Public Workshop for Rule 4905 (Natural Gas-Fired, Fan-Type Central Furnaces)

August 25, 2020

webcast@valleyair.org

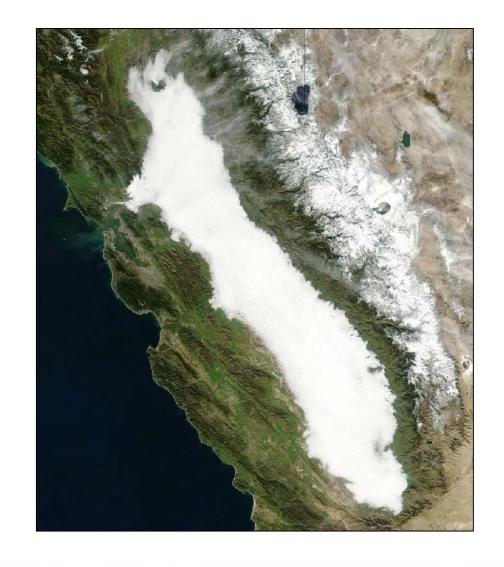


San Joaquin Valley's Air Quality Challenges

 Valley's challenges in meeting federal air quality standards unmatched due to unique geography, meteorology, and topography

NAAQS	SJV Designation
8-hour Ozone	Extreme
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	Serious

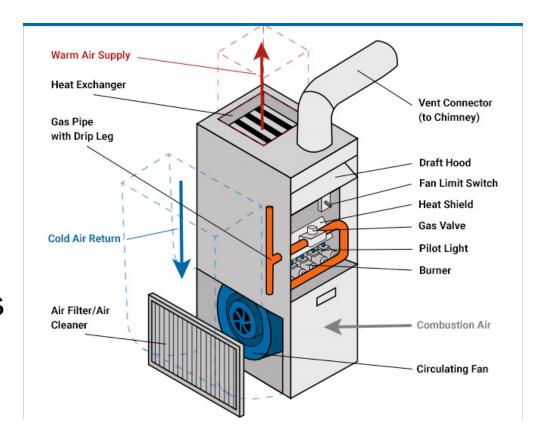
- Combustion is a significant source of NOx emissions, primary precursor to ozone and PM2.5 formation
 - Majority of NOx emissions from mobile sources
 - NOx reductions are a key part of District's ozone and PM2.5 attainment strategies





What are Natural Gas-Fired Fan-Type Central Furnaces?

- Natural-gas furnaces are used to provide heat to residential/commercial properties
- Natural-gas fuel is burned to create heat for distribution through the home or commercial building
 - Furnaces create NOx emissions, which can contribute to ozone and PM formation
- District Rule 4905 requires NOx emissions limits on furnace units





Rule 4905 Requirements

- Adopted in 2005 and amended several times, Rule 4905 is a point-ofsale rule that limits NOx emissions from natural gas-fired, fan-type central furnaces
- Due to air quality challenges, in 2014/2015, the District and South Coast AQMD amended respective rules to require more stringent emissions limits of 14 ng/J of NOx
 - Some manufacturers raised concerns regarding whether technology would be ready by compliance deadlines
 - Due to concerns raised, amendments allowed the sale of non-compliant units during the initial implementation period (36 months) in exchange for the payment of an emissions fee for each non-compliant unit sold
 - Fee amount was set to disincentivize the sale of non-compliant units
 - Necessary to ensure adequate supply for expected demand for new units in Valley
 - Helped minimize unfair competitive disadvantage for manufacturers that provided compliant units in the Valley



Rule 4905 Requirements (cont'd)

- 2018 amendments to Rule 4905
 - Manufacturers raised concerns about readiness of low-NOx technology for condensing and non-condensing units
 - Emissions fee period extended by 18 months (condensing furnaces) and 12 months (non-condensing and weatherized furnaces) to allow for technology development
 - -Amended fee for non-compliant products
 - -Closely paralleled South Coast AQMD amendments to their Rule 1111
- Added a sell-through period of 6-months for all units after emissions fee end date
 - -Weatherized category set to expire September 30, 2020



COVID-19 Impacts to Furnace Manufacturers

- Manufacturers have been successful in developing furnace technologies that meet 14 ng/J NOx limit for non-weatherized condensing and non-condensing units, including dual-fuel units
- COVID-19 impacts have delayed ability of manufacturers to develop compliant weatherized units by September 30, 2020 deadline
 - -Supply chains affected
 - Labor shortage
 - Travel restrictions have affected testing of new units
- Manufacturers have requested additional time to develop compliant units

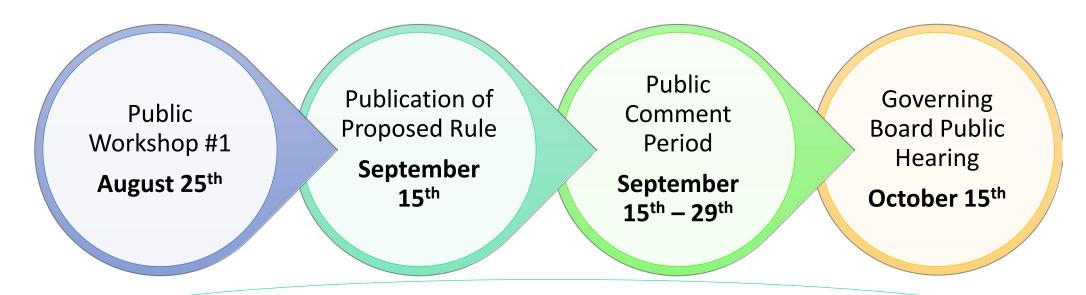


Rule 4905 Amendments Under Consideration

- District working closely with SCAQMD to address concerns raised by furnace manufacturers to develop weatherized furnaces that comply with 14 ng/J NOx limit
- Proposed amendments would extend mitigation fee period for all size range weatherized furnaces to September 30, 2021
 - No change to the mitigation fee amount
- No changes to non-weatherized furnaces



Next Steps: Public Engagement Process for Rule 4905 Amendment



Public Participation and Comment Invited throughout Process



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Open Discussion

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