



MAR 09 2010

Ron Krueger
Pleasant Holidays, LLC
2404 Townsgate
Westlake Village, CA 91361

**Re: Notice of Preliminary Decision - Authority to Construct
Project Number: S-1095063**

Dear Mr. Krueger:

Enclosed for your review and comment is the District's analysis of Pleasant Holidays, LLC's application for an Authority to Construct for a 535 bhp emergency IC engine, at 7500 District Blvd in Bakersfield.

The notice of preliminary decision for this project will be published approximately three days from the date of this letter. Please submit your written comments on this project within the 30-day public comment period which begins on the date of publication of the public notice.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Kristopher Rickards of Permit Services at (661) 392-5611.

Sincerely,

David Warner
Director of Permit Services

DW:KTR/cm

Enclosures

Seyed Sadredin
Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

Northern Region
4800 Enterprise Way
Modesto, CA 95356-8718
Tel: (209) 557-6400 FAX: (209) 557-6475

Central Region (Main Office)
1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726-0244
Tel: (559) 230-6000 FAX: (559) 230-6061

Southern Region
34946 Flyover Court
Bakersfield, CA 93308-9725
Tel: 661-392-5500 FAX: 661-392-5585



MAR 09 2010

Mike Tollstrup, Chief
Project Assessment Branch
Stationary Source Division
California Air Resources Board
PO Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95812-2815

Re: Notice of Preliminary Decision - Authority to Construct
Project Number: S-1095063

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Bakersfield Californian
Bakersfield Californian

**NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY DECISION
FOR THE PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF
AN AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District solicits public comment on the proposed issuance of Authority to Construct to Pleasant Holidays, LLC for a 535 bhp emergency IC engine, at 7500 District Blvd in Bakersfield.

The analysis of the regulatory basis for this proposed action, Project #S-1095063, is available for public inspection at http://www.valleyair.org/notices/public_notices_idx.htm and the District office at the address below. Written comments on this project must be submitted within 30 days of the publication date of this notice to **DAVID WARNER, DIRECTOR OF PERMIT SERVICES, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, 34946 FLYOVER COURT, BAKERSFIELD, CA 93308.**

**San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
Authority to Construct
Application Review
Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby IC Engine**

Facility Name:	Pleasant Holidays, LLC	Date:	February 16, 2010
Mailing Address:	2404 Townsgate Westlake Village, CA 91361	Engineer:	Kris Rickards
Contact Person:	Judy Trapani	Lead Engineer:	Steve Leonard
Telephone:	818-991-3390 x6460		
Application #:	S-7692-1-0		
Project #:	S-1095063		
Complete:	January 5, 2010		

SK 2/22/10

I. Proposal

Pleasant Holidays, LLC is proposing to obtain a permit for a previously installed diesel-fired emergency standby internal combustion (IC) engine rated at 535 bhp powering an electrical generator.

This engine was installed in 1999 without first obtaining an Authority to Construct (ATC) and will be required to meet the requirements for Best Available Control Technology at the time of installation.

II. Applicable Rules

- Rule 2201 New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule (9/21/06)
- Rule 2520 Federally Mandated Operating Permits (6/21/01)
- Rule 4001 New Source Performance Standards (4/14/99)
- Rule 4101 Visible Emissions (2/17/05)
- Rule 4102 Nuisance (12/17/92)
- Rule 4201 Particulate Matter Concentration (12/17/92)
- Rule 4701 Stationary Internal Combustion Engines – Phase 1 (8/21/03)
- Rule 4702 Stationary Internal Combustion Engines – Phase 2 (1/18/07)
- Rule 4801 Sulfur Compounds (12/17/92)
- CH&SC 41700 Health Risk Assessment
- CH&SC 42301.6 School Notice
- Title 13 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 2423 – Exhaust Emission Standards and Test Procedures, Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engines and Equipment
- Title 17 CCR, Section 93115 - Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Stationary Compression-Ignition (CI) Engines

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
Public Resources Code 21000-21177: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387:
CEQA Guidelines

III. Project Location

The project is located at 7500 District Blvd in Bakersfield, CA. The District has verified that the equipment is not located within 1,000 feet of the outer boundary of a K-12 school. Therefore, the public notification requirement of California Health and Safety Code 42301.6 is not applicable to this project.

IV. Process Description

The emergency standby engine powers a 350 kW electric generator. Other than emergency standby operation, the engine may be operated up to 30 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.

V. Equipment Listing

S-7692-1-0: 535 BHP CUMMINS MODEL NTA855-G3 TIER 1 DIESEL-FIRED
EMERGENCY STANDBY IC ENGINE POWERING AN ELECTRICAL
GENERATOR

VI. Emission Control Technology Evaluation

The engine is equipped with:

- Turbocharger
- Intercooler/aftercooler
- Injection timing retard (or equivalent per District Policy SSP-1805, 8/14/1996)
- Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) or 90% efficient control device
- This engine is required to be, and is UL certified
- Catalytic particulate filter
- Very Low (0.0015%) sulfur diesel

The emission control devices/technologies and their effect on diesel engine emissions detailed below are from *Non-catalytic NO_x Control of Stationary Diesel Engines*, by Don Koeberlein, CARB.

The turbocharger reduces the NO_x emission rate from the engine by approximately 10% by increasing the efficiency and promoting more complete burning of the fuel.

The intercooler/aftercooler functions in conjunction with the turbocharger to reduce the inlet air temperature. By reducing the inlet air temperature, the peak combustion temperature is lowered, which reduces the formation of thermal NO_x. NO_x emissions are reduced by approximately 15% with this control technology.

The PCV system reduces crankcase VOC and PM₁₀ emissions by at least 90% over an uncontrolled crankcase vent.

The use of very low-sulfur diesel fuel (0.0015% by weight sulfur maximum) reduces SO_x emissions by over 99% from standard diesel fuel.

VII. General Calculations

A. Assumptions

Emergency operating schedule:	24
Non-emergency operating schedule:	22 hours/day (restricted by HRA, see Appendix B) and 30 hours/year
Density of diesel fuel:	7.1 lb/gal
EPA F-factor (adjusted to 60 °F):	9,051 dscf/MMBtu
Fuel heating value:	137,000 Btu/gal
BHP to Btu/hr conversion:	2,542.5 Btu/bhp-hr
Thermal efficiency of engine:	commonly ≈ 35%
PM ₁₀ fraction of diesel exhaust:	0.96 (CARB, 1988)

B. Emission Factors

Emission Factors		
Pollutant	Emission Factor (g/bhp-hr)	Source
NO _x	5.61	Engine Manufacturer
SO _x	0.0051	Mass Balance Equation Below
PM ₁₀	0.19	Engine Manufacturer
CO	1.50	Engine Manufacturer
VOC	0.31	Engine Manufacturer

$$\frac{0.000015 \text{ lb-S}}{\text{lb-fuel}} \times \frac{7.1 \text{ lb-fuel}}{\text{gallon}} \times \frac{2 \text{ lb-SO}_2}{1 \text{ lb-S}} \times \frac{1 \text{ gal}}{137,000 \text{ Btu}} \times \frac{1 \text{ bhp input}}{0.35 \text{ bhp out}} \times \frac{2,542.5 \text{ Btu}}{\text{bhp-hr}} \times \frac{453.6 \text{ g}}{\text{lb}} = 0.0051 \frac{\text{g-SO}_x}{\text{bhp-hr}}$$

C. Calculations

1. Pre-Project Emissions (PE1)

Since this is a new emissions unit, PE1 = 0.

2. Post Project PE (PE2)

The daily and annual PE are calculated as follows:

Daily Post Project Emissions					
Pollutant	Emissions Factor (g/bhp-hr)	Rating (bhp)	Daily Hours of Operation (hrs/day)	Conversion (g/lb)	PE2 Total (lb/day)
NO _x	5.61	535	24	453.6	158.8
SO _x	0.0051	535	24	453.6	0.1
PM ₁₀	0.19	535	24	453.6	5.4
CO	1.50	535	24	453.6	42.5
VOC	0.31	535	24	453.6	8.8

Annual Post Project Emissions					
Pollutant	Emissions Factor (g/bhp-hr)	Rating (bhp)	Annual Hours of Operation (hrs/yr)	Conversion (g/lb)	PE2 Total (lb/yr)
NO _x	5.61	535	30	453.6	199
SO _x	0.0051	535	30	453.6	0
PM ₁₀	0.19	535	30	453.6	7
CO	1.50	535	30	453.6	53
VOC	0.31	535	30	453.6	11

3. Pre-Project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1)

Pursuant to Section 4.9 of District Rule 2201, the Pre-Project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1) is the Potential to Emit (PE) from all units with valid ATCs or PTOs at the Stationary Source and the quantity of Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for Actual Emissions Reductions that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site.

Since this is a new facility, there are no existing permit units or any ERCs banked at this facility. Thus: **SSPE1 = 0 lb/yr for all criteria pollutants**

4. Post Project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2)

Pursuant to Section 4.10 of District Rule 2201, the Post Project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2) is the Potential to Emit (PE) from all units with valid ATCs or PTOs, except for emissions units proposed to be shut down as part of the Stationary Project, at the Stationary Source and the quantity of Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for Actual Emissions Reductions that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site.

Since this is a new facility, SSPE2 is equal to the change in emissions for the facility due to the installation of the new emergency standby IC engine, permit unit -1-0, as previously determined in Section VII.C.2. Thus:

SSPE2					
Permit Unit	NO _x (lb/yr)	SO _x (lb/yr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/yr)	CO (lb/yr)	VOC (lb/yr)
-1-0, emergency standby IC engine	199	0	7	53	11
SSPE2 Total	199	0	7	53	11

5. Major Source Determination

Pursuant to Section 3.24 of District Rule 2201, a Major Source is a stationary source with post project emissions or a Post Project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2), equal to or exceeding one or more of the following threshold values. However, Section 3.24.2 states, "for the purposes of determining major source status, the SSPE2 shall not include the quantity of emission reduction credits (ERC) which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for Actual Emissions Reductions that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site."

This facility does not contain ERCs which have been banked at the source; therefore, no adjustment to SSPE2 is necessary.

Major Source Determination					
Pollutant	SSPE1 (lb/yr)	SSPE2 (lb/yr)	Major Source Threshold (lb/yr)	Existing Major Source?	Becoming a Major Source?
NO _x	0	199	50,000	No	No
SO _x	0	0	140,000	No	No
PM ₁₀	0	7	140,000	No	No
CO	0	53	200,000	No	No
VOC	0	11	50,000	No	No

As seen in the table above, the facility is not an existing Major Source and also is not becoming a Major Source as a result of this project.

6. Baseline Emissions (BE)

BE = Pre-project Potential to Emit for:

- Any unit located at a non-Major Source,
- Any Highly-Utilized Emissions Unit, located at a Major Source,
- Any Fully-Offset Emissions Unit, located at a Major Source, or
- Any Clean Emissions Unit, located at a Major Source.

otherwise,

BE = Historic Actual Emissions (HAE), calculated pursuant to Section 3.22

Since this is a new emissions unit, BE = PE1 = 0 for all criteria pollutants.

7. Major Modification

Major Modification is defined in 40 CFR Part 51.165 as *"any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act."*

Major Modification Thresholds for Existing Major Sources			
Pollutant	Annual Emissions for unit - 1-0 (lb/yr)	Threshold (lb/yr)	Major Modification?
NO _x	199	50,000	No
SO _x	0	80,000	No
PM ₁₀	7	30,000	No
VOC	11	50,000	No

As seen in the table above, this project is not a Major Modification.

8. Federal Major Modification

As shown in the previous section, this project does not constitute a Major Modification. Therefore, in accordance with District Rule 2201, Section 3.17, this project does not constitute a Federal Major Modification and no further discussion is required.

VIII. Compliance

Rule 2201 New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule

A. Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

1. BACT Applicability

BACT requirements are triggered on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis and on an emissions unit-by-emissions unit basis for the following*:

- a) Any new emissions unit with a potential to emit exceeding two pounds per day,
- b) The relocation from one Stationary Source to another of an existing emissions unit with a potential to emit exceeding two pounds per day,
- c) Modifications to an existing emissions unit with a valid Permit to Operate resulting in an APE exceeding two pounds per day, and/or
- d) Any new or modified emissions unit, in a stationary source project, which results in a Major Modification.

*Except for CO emissions from a new or modified emissions unit at a Stationary Source with an SSPE2 of less than 200,000 pounds per year of CO.

a. New emissions units – PE > 2 lb/day

Since this engine is a new emissions unit, the daily emissions are compared to the BACT thresholds in the following table:

New Emissions Unit BACT Applicability				
Pollutant	Daily Emissions for unit -1-0 (lb/day)	BACT Threshold (lb/day)	SSPE2 (lb/yr)	BACT Triggered?
NO _x	158.8	> 2.0	n/a	Yes
SO _x	0.1	> 2.0	n/a	No
PM ₁₀	5.4	> 2.0	n/a	Yes
CO	42.5	> 2.0 and SSPE2 ≥ 200,000 lb/yr	53	No
VOC	8.8	> 2.0	n/a	Yes

Thus BACT will be triggered for NO_x, PM₁₀, and VOC emissions from the engine for this project.

b. Relocation of emissions units – PE > 2 lb/day

As discussed previously in Section I, this engine is not being relocated from one stationary source to another as a result of this project. Therefore, BACT is not triggered for the relocation of emissions units with a PE > 2 lb/day.

c. Modification of emissions units – Adjusted Increase in Permitted Emissions (AIPE) > 2 lb/day

As discussed previously in Section I, this engine is not being modified as a result of this project. Therefore, BACT is not triggered for the modification of emissions units with an AIPE > 2 lb/day.

d. Major Modification

As discussed previously in Section VII.C.7, this project does not constitute a Major Modification. Therefore, BACT is not triggered for a Major Modification.

2. BACT Guideline

BACT Guideline 3-7, 2nd Qtr 1999 which appears in Appendix A of this report, covers diesel-fired emergency IC engines prior to the 2nd Qtr 2001.

3. Top Down BACT Analysis

Per District Policy APR 1305, Section IX, "A top-down BACT analysis shall be performed as a part of the Application Review for each application subject to the BACT requirements pursuant to the District's NSR Rule for source categories or classes covered in the BACT Clearinghouse, relevant information under each of the following steps may be simply cited from the Clearinghouse without further analysis."

Pursuant to the attached Top-Down BACT Analysis, which appears in Appendix A of this report, BACT is satisfied with:

- NO_x: Certified NO_x emissions of 7.2 g/bhp-hr or less
- VOC: Positive crankcase ventilation
- PM₁₀: Low-sulfur diesel fuel (0.05% by weight sulfur or less) and crankcase control device

The following condition(s) will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance with the PM₁₀ BACT emissions limit(s):

- {3395} Only CARB certified diesel fuel containing not more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight is to be used. [District Rules 2201 and 4801 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {edited 3486} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.19 g-PM10/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]

B. Offsets

Since emergency IC engines are exempt from the offset requirements of Rule 2201, per Section 4.6.2, offsets are not required for this engine, and no offset calculations are required.

C. Public Notification

1. Applicability

Public noticing is required for:

- a. New Major Sources, which is a new facility that is also a Major Source,
- b. Major Modifications,
- c. Any new emissions unit with a Potential to Emit greater than 100 pounds during any one day for any one pollutant,
- d. Any project which results in the offset thresholds being surpassed, and/or
- e. Any project with an SSPE of greater than 20,000 lb/year for any pollutant.

a. New Major Source

New Major Sources are new facilities, which are also Major Sources. As shown previously in Section VII.C.5, the SSPE2 is not greater than the Major Source threshold for any criteria pollutant. Therefore, public noticing is not required for this project for new Major Source purposes.

b. Major Modification

As demonstrated previously in Section VII.C.7, this project does not constitute a Major Modification; therefore, public noticing for Major Modification purposes is not required.

c. PE > 100 lb/day

The Daily PE for this new emissions unit is compared to the daily PE Public Notice Thresholds in the following table:

PE > 100 lb/day Public Notice Thresholds			
Pollutant	Daily PE for unit -1-0 (lb/day)	Public Notice Threshold (lb/day)	Public Notice Triggered?
NO _x	158.8	100	Yes
SO _x	0.1	100	No
PM ₁₀	5.4	100	No
CO	42.5	100	No
VOC	8.8	100	No

As detailed in the preceding table, the NO_x 100 lb/day threshold was surpassed with this project. Therefore, public noticing is required for daily emissions greater than 100 lb/day for a new emissions unit.

d. Offset Threshold

The following table compares the SSPE1 with the SSPE2 to the offset thresholds in order to determine if any offset thresholds have been surpassed with this project.

Offset Threshold				
Pollutant	SSPE1 (lb/yr)	SSPE2 (lb/yr)	Offset Threshold (lb/yr)	Public Notice Required?
NO _x	0	199	20,000	No
SO _x	0	0	54,750	No
PM ₁₀	0	7	29,200	No
CO	0	53	200,000	No
VOC	0	11	20,000	No

As detailed in the preceding table, there were no offset thresholds surpassed with this project. Therefore, public noticing is not required for this project for surpassing the SSPE2 offset thresholds.

e. SSIPE > 20,000 lb/year

Public notification is required for any permitting action that results in a Stationary Source Increase in Permitted Emissions (SSIPE) of more than 20,000 lb/year of any affected pollutant. According to District policy, the SSIPE is calculated as the Post Project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2) minus the Pre-Project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1), i.e. $SSIPE = SSPE2 - SSPE1$. The values for SSPE2 and SSPE1 are calculated according to Rule 2201, Sections 4.9 and 4.10, respectively. The SSIPE is compared to the SSIPE Public Notice thresholds in the following table:

SSIPE Public Notice Threshold					
Pollutant	SSPE2 (lb/yr)	SSPE1 (lb/yr)	SSIPE (lb/yr)	SSIPE Threshold (lb/yr)	Public Notice Required?
NO _x	199	0	199	20,000	No
SO _x	0	0	0	20,000	No
PM ₁₀	7	0	7	20,000	No
CO	53	0	53	20,000	No
VOC	11	0	11	20,000	No

As detailed in the preceding table, there were no SSIPE thresholds surpassed with this project. Therefore, public noticing is not required for exceeding the SSIPE thresholds.

2. Public Notice Action

As discussed above, public noticing is required for this project for surpassing the PE > 100 lb/day for a new emissions unit threshold for NO_x emissions. Therefore, public notice documents will be submitted to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and a public notice will be published in a local newspaper of general circulation prior to the issuance of the ATC for this equipment.

D. Daily Emissions Limits

Daily Emissions Limitations (DELs) and other enforceable conditions are required by Section 3.15 to restrict a unit's maximum daily emissions, to a level at or below the emissions associated with the maximum design capacity. Per Sections 3.15.1 and 3.15.2, the DEL must be contained in the latest ATC and contained in or enforced by the latest PTO and enforceable, in a practicable manner, on a daily basis. DELs are also required to enforce the applicability of BACT. For this emergency standby IC engine, the DELs are stated in the form of emission factors, the maximum engine horsepower rating, and the maximum operational time of 22 hours per day for maintenance, testing, and required regulatory purposes. Therefore, the following conditions (previously proposed in this engineering evaluation) will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {edited 3485} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed any of the following limits: 5.61 g-NO_x/bhp-hr, 1.50 g-CO/bhp-hr, or 0.31 g-VOC/bhp-hr. [District Rule 2201 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {edited 3486} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.19 g-PM₁₀/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]

In addition, the DEL for SO_x is established by the sulfur content of the fuel being combusted in the engine. Therefore, the following condition will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {3395} Only CARB certified diesel fuel containing not more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight is to be used. [District Rules 2201 and 4801 and 17 CCR 93115]

In addition, the AAQA (see Appendix B) limits operation of the engine to 22 hours per day for maintenance, testing, and required regulatory purposes. Therefore, the following condition will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- Operation of this engine for all purposes combined (except emergency operation) shall not exceed 22 hours in any rolling 24 hr period. [District Rules 2201 and 4102]

E. Compliance Assurance

1. Source Testing

Pursuant to District Policy APR 1705, source testing is not required for emergency standby IC engines to demonstrate compliance with Rule 2201.

2. Monitoring

No monitoring is required to demonstrate compliance with Rule 2201.

3. Recordkeeping

Recordkeeping is required to demonstrate compliance with the offset, public notification, and daily emission limit requirements of Rule 2201. As required by District Rule 4702, *Stationary Internal Combustion Engines - Phase 2*, this IC engine is subject to recordkeeping requirements. Recordkeeping requirements, in accordance with District Rule 4702, will be discussed in Section VIII, *District Rule 4702*, of this evaluation.

4. Reporting

No reporting is required to ensure compliance with Rule 2201.

F. Ambient Air Quality Analysis

Section 4.14.1 of this Rule requires that an ambient air quality analysis (AAQA) be conducted for the purpose of determining whether a new or modified Stationary Source will cause or make worse a violation of a State or National ambient air quality standard. An AAQA is required to be performed for all New Source Review (NSR) public notice projects. As previously discussed in Section VIII.C this project requires that a public notice be performed before issuance of the ATC for this project. Therefore, the District is required to perform an AAQA for this project.

The Technical Services Division of the SJVAPCD conducted the required AAQA for this project. The results of the AAQA are presented in the following table. Refer to Appendix B of this document for the AAQA summary for this project.

AAQA Results Summary					
Pollutant	1 hr Average	3 hr Average	8 hr Average	24 hr Average	Annual Average
CO	Pass	N/A	Pass	N/A	N/A
NO _x	Pass ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pass
SO _x	Pass	Pass	N/A	Pass	Pass
PM ₁₀	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pass ²	Pass ²

¹ The Ozone Limiting Method (OLM) was used to determine the maximum 1-hr concentration of NO_x.

² The criteria pollutants are below EPA's level of significance as found in 40 CFR Part 51.165 (b)(2).

Rule 2520 Federally Mandated Operating Permits

Since this facility's potential to emit does not exceed any major source thresholds of Rule 2201, this facility is not a major source, and Rule 2520 does not apply.

Rule 4001 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

This rule incorporates NSPS from Part 60, Chapter 1, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR); and applies to all new sources of air pollution and modifications of existing sources of air pollution listed in 40 CFR Part 60.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, section 14, defines the meaning of modification to which the standards are applicable. §60.14, paragraph (e)(5) states that the following will not be considered as a modification: *"the addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system is removed or replaced by a system which the Administrator determines to be less environmentally beneficial"*.

No newly constructed or reconstructed units are proposed in this project, nor is the unit being modified (as defined above). Since the permittee is retrofitting the unit with an equivalent size, or smaller, burner for compliance with District rules and regulations, the requirements of these sections do not apply to the unit.

Rule 4101 Visible Emissions

Rule 4101 states that no air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is as dark as, or darker than, Ringelmann 1 or 20% opacity. Therefore, the following condition will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {15} No air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is as dark as, or darker than, Ringelmann 1 or 20% opacity. [District Rule 4101]

Rule 4102 Nuisance

Rule 4102 states that no air contaminant shall be released into the atmosphere which causes a public nuisance. Public nuisance conditions are not expected as a result of these operations, provided the equipment is well maintained. Therefore, the following condition will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {98} No air contaminant shall be released into the atmosphere which causes a public nuisance. [District Rule 4102]

California Health & Safety Code 41700 (Health Risk Assessment)

District Policy APR 1905 - Risk Management Policy for Permitting New and Modified Sources (dated 3/2/01) specifies that for an increase in emissions associated with a

proposed new source or modification, the District perform an analysis to determine the possible impact to the nearest resident or worksite.

Therefore pursuant to the policy, a risk management review has been performed for this project to analyze the impact of toxic emissions. For projects where the increase in cancer risk is greater than one per million, Toxic Best Available Control Technology (T-BACT) is required.

The HRA results for this project are shown below (see the HRA Summary in Appendix B):

HRA Results				
Unit	Acute Hazard Index	Chronic Hazard Index	Cancer Risk	T-BACT Required?
S-7692-1-0	N/A ³	N/A	0.71 in a million	No

As demonstrated previously, T-BACT is not required for this project because the HRA indicates that the risk is not above the District's thresholds for triggering T-BACT requirements; therefore, compliance with the District's Risk Management Policy is expected.

District policy APR 1905 also specifies that the increase in emissions associated with a proposed new source or modification not have acute or chronic indices, or a cancer risk greater than the District's significance levels (i.e. acute and/or chronic indices greater than 1 and a cancer risk greater than 10 in a million). As outlined by the HRA Summary in Appendix B of this report, the emissions increases for this project was determined to be less than significant.

Therefore, the following conditions will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {edited 3486} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.19 g-PM10/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {3395} Only CARB certified diesel fuel containing not more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight is to be used. [District Rules 2201 and 4801 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {1898} The exhaust stack shall vent vertically upward. The vertical exhaust flow shall not be impeded by a rain cap, roof overhang, or any other obstruction. [District Rule 4102]
- Operation of this engine for all purposes combined (except emergency operation) shall not exceed 22 hours in any rolling 24 hr period. [District Rules 2201 and 4102]

³ Acute and Chronic Hazard Indices were not calculated since there is not a risk factor or the risk factor is so low that it has been determined to be insignificant for this type of unit.

Rule 4201 Particulate Matter Concentration

Particulate matter emissions from the engine will be less than or equal to the rule limit of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas at dry standard conditions as shown by the following:

$$0.19 \frac{g - PM_{10}}{bhp - hr} \times \frac{1g - PM}{0.96g - PM_{10}} \times \frac{1bhp - hr}{2,542.5 Btu} \times \frac{10^6 Btu}{9,051 dscf} \times \frac{0.35 Btu_{out}}{1 Btu_{in}} \times \frac{15.43 grain}{g} = 0.0464 \frac{grain - PM}{dscf}$$

Since 0.0464 grain-PM/dscf is \leq to 0.1 grain per dscf, compliance with Rule 4201 is expected.

Therefore, the following condition will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {14} Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 grains/dscf in concentration. [District Rule 4201]

Rule 4701 Internal Combustion Engines – Phase 1

Pursuant to Section 7.5.2.3 of District Rule 4702, as of June 1, 2006 District Rule 4701 is no longer applicable to diesel-fired emergency standby or emergency IC engines. Therefore, this diesel-fired emergency IC engine will comply with the requirements of District Rule 4702 and no further discussion is required.

Rule 4702 Internal Combustion Engines – Phase 2

The purpose of this rule is to limit the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOC) from internal combustion engines.

This rule applies to any internal combustion engine with a rated brake horsepower greater than 50 horsepower.

Pursuant to Section 4.2, except for the requirements of Sections 5.7 and 6.2.3, the requirements of this rule shall not apply to an internal combustion engine that meets the following condition:

- 1) An emergency standby engine as defined in Section 3.0 of this rule, and provided that it is operated with a nonresettable elapsed operating time meter. In lieu of a nonresettable time meter, the owner of an emergency engine may use an alternative device, method, or technique, in determining operating time provided that the alternative is approved by the APCO. The owner of the engine shall properly maintain and operate the time meter or alternative device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Section 3.15 defines an "Emergency Standby Engine" as an internal combustion engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power

during an unscheduled outage caused by sudden and reasonably unforeseen natural disasters or sudden and reasonably unforeseen events beyond the control of the operator. An engine shall be considered to be an emergency standby engine if it is used only for the following purposes: (1) periodic maintenance, periodic readiness testing, or readiness testing during and after repair work; (2) unscheduled outages, or to supply power while maintenance is performed or repairs are made to the primary power supply; and (3) if it is limited to operate 100 hours or less per calendar year for non-emergency purposes. An engine shall not be considered to be an emergency standby engine if it is used: (1) to reduce the demand for electrical power when normal electrical power line service has not failed, or (2) to produce power for the utility electrical distribution system, or (3) in conjunction with a voluntary utility demand reduction program or interruptible power contract.

Therefore, the emergency standby IC engine involved with this project will only have to meet the requirements of Sections 5.7 and 6.2.3 of this Rule.

Section 5.7 of this Rule requires that the owner of an emergency standby engine shall comply with the requirements specified in Section 5.7.2 through Section 5.7.5 below:

- 1) Properly operate and maintain each engine as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emission control system supplier.
- 2) Monitor the operational characteristics of each engine as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emission control system supplier.
- 3) Install and operate a nonresettable elapsed operating time meter. In lieu of installing a nonresettable time meter, the owner of an engine may use an alternative device, method, or technique, in determining operating time provided that the alternative is approved by the APCO and is allowed by Permit-to-Operate or Stationary Equipment Registration condition. The owner of the engine shall properly maintain and operate the time meter or alternative device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Therefore, the following conditions will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {3405} This engine shall be operated and maintained in proper operating condition as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emissions control system supplier. [District Rule 4702]
- {3478} During periods of operation for maintenance, testing, and required regulatory purposes, the permittee shall monitor the operational characteristics of the engine as recommended by the manufacturer or emission control system supplier (for example: check engine fluid levels, battery, cables and connections; change engine oil and filters; replace engine coolant; and/or other operational characteristics as recommended by the manufacturer or supplier). [District Rule 4702]
- {3403} This engine shall be equipped with an operational non-resettable elapsed time meter or other APCO approved alternative. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]

- {3807} An emergency situation is an unscheduled electrical power outage caused by sudden and reasonably unforeseen natural disasters or sudden and reasonably unforeseen events beyond the control of the permittee. [District Rule 4702]
- {3808} This engine shall not be used to produce power for the electrical distribution system, as part of a voluntary utility demand reduction program, or for an interruptible power contract. [District Rule 4702]
- {3811} This engine shall be operated only for testing and maintenance of the engine, required regulatory purposes, and during emergency situations. Operation of the engine for maintenance, testing, and required regulatory purposes shall not exceed 30 hours per calendar year. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]

Section 6.2.3 requires that an owner claiming an exemption under Section 4.2 or Section 4.3 shall maintain annual operating records. This information shall be retained for at least five years, shall be readily available, and submitted to the APCO upon request and at the end of each calendar year in a manner and form approved by the APCO. Therefore, the following conditions will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {3479} The permittee shall maintain monthly records of emergency and non-emergency operation. Records shall include the number of hours of emergency operation, the date and number of hours of all testing and maintenance operations, the purpose of the operation (for example: load testing, weekly testing, rolling blackout, general area power outage, etc.) and records of operational characteristics monitoring. For units with automated testing systems, the operator may, as an alternative to keeping records of actual operation for testing purposes, maintain a readily accessible written record of the automated testing schedule. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {3475} All records shall be maintained and retained on-site for a minimum of five (5) years, and shall be made available for District inspection upon request. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]

Rule 4801 Sulfur Compounds

Rule 4801 requires that sulfur compound emissions (as SO₂) shall not exceed 0.2% by volume. Using the ideal gas equation, the sulfur compound emissions are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Volume SO}_2 = (n \times R \times T) \div P$$

n = moles SO₂

T (standard temperature) = 60 °F or 520 °R

$$R (\text{universal gas constant}) = \frac{10.73 \text{ psi} \cdot \text{ft}^3}{\text{lb} \cdot \text{mol} \cdot \text{°R}}$$

$$\frac{0.000015 \text{ lb} - \text{S}}{\text{lb} - \text{fuel}} \times \frac{7.1 \text{ lb}}{\text{gal}} \times \frac{64 \text{ lb} - \text{SO}_2}{32 \text{ lb} - \text{S}} \times \frac{1 \text{ MMBtu}}{9,051 \text{ scf}} \times \frac{1 \text{ gal}}{0.137 \text{ MMBtu}} \times \frac{\text{lb} - \text{mol}}{64 \text{ lb} - \text{SO}_2} \times \frac{10.73 \text{ psi} \cdot \text{ft}^3}{\text{lb} - \text{mol} \cdot \text{°R}} \times \frac{520 \text{ °R}}{14.7 \text{ psi}} \times 1,000,000 = 1.0 \text{ ppmv}$$

Since 1.0 ppmv is \leq 2,000 ppmv, this engine is expected to comply with Rule 4801. Therefore, the following condition (previously proposed in this engineering evaluation) will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {3395} Only CARB certified diesel fuel containing not more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight is to be used. [District Rules 2201 and 4801 and 17 CCR 93115]

California Health & Safety Code 42301.6 (School Notice)

The District has verified that this site is not located within 1,000 feet of a school. Therefore, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code 42301.6, a school notice is not required.

Title 13 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 2423 – Exhaust Emission Standards and Test Procedures, Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engines and Equipment (Required by Title 17 CCR, Section 93115 for New Emergency Standby Diesel IC Engines)

Particulate Matter and VOC + NO_x and CO Exhaust Emissions Standards:

This regulation stipulates that off-road compression-ignition engines shall not exceed the following applicable emissions standards.

Title 13 CCR, Section 2423 lists a diesel particulate emission standard of 0.40 g/bhp-hr (with 1.341 bhp/kW, equivalent to 0.54 g/kW-hr) for 1996 - 2001 model year engines with maximum power ratings of 301.7 - 603.4 bhp (equivalent to bhp 225 - 450 kW). The PM standards given in Title 13 CCR, Section 2423 are equivalent to the PM standards given in Title 17 CCR, Section 93115 (ATCM), thus the ATCM standards are the required standards and will be discussed in the following section.

Title 17 CCR, Section 93115, (e)(2)(A)(3)(b) stipulates that new stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled CI engines (> 50 bhp) must meet the VOC + NO_x and CO standards for off-road engines of the same model year and maximum rated power as specified in the Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engine Standards (Title 13 CCR, Section 2423) or the Tier 1 standards for an off-road engine if no standards have been established for an off-road engine of the same model year and maximum rated power.

The engine involved with this project is a certified 1999 model engine. The following table compares the requirements of Title 13 CCR, Section 2423 to the emissions factors for the 535 bhp Cummins model #NTA855-G3 diesel-fired emergency standby IC engine as given by the manufacturer.

Requirements of Title 13 CCR, Section 2423							
Source	Maximum Rated Power	Model Year	NO _x	VOC	NO _x + VOC	CO	PM
Title 13 CCR, §2423	301.7 – 603.4 bhp (225 - 450 kW)	1996-2001 (Tier 1)	6.9 g/bhp-hr (9.2 g/kW-hr)	1.0 g/bhp-hr (1.3 g/kW-hr)	--	8.5 g/bhp-hr (11.4 g/kW-hr)	0.40 g/bhp-hr (0.54 g/kW-hr)
Title 13 CCR, §2423	301.7 – 603.4 bhp (225 - 450 kW)	2001-2005 (Tier 2)	--	--	4.8 g/bhp-hr (6.4 g/kW-hr)	2.6 g/bhp-hr (3.5 g/kW-hr)	0.15 g/bhp-hr (0.20 g/kW-hr)
Title 13 CCR, §2423	301.7 – 603.4 bhp (225 - 450 kW)	2006 and later (Tier 3)	--	--	3.0 g/bhp-hr (4.0 g/kW-hr)	2.6 g/bhp-hr (3.5 g/kW-hr)	0.15 g/bhp-hr (0.20 g/kW-hr)
Cummins NTA855-G3	535 bhp	1999	5.61 g/bhp-hr	0.31 g/bhp-hr	N/A	1.50 g/bhp-hr	0.19 g/bhp-hr
Meets Standard?			Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes

As presented in the table above, the proposed engine will satisfy the requirements of this section and compliance is expected.

The engine manufacturer's data for this engine lists a NO_x emissions factor of 5.61 g/bhp-hr, a VOC emissions factor of 0.31 g/bhp-hr, a CO emission factor of 1.50 g/bhp-hr, and a PM₁₀ emissions factor of 0.19 g/bhp-hr, all of which satisfy the requirements of 13 CCR, Section 2423. Therefore, the following conditions (previously proposed in this engineering evaluation) will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {edited 3485} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed any of the following limits: 5.61 g-NO_x/bhp-hr, 1.50 g-CO/bhp-hr, or 0.31 g-VOC/bhp-hr. [District Rule 2201 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {edited 3486} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.19 g-PM₁₀/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]

Right of the District to Establish More Stringent Standards:

This regulation also stipulates that the District:

1. May establish more stringent diesel PM, NO_x + VOC, VOC, NO_x, and CO emission rate standards; and
2. May establish more stringent limits on hours of maintenance and testing on a site-specific basis; and
3. Shall determine an appropriate limit on the number of hours of operation for demonstrating compliance with other District rules and initial start-up testing

The District has not established more stringent standards at this time. Therefore, the standards previously established in this Section will be utilized.

Title 17 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 93115 - Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Stationary Compression-Ignition (CI) Engines

Emergency Operating Requirements:

This regulation stipulates that no owner or operator shall operate any new or in-use stationary diesel-fueled compression ignition (CI) emergency standby engine, in response to the notification of an impending rotating outage, unless specific criteria are met.

This section applies to emergency standby IC engines that are permitted to operate during non-emergency conditions for the purpose of providing electrical power. However, District Rule 4702 states that emergency standby IC engines may only be operated during non-emergency conditions for the purposes of maintenance and testing. Therefore, this section does not apply and no further discussion is required.

Fuel and Fuel Additive Requirements:

This regulation also stipulates that as of January 1, 2006 an owner or operator of a new or in-use stationary diesel-fueled CI emergency standby engine shall fuel the engine with CARB Diesel Fuel.

Since the engine involved with this project is a new or in-use stationary diesel-fueled CI emergency standby engine, these fuel requirements are applicable. Therefore, the following condition (previously proposed in this engineering evaluation) will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {3395} Only CARB certified diesel fuel containing not more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight is to be used. [District Rules 2201 and 4801 and 17 CCR 93115]

At-School and Near-School Provisions:

This regulation stipulates that no owner or operator shall operate a new stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled CI engine, with a PM₁₀ emissions factor > than 0.01 g/bhp-hr, for non-emergency use, including maintenance and testing, during the following periods:

1. Whenever there is a school sponsored activity, if the engine is located on school grounds, and
2. Between 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. on days when school is in session, if the engine is located within 500 feet of school grounds.

The District has verified that the engine is not located within 500 feet of a K-12 school. Therefore, conditions prohibiting non-emergency usage of the engine during school hours will not be placed on the permit.

Recordkeeping Requirements:

This regulation stipulates that as of January 1, 2005, each owner or operator of an emergency standby diesel-fueled CI engine shall keep a monthly log of usage that shall list and document the nature of use for each of the following:

- a. Emergency use hours of operation;
- b. Maintenance and testing hours of operation;
- c. Hours of operation for emission testing;
- d. Initial start-up hours; and
- e. If applicable, hours of operation to comply with the testing requirements of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 25 — "Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems," 1998 edition;
- f. Hours of operation for all uses other than those specified in sections 'a' through 'd' above; and
- g. For in-use emergency standby diesel-fueled engines, the fuel used. The owner or operator shall document fuel use through the retention of fuel purchase records that account for all fuel used in the engine and all fuel purchased for use in the engine, and, at a minimum, contain the following information for each individual fuel purchase transaction:
 - I. Identification of the fuel purchased as either CARB Diesel, or an alternative diesel fuel that meets the requirements of the Verification Procedure, or an alternative fuel, or CARB Diesel fuel used with additives that meet the requirements of the Verification Procedure, or any combination of the above;
 - II. Amount of fuel purchased;
 - III. Date when the fuel was purchased;
 - IV. Signature of owner or operator or representative of owner or operator who received the fuel; and
 - V. Signature of fuel provider indicating fuel was delivered.

The engine associated with this project is an in-use emergency standby engine powering an electrical generator. Therefore, the following conditions (previously proposed in this engineering evaluation) will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {3479} The permittee shall maintain monthly records of emergency and non-emergency operation. Records shall include the number of hours of emergency operation, the date and number of hours of all testing and maintenance operations, the purpose of the operation (for example: load testing, weekly testing, rolling blackout, general area power outage, etc.) and records of operational characteristics monitoring. For units with automated testing systems, the operator may, as an alternative to keeping records of actual operation for testing purposes, maintain a readily accessible written record of the automated testing schedule. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {3475} All records shall be maintained and retained on-site for a minimum of five (5) years, and shall be made available for District inspection upon request. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]

In addition, the following condition will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {3415} The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the type of fuel purchased, the amount of fuel purchased, date when the fuel was purchased, signature of the permittee who received the fuel, and signature of the fuel supplier indicating that the fuel was delivered. [17 CCR 93115]

PM Emissions and Hours of Operation Requirements for Modified "In-Use" Diesel Engines:

Engines that have a signed purchase agreement prior to January 1, 2005 are considered to be "in-use" engines per the ATCM. The engine involved with this project has a signed purchase agreement dated 1999 and will be considered "in-use" engines for compliance with the ATCM.

This regulation stipulates that as of January 1, 2008, no person that owns three or fewer in-use engines shall operate any in-use stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled CI engine that has a rated brake horsepower greater than 50, is being physically modified, and that was manufactured from 1995 to current, unless it meets the following applicable emission standards and operating requirements.

1. Emits diesel PM at a rate greater than 0.15 g/bhp-hr or less than or equal to 0.40 g/bhp-hr; and
2. Does not operate more than 21 to 30 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes after January 1, 2008. Engine operation is not limited during emergency use and during emissions source testing to show compliance with the ATCM.

Therefore, the following conditions (previously proposed in this engineering evaluation) will be listed on the ATC to ensure compliance:

- {edited 3486} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.19 g-PM10/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {3811} This engine shall be operated only for testing and maintenance of the engine, required regulatory purposes, and during emergency situations. Operation of the engine for maintenance, testing, and required regulatory purposes shall not exceed 30 hours per calendar year. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires each public agency to adopt objectives, criteria, and specific procedures consistent with CEQA Statutes and the CEQA Guidelines for administering its responsibilities under CEQA, including the orderly evaluation of projects and preparation of environmental documents. The San

Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) adopted its *Environmental Review Guidelines* (ERG) in 2001. The basic purposes of CEQA are to:

- Inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities.
- Identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.
- Prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible.
- Disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

The District performed an Engineering Evaluation (this document) for the proposed project and determined that the project qualifies for ministerial approval under the District's Guideline for Expedited Application Review (GEAR). Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code exempts from the application of CEQA those projects over which a public agency exercises only ministerial approval. Therefore, the District finds that this project is exempt from the provisions of CEQA.

IX. Recommendation

Pending a successful NSR Public Noticing period, issue Authority to Construct S-7692-1-0 subject to the permit conditions on the attached draft Authority to Construct in Appendix C.

X. Billing Information

Billing Schedule			
Permit Number	Fee Schedule	Fee Description	Fee Amount
S-7692-1-0	3020-10-D	535 bhp IC engine	\$479.00

Appendices

- A. BACT Guideline and BACT Analysis
- B. HRA Summary and AAQA
- C. Draft ATC

Appendix A

BACT Guideline and BACT Analysis

**San Joaquin Valley
Unified Air Pollution Control District**

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 3-7*

Emissions Unit: Diesel I.C. Engine Driving
Emergency Generator

Industry Type: All

Equipment Rating: ≥ 400 hp

Last Update: October 1, 1995

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Positive crankcase ventilation		
SO _x	Low-sulfur diesel fuel (0.05% by weight sulfur or less)		
NO _x	Certified NO _x emissions of 7.2 g/bhp-hr or less OR Turbocharger with intercooler or aftercooler and timing retarded 4° relative to standard timing OR Turbocharger with intercooler or aftercooler and injection timing not to be greater than 16° BTDC (this option may be used if it is consistent with District policy SSPE 16-1, "Determination of Injection Timing Retard for Diesel IC Engines", dated 08/14/96)		
PM ₁₀	Low-sulfur diesel fuel (0.05% by weight sulfur or less) and positive crankcase ventilation or crankcase control device		

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a state implementation plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

***This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source - Permit Specific BACT Determinations on Next Page(s)**

Top Down BACT Analysis for the Emergency IC Engine

1. BACT Analysis for NO_x Emissions:

a. Step 1 - Identify all control technologies

The SJVUAPCD BACT Clearinghouse guideline 3-7 identifies achieved in practice BACT for NO_x emissions from emergency diesel IC engines as follows:

- 1) Certified NO_x emissions of 7.2 g/bhp-hr or less; or,

Turbocharger with intercooler or aftercooler and timing retarded 4° relative to standard timing; or,

Turbocharger with intercooler or aftercooler and injection timing not to be greater than 16° BTDC (this option may be used if it is consistent with District policy SSPE 16-1, "Determination of Injection Timing Retard for Diesel IC Engines", dated 08/14/96)

No technologically feasible alternatives or control alternatives identified as alternate basic equipment for this class and category of source are listed.

b. Step 2 - Eliminate technologically infeasible options

There are no technologically infeasible options to eliminate from Step 1.

c. Step 3 - Rank remaining options by control effectiveness

No ranking needs to be done because only one control option is listed in Step 1.

d. Step 4 - Cost Effectiveness Analysis

The applicant has proposed the only control option. Therefore, a cost effectiveness analysis is not required.

e. Step 5 - Select BACT

BACT for NO_x emissions from this emergency standby diesel IC engine is Certified NO_x emissions of 7.2 g/bhp-hr or less. The applicant has proposed to install a 535 bhp emergency standby diesel IC engine with certified emissions of 7.2 g/bhp-hr or less; therefore BACT for NO_x emissions is satisfied.

2. BACT Analysis for PM₁₀ Emissions:

a. Step 1 - Identify all control technologies

The SJVUAPCD BACT Clearinghouse guideline 3-7 identifies achieved in practice BACT for PM₁₀ emissions from emergency diesel IC engines as follows:

- 1) Low-sulfur diesel fuel (0.05% by weight sulfur or less) and positive crankcase ventilation or crankcase control device

No technologically feasible alternatives or control alternatives identified as alternate basic equipment for this class and category of source are listed.

b. Step 2 - Eliminate technologically infeasible options

There are no technologically infeasible options to eliminate from Step 1.

c. Step 3 - Rank remaining options by control effectiveness

No ranking needs to be done because only one control option is listed in Step 1.

d. Step 4 - Cost Effectiveness Analysis

The applicant has proposed the only control option. Therefore, a cost effectiveness analysis is not required.

e. Step 5 - Select BACT

BACT for PM₁₀ emissions from this emergency standby diesel IC engine is using low-sulfur diesel fuel (0.05% by weight sulfur or less) and being equipped with positive crankcase ventilation or crankcase control device. The applicant has proposed to install a 535 bhp emergency standby diesel IC engine using low-sulfur diesel fuel (0.05% by weight sulfur or less) that has been equipped with positive crankcase ventilation or crankcase control device; therefore BACT for PM₁₀ emissions is satisfied.

BACT Analysis for VOC Emissions:

3. BACT Analysis for VOC Emissions:

a. Step 1 - Identify all control technologies

The SJVUAPCD BACT Clearinghouse guideline 3-7 identifies achieved in practice BACT for VOC emissions from emergency diesel IC engines as follows:

- 1) Positive crankcase ventilation

No technologically feasible alternatives or control alternatives identified as alternate basic equipment for this class and category of source are listed.

b. Step 2 - Eliminate technologically infeasible options

There are no technologically infeasible options to eliminate from Step 1.

c. Step 3 - Rank remaining options by control effectiveness

No ranking needs to be done because only one control option is listed in Step 1.

d. Step 4 - Cost Effectiveness Analysis

The applicant has proposed the only control option. Therefore, a cost effectiveness analysis is not required.

e. Step 5 - Select BACT

BACT for VOC emissions from this emergency standby diesel IC engine is positive crankcase ventilation. The applicant has proposed to install a 535 bhp emergency standby diesel IC engine equipped with positive crankcase ventilation; therefore BACT for VOC emissions is satisfied.

Appendix B

HRA Summary and AAQA

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District Risk Management Review

To: Kris Rickards – Permit Services
 From: Yu Vu – Technical Services
 Date: February 9, 2010
 Facility Name: Pleasant Holdings, LLC
 Location: 7500 District Blvd, Bakersfield, CA 93313
 Application #(s): S-7692-1-0
 Project #: S-1095063

A. RMR SUMMARY

RMR Summary			
Categories	Diesel ICE (Unit 1-0)	Project Totals	Facility Totals
Prioritization Score	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Acute Hazard Index	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
Chronic Hazard Index	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²
Maximum Individual Cancer Risk (10 ⁻⁶)	0.71	0.71	0.71
T-BACT Required?	No		
Special Permit Conditions?	Yes		

- 1 Prioritization for this unit was not conducted since it has been determined that all diesel-fired IC engines will result in a prioritization score greater than 1.0.
- 2 Acute and Chronic Hazard Indices were not calculated since there is not risk factor or the risk factor is so low that it has been determined to be insignificant for this type of unit.

Proposed Permit Conditions

To ensure that human health risks will not exceed District allowable levels; the following permit conditions must be included for:

Unit # 1-0

1. The PM10 emissions rate shall not exceed 0.19 g/bhp-hr based on US EPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201]
2. Only CARB certified diesel fuel containing not more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight is to be used. [District Rules 2201 and 4801 and 17 CCR 93115]
3. The exhaust stack shall vent vertically upward. The vertical exhaust flow shall not be impeded by a rain cap (flapper ok), roof overhang, or any other obstruction. [District Rule 4102]
4. {new} Operation of this engine for all purposes combined shall not exceed 22 hours in any rolling 24 hr period. [District Rules 2201 and 4102]

B. RMR REPORT

I. Project Description

Technical Services received a request on February 2, 2010, to perform a Risk Management Review for a proposed installation of a 535 hp diesel-fired emergency IC engine powering an electrical generator.

II. Analysis

Technical Services performed a screening level health risk assessment using the District developed DICE database.

The following parameters were used for the review:

Analysis Parameters Unit 1-0			
Source Type	Point	Location Type	Urban
BHP	535	PM ₁₀ g/hp-hr	0.19
Closest Receptor (m)	5.49	Quad	2
Max Hours per Year	30	Type of Receptor	Business

Technical Services also performed modeling for criteria pollutants CO, NO_x, SO_x and PM₁₀. The emission rates used for criteria pollutant modeling were 1.62 lb/hr CO, 6.07 lb/hr NO_x, 0.01 lb/hr SO_x, and 0.20 lb/hr PM₁₀.

The results from the Criteria Pollutant Modeling are as follows:

Criteria Pollutant Modeling Results*

Diesel ICE	1 Hour	3 Hours	8 Hours	24 Hours	Annual
CO	Pass	X	Pass	X	X
NO _x	Pass	X	X	X	Pass
SO _x	Pass	Pass	X	Pass	Pass
PM ₁₀	X	X	X	Pass	Pass

*Results were taken from the attached PSD spreadsheet.

¹The criteria pollutants are below EPA's level of significance as found in 40 CFR Part 51.165 (b)(2).

²The Ozone Limiting Method (OLM) was used to determine the maximum 1-hr concentration of NO_x.

III. Conclusion

The acute and chronic indices are below 1.0 and the cancer risk factor associated with the diesel-fired IC engine is less than 1.0 in a million. **In accordance with the District's Risk Management Policy, the project is approved without Toxic Best Available Control Technology (T-BACT).**

To ensure that human health risks will not exceed District allowable levels; the permit conditions listed on page 1 of this report must be included for this proposed unit.

These conclusions are based on the data provided by the applicant and the project engineer. Therefore, this analysis is valid only as long as the proposed data and parameters do not change.

The emissions from the proposed equipment will not cause or contribute significantly to a violation of the State and National AAQS.

Attachments:

- A. RMR request from the project engineer
- B. Additional information from the applicant/project engineer
- C. Toxic emissions summary
- D. Prioritization score

Appendix C

Draft ATC

San Joaquin Valley
Air Pollution Control District

AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT

ISSUANCE DATE: DRAFT
DRAFT

PERMIT NO: S-7692-1-0

LEGAL OWNER OR OPERATOR: PLEASANT HOLIDAYS, LLC
MAILING ADDRESS: 2404 TOWNSGATE
WESTLAKE VILLAGE, CA 91361

LOCATION: 7500 DISTRICT BLVD
BAKERSFIELD, CA

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION:
535 BHP CUMMINS MODEL NTA855-G3 TIER 1 DIESEL-FIRED EMERGENCY STANDBY IC ENGINE POWERING AN ELECTRICAL GENERATOR

CONDITIONS

1. {98} No air contaminant shall be released into the atmosphere which causes a public nuisance. [District Rule 4102]
2. {14} Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 grains/dscf in concentration. [District Rule 4201]
3. {15} No air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is as dark as, or darker than, Ringelmann 1 or 20% opacity. [District Rule 4101]
4. {3395} Only CARB certified diesel fuel containing not more than 0.0015% sulfur by weight is to be used. [District Rules 2201 and 4801 and 17 CCR 93115]
5. {3403} This engine shall be equipped with an operational non-resettable elapsed time meter or other APCO approved alternative. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]
6. {3807} An emergency situation is an unscheduled electrical power outage caused by sudden and reasonably unforeseen natural disasters or sudden and reasonably unforeseen events beyond the control of the permittee. [District Rule 4702]
7. {3808} This engine shall not be used to produce power for the electrical distribution system, as part of a voluntary utility demand reduction program, or for an interruptible power contract. [District Rule 4702]
8. {3475} All records shall be maintained and retained on-site for a minimum of five (5) years, and shall be made available for District inspection upon request. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]

CONDITIONS CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

YOU **MUST** NOTIFY THE DISTRICT COMPLIANCE DIVISION AT (661) 392-5500 WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND PRIOR TO OPERATING THE EQUIPMENT OR MODIFICATIONS AUTHORIZED BY THIS AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT. This is NOT a PERMIT TO OPERATE. Approval or denial of a PERMIT TO OPERATE will be made after an inspection to verify that the equipment has been constructed in accordance with the approved plans, specifications and conditions of this Authority to Construct, and to determine if the equipment can be operated in compliance with all Rules and Regulations of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District. Unless construction has commenced pursuant to Rule 2050, this Authority to Construct shall expire and application shall be cancelled two years from the date of issuance. The applicant is responsible for complying with all laws, ordinances and regulations of all other governmental agencies which may pertain to the above equipment.

Seyed Sadredin, Executive Director, APCO

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DAVID WARNER, Director of Permit Services
S-7692-1-0: Feb 19 2010 9:38AM - RICKARDK : Joint Inspection NOT Required

9. {1897} This engine shall be equipped with either a positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) system that recirculates crankcase emissions into the air intake system for combustion, or a crankcase emissions control device of at least 90% control efficiency. [District Rule 2201]
10. {1898} The exhaust stack shall vent vertically upward. The vertical exhaust flow shall not be impeded by a rain cap (flapper ok), roof overhang, or any other obstruction. [District Rule 4102]
11. {3405} This engine shall be operated and maintained in proper operating condition as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emissions control system supplier. [District Rule 4702]
12. {3478} During periods of operation for maintenance, testing, and required regulatory purposes, the permittee shall monitor the operational characteristics of the engine as recommended by the manufacturer or emission control system supplier (for example: check engine fluid levels, battery, cables and connections; change engine oil and filters; replace engine coolant; and/or other operational characteristics as recommended by the manufacturer or supplier). [District Rule 4702]
13. {3479} The permittee shall maintain monthly records of emergency and non-emergency operation. Records shall include the number of hours of emergency operation, the date and number of hours of all testing and maintenance operations, the purpose of the operation (for example: load testing, weekly testing, rolling blackout, general area power outage, etc.) and records of operational characteristics monitoring. For units with automated testing systems, the operator may, as an alternative to keeping records of actual operation for testing purposes, maintain a readily accessible written record of the automated testing schedule. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]
14. Operation of this engine for all purposes combined (except emergency operation) shall not exceed 22 hours in any rolling 24 hr period. [District Rules 2201 and 4102]
15. {3811} This engine shall be operated only for testing and maintenance of the engine, required regulatory purposes, and during emergency situations. Operation of the engine for maintenance, testing, and required regulatory purposes shall not exceed 30 hours per calendar year. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]
16. {3415} The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the type of fuel purchased, the amount of fuel purchased, date when the fuel was purchased, signature of the permittee who received the fuel, and signature of the fuel supplier indicating that the fuel was delivered. [17 CCR 93115]
17. Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed any of the following limits: 5.61 g-NO_x/bhp-hr, 1.50 g-CO/bhp-hr, or 0.31 g-VOC/bhp-hr. [District Rule 2201 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]
18. Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.19 g-PM₁₀/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102 and 13 CCR 2423 and 17 CCR 93115]

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