million BTU per hour, and is used solely for heating buildings for personal comfort or for producing hot water for personal use.
5. Any emissions unit, operation, or activity that handles or stores a liquid with a vapor pressure less than 10 mm Hg or in quantities less than 500 gallons.

6. Portable engines and portable turbines that have a design capacity (based on sea level specifications) or a physically derated capacity less than or equal to:

- 200 HP engine if fueled by diesel or natural gas;
- 500 HP engine if fueled by gasoline;
- 650 HP engine if fueled by JP-4 or JP-8;
- 1,500 HP turbine if fueled by natural gas.

A certification of physical engine deration must accompany the portable source and be kept by the Operator or Owner. Physical deration is a result of equipment design, such as combining an engine with a compressor that has an rpm limit. Physical deration is not a result of environmental conditions such as altitude or temperature.

OR

Portable engines, portable turbines, or fixed and portable emergency generators for which the Operator or Owner can adequately demonstrate through actual test data (using EPA approved methods) or manufacturer emissions data that at maximum sea level horsepower the units produce no more than 25 tons per year nitrogen oxides (NO_x). In such a case, the documentary information is to be kept with the portable engine, portable turbine, or fixed and portable emergency generator.

To be classified as emergency, a generator's sole function is to provide electrical power when power from the local utilities is interrupted.

OR

Portable Aerospace Ground Equipment (such as power generators, compressors, heaters, air conditioners, lighting units) in direct support of aircraft operations on or in the immediate vicinity of an airfield.

To be classified as portable, the engine must comply with the definition of portable source in 20.2.70 NMAC.

7. Emergency generators which on a temporary basis replaces equipment used in normal operation, and which either has an allowable emission rate or potential to emit for each fee pollutant that is equal to or less than the equipment replaced, or which does not operate for a period exceeding 500 hours per calendar year. (revised 3/4/05)

8. Emissions from fuel storage and dispensing equipment operated solely for company-owned, company-leased or company-rented vehicles, which have a capacity of less than 25,000 gallons.