

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTY CARE

Plant: 19151

Application: 18353

Annual Average Emissions:

Pollutant	Items	hr/yr	BHP	Emission factor (g/bhp-hr)	1 lb = 454 g	lbs/yr	TPY
NO _x	1 *	50 *	230 *	2.55 /	454 =	64.59	0.0323
CO	1 *	50 *	230 *	1.34 /	454 =	33.94	0.0170
POC	1 *	50 *	230 *	0.13 /	454 =	3.29	0.0016
PM ₁₀	1 *	50 *	230 *	0.11 /	454 =	2.79	0.0014

Items	Sulfur Content	Fuel density (lb/gal)	Max fuel use (gal/hr)	64 lb SO ₂ = 32 lb S	hr/yr	lb/yr	TPY
SO ₂ *	1 *	0.000015 *	7.206 *	11.8 *	2 *	50 =	0.1275 = 0.000064

Daily Emissions:

Daily emissions are calculated to establish whether a source triggers the requirement for BACT (10 lb/highest day total source emissions for any class of pollutants). 24-hr/day of operation will be assumed since no daily limits are imposed on intermittent and unexpected operations.

Pollutant	Items	Max hr/day	BHP	Emission factor (g/bhp-hr)	1 lb = 454 g	lbs/day
NO _x	1 *	24 *	230 *	2.55 /	454 =	31.00
CO	1 *	24 *	230 *	1.34 /	454 =	16.29
POC	1 *	24 *	230 *	0.13 /	454 =	1.58
PM ₁₀	1 *	24 *	230 *	0.11 /	454 =	1.34

Items	Sulfur Content	Fuel density (lb/gal)	Max fuel use (gal/hr)	64 lb SO ₂ = 32 lb S	hr/day	lb/day
SO ₂ *	1 *	0.000015 *	7.206 *	11.8 *	2 *	24 = 0.0612

* SO₂ emissions are quantified based on the full conversion of 0.0015% wt (~15 ppm) sulfur in the ULS diesel fuel with a density of 7.206 lbs/gal that is consumed at a rate of 11.8 gal/hr.

PLANT CUMULATIVE INCREASE

Children's Specialty Care is a new facility. Therefore, the District's database does not contain information on existing emissions at the plant. Table 1 summarizes the cumulative increase in criteria pollutant emissions that will result at Plant 19151 from the operation of S-1.

Table 1

Pollutant	Current plant emissions (TPY)	Increase in plant emissions associated with this application (TPY)	Cumulative emissions (Current + Increase) (TPY)
NO _x	0	0.03230	0.03230
CO	0	0.01697	0.01697
POC	0	0.00165	0.00165
PM ₁₀	0	0.00139	0.00139
SO ₂	0	0.00006	0.00006

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTY CARE

Plant: 19151

Application: 18353

TOXIC RISK SCREENING ANALYSIS

This application required a Toxics Risk Screen because the diesel particulate emissions are greater than the toxic trigger level.

Toxic Pollutant Emitted	Emission Rate (lb/yr)	Risk Screening Trigger (lb/yr)
PM10 (Diesel Particulate)	2.79	0.58

S-1 meets Best Available Control Technology for toxics (TBACT) since the diesel particulate emissions are less than 0.15 g/bhp-hr. For an engine that meets the TBACT requirement, it must also pass the toxic risk screening level of less than ten in a million. Estimates of residential risk assume exposure to annual average toxic air contaminate concentrations occur 24 hours per day, 350 days per year, for a 70-year lifetime. Risk estimates for offsite workers assume exposure occurs 8 hours per day, 245 days per year, for 40 years. Risk estimates for students assume a higher breathing rate, and exposure is assumed to occur 10 hours per day, 36 weeks per year, for 9 years.

Based on 50 hours per year of operation, the emergency generator passed the Health Risk Screening Analysis (HRSA) conducted on **July 22, 2008** by the District's Toxic Evaluation Section. The sources pose no significant toxic risk, since the increased cancer risk to the maximally exposed receptor (worker) is 2.6 in a million. The hazard index for a worker is 0.0019. The increased cancer risk to residents is 0.48 in a million and the hazard index is 0.00029. The increased cancer risk to students is 0.04 in a million and the hazard index is 0.00008. Thus, in accordance with Regulation 2, Rule 5, the screen passes, since the engine meets the TBACT requirement of 0.15 g/bhp-hr limitation for particulate emission.

BACT

BACT is triggered for NO_x and CO since the maximum daily emissions of the above pollutant exceeds 10 lb/day. Please refer to the discussion on "Daily Emissions" in page 3 of this evaluation. BACT for these sources are presented in the current BAAQMD BACT/TBACT Workbook for this source category as shown below:

Source:	<i>IC Engine - Compression Ignition</i>	Revision:	5
		Document #:	96.1.2
Class:	<i>> or = 175 horsepower output rating</i>	Date:	01/11/02
POLLUTANT	BACT 1. Technologically Feasible/ Cost Effective 2. Achieved in Practice 3. TBACT	TYPICAL TECHNOLOGY	
NO_x	1. 1.5 g/ bhp-hr [107 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂] ^{a,b} 2. 6.9 g/ bhp-hr [490 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂] ^{a,b,c} 3. 6.9 g/ bhp-hr [490 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂]	1. <i>Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) + Timing Retard + Turbocharger w/ Intercooler</i> ^{a,b} 2. <i>Timing Retard ≤ 4° + Turbocharger w/ Intercooler</i> ^{a,b,c} 3. <i>Timing Retard ≤ 4° + Turbocharger w/ Intercooler</i>	
CO	1. <i>n/s</i> 2. 2.75 g/ bhp-hr [319 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂] ^{b,c}	1. <i>Catalytic Oxidation</i> ^b 2. <i>CARB or EPA (or equivalent) low-CO emitting certified engine</i> ^{b,c}	

References

a. CARB/CAPCOA Clearinghouse
 b. BAAQMD NOTE: IC Engine BACT and TBACT is a low emitting, spark-ignited, gas-fueled engine with lean burn combustion or rich burn with non-selective catalytic reduction, or electric motor. A diesel engine will be permitted only if a gas-fueled engine, or electric motor, is not practical (e.g., a remote location without natural gas availability or electric power, or only a diesel engine will meet the portability and/or power/torque/rpm requirements of the application under review, or the engine is used exclusively for emergency use during involuntary loss of power).
 c. Timing retard, etc. controls alone may be acceptable only in very limited situations for temporary sources.

From the table above, S-1 satisfies the current BACT 2 standards for NO_x and CO (6.9 g/hp-hr, and 2.75 g/hp-hr, respectively). The more restrictive BACT 1 standard is not applicable to this engine because it will be limited to operation as emergency standby engine.

OFFSETS

Children's Specialty Care is a new facility. Table 2 summarizes the increase in criteria pollutant emissions that will result at Plant 19151 from the operation of S-1.

Table 2

Pollutant	Increase in emissions at plant since April 5, 1991 (TPY)	Increase in emissions associated with this application (TPY)	Total emissions (Post 4/5/91 + Increase) (TPY)	Regulation 2-2-302 and 2-2-303 Offset Triggers (TPY)
NO _x	0	0.03230	0.03230	> 10; < 35
CO	0	0.01697	0.01697	N/A
POC	0	0.00165	0.00165	> 10; < 35
PM ₁₀	0	0.00139	0.00139	> 1
SO ₂	0	0.00006	0.00006	> 1

From Table 2, S-1 does not trigger any offset. Therefore, offsets are not warranted for any emission.

NSPS

The engine is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines because it was manufactured after April 1, 2006, as required by Section 60.4200(a)(2)(i).

Each engine has a total displacement of 6.6 liters and has 6 cylinders, so each cylinder has a volume of less than 10 liters. The engine is 2007 model year and is not a fire pump. Section 60.4205(b) requires this engine to comply with the emission standards in Section 60.4202, which refers to 40CFR89.112 and 40CFR89.113 for all pollutants. For engines between 175 and 300 hp, these standards are:

NMHC+NO_x: 3.0 g/hp-hr

CO: 2.6 g/hp-hr

20% opacity during acceleration mode

15% opacity during lugging mode

50% opacity during peaks in acceleration or lugging mode

Sections 60.4206 and 60.4211(a) require that the owner/operator operate and maintain the engine according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine. The owner/operator is expected to comply with this requirement.

Section 60.4207(a) requires that by October 1, 2007, the owner/operator must use fuel that complies with 40 CFR 80.510(a). This means that the fuel must have a sulfur content of 500 parts per million (ppm) maximum,

a cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent. The owner/operator is expected to comply with this requirement because CARB diesel is required to be used in California.

Section 60.4207(b) requires that by October 1, 2010, the owner/operator must use fuel that complies with 40 CFR 80.510(b). This means that the fuel must have a sulfur content of 15 parts per million (ppm) maximum, and the same cetane index or aromatic content as above. The owner/operator is expected to comply with this requirement because CARB diesel is required to be used in California.

Section 60.4209(a) requires a non-resettable hour meter. This requirement is already in the standard permit conditions.

The engine will comply with the requirements of Section 60.4211(c) because it has been certified in accordance with 40 CFR Part 89.

The engine will comply with the requirement in Section 60.4211(e) to run for less than 100 hours per year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, and the prohibition of running for any reason other than emergency operation, maintenance, and testing because they are limited by permit condition to 50 hours per year for reliability testing and otherwise may only operate for emergencies.

The owner/operator is not required to perform tests in accordance with Section 60.4212 or 60.4213.

Section 60.4214 states that owner/operators do not have to submit an initial notification to EPA for emergency engines.

Because the engine does not have a diesel particulate filter, it is not subject to Section 60.4214(c).

The owner/operator is required to comply with certain sections of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions. The owner/operator is expected to comply with this requirement.

NESHAP

This engine is not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, because it is not located at a major facility for hazardous air pollutants.

CARB STATIONARY DIESEL ENGINE ATCM

The State Office of Administrative Law approved the Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) on November 8, 2004. State law requires the local Air Districts to implement and enforce the requirements of the ATCM. Effective January 1, 2005, there is a prohibition on the operation of new diesel emergency standby engines greater than 50 bhp unless the following operating requirements and emission standards are met:

“Stationary Diesel Engine ATCM” section 93115, title 17, CA Code of Regulations.

Diesel PM – General Requirements

1. Meet 0.15 g/bhp-hr PM standard
2. Operate 50 hours per year, or less, for maintenance and testing (except emergency use and emissions testing)

HC, NO_x, THC+NO_x, CO

1. Meet standards for off-road engines of the same model year and horsepower rating as specified in the OFF-Road Compression Ignition Engine Standards;
Or if no standards have been established
2. Meet the Tier 3 standards in Title 13, CCR, Section 2423 for off-road engines of the same horsepower rating, irrespective of the new engine's model year

PERMIT CONDITIONS

COND# 22850 -----

1. Operating for reliability-related activities is limited to 50 hours per year per engine.
[Basis: "Stationary Diesel Engine ATCM" section 93115, title 17, CA Code of Regulations, subsection (e)(2)(B)(3) or Regulation 2-5]

2. The owner or operator shall operate each emergency standby engine only for the following purposes: to mitigate emergency conditions, for emission testing to demonstrate compliance with a District, state or Federal emission limit, or for reliability-related activities (maintenance and other testing, but excluding emission testing). Operating while mitigating emergency conditions or while emission testing to show compliance with District, state or Federal emission limits is not limited.
[Basis: "Stationary Diesel Engine ATCM" section 93115, title 17, CA Code of Regulations, subsection (e)(2)(A)(3) or (e)(2)(B)(3)]

3. The owner/operator shall operate each emergency standby engine only when a non-resettable totalizing meter (with a minimum display capability of 9,999 hours) that measures the hours of operation for the engine is installed, operated and properly maintained.
[Basis: "Stationary Diesel Engine ATCM" section 93115, title 17, CA Code of Regulations, subsection (e)(4)(G)(1)]

4. Records: The owner/operator shall maintain the following monthly records in a District-approved log for at least 36 months from the date of entry (60 months if the facility has been issued a Title V Major Facility Review Permit or a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit). Log entries shall be retained on-site, either at a central location or at the engine's location, and made immediately available to the District staff upon request.
 - a) Hours of operation for reliability-related activities (maintenance and testing).
 - b) Hours of operation for emission testing to show compliance with emission limits.
 - c) Hours of operation (emergency).
 - d) For each emergency, the nature of the emergency condition.
 - e) Fuel usage for each engine(s).
 [Basis: "Stationary Diesel Engine ATCM" section 93115, title 17, CA Code of Regulations, subsection (e)(4)(I), (or, Regulation 2-6-501)]

5. At School and Near-School Operation: If the emergency standby engine is located on school grounds or within 500 feet of any school grounds, the following requirements shall apply:

The owner or operator shall not operate each stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled engine for non-emergency use, including maintenance and testing, during the following periods:

- a) Whenever there is a school sponsored activity (if the engine is located on school grounds).
- b) Between 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. on days when school is in session.

"School" or "School Grounds" means any public or private school used for the purposes of the education of more than 12 children in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, but does not include any private school in which education is primarily conducted in a private home(s). "School" or "School Grounds" includes any building or structure, playground, athletic field, or other areas of school property but does not include unimproved school property.

[Basis: "Stationary Diesel Engine ATCM" section 93115, title 17, CA Code of Regulations, subsection (e)(2)(A)(1) or (e)(2)(B)(2)]

End of Conditions