

April 10, 2023

Bobby Bloyed
County of Fresno
333 W Pontiac Way
Clovis, CA 93612

Re: Notice of Preliminary Decision - Authority to Construct
Facility Number: C-10127
Project Number: C-1223902

Dear Mr. Bloyed:

Enclosed for your review and comment is the District's analysis of County of Fresno's application for an Authority to Construct for the installation a 1,220 bhp Tier 4F compliant diesel-fired emergency standby internal combustion (IC) engine equipped with a selective catalytic reduction system, a diesel particulate filter, and an oxidation catalyst to provide power in the event of an electrical outage, at 1129 N Armstrong Ave, Fresno, CA.

The notice of preliminary decision for this project has been posted on the District's website (www.valleyair.org). After addressing all comments made during the 30-day public notice period, the District intends to issue the Authority to Construct. Please submit your written comments on this project within the 30-day public comment period, as specified in the enclosed public notice.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Ms. Anne Murphy of Permit Services at (559) 230-6191.

Sincerely,



Brian Clements
Director of Permit Services

BC:am

Enclosures

cc: Courtney Graham, CARB (w/ enclosure) via email

Samir Sheikh
Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

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San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

Authority to Construct Application Review

Diesel-Fired Emergency Standby IC Engine

Facility Name: County of Fresno
Mailing Address: 333 W Pontiac Way
Clovis, CA 93612
Contact Person: Bobby Bloyed
Telephone: (559) 892-9523
E-Mail: bbloyed@fresnocountyca.gov
Application #(s): C-10127-1-0
Project #: C-1223902
Deemed Complete: November 17, 2022

Date: April 11, 2023
Engineer: Anne Murphy
Lead Engineer: Dustin Brown

I. Proposal

The County of Fresno is proposing to install a 1,220 bhp (intermittent) diesel-fired emergency standby internal combustion (IC) engine powering an electrical generator. The proposed Tier 4 Final (Tier 4F) compliant engine is a Tier 2 certified IC engine that will be equipped with a Cummins model CA45-1 T4 after treatment system that includes a CARB Certified Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), a Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC), a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system, and an Electronic Control Afterburner system to comply with the Tier 4F emissions requirements for emergency standby engines.

II. Applicable Rules

Rule 2201 New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule (8/15/19)
Rule 2410 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (6/16/11)
Rule 2520 Federally Mandated Operating Permits (8/15/19)
Rule 4001 New Source Performance Standards (4/14/99)
Rule 4002 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (5/20/04)
Rule 4101 Visible Emissions (2/17/05)
Rule 4102 Nuisance (12/17/92)
Rule 4201 Particulate Matter Concentration (12/17/92)
Rule 4701 Internal Combustion Engines - Phase 1 (8/21/03)
Rule 4702 Internal Combustion Engines (8/19/21)
Rule 4801 Sulfur Compounds (12/17/92)
CH&SC 41700 Health Risk Assessment
CH&SC 42301.6 School Notice
Title 17 CCR, Section 93115 - Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Stationary Compression-Ignition (CI) Engines
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 facility is located at 1129 N Armstrong Ave, Fresno, CA. 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 an electrical generator. Other than emergency standby operation, the engine may be operated up to 100 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.

V. Equipment Listing

C-10127-1-0: 1,220 BHP (INTERMITTENT) CUMMINS MODEL QSK23-G7 NR2 TIER 2 DIESEL-FIRED EMERGENCY STANDBY IC ENGINE EQUIPPED WITH A CUMMINS MODEL CA45-1 T4 EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM CONSISTING OF A SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION (SCR) SYSTEM, A DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER (DPF), A DIESEL OXIDATION CATALYST (DOC), AND AN ELECTRONIC CONTROL AFTERBURNER SYSTEM (TIER 4F COMPLIANT) POWERING AN ELECTRICAL GENERATOR

VI. Emission Control Technology Evaluation

The applicant has proposed to install a Tier 2 certified diesel-fired IC engine that is fired on very low-sulfur diesel fuel.

The proposed Tier 2 engine will be equipped with a Cummins model CA45-1 T4 after treatment system that includes a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system, CARB Certified Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) (see Appendix F), Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC), and Electronic Control Afterburner System. The control system will reduce the NOx, PM10 and VOC emission levels to comply with the Tier 4F requirements for emergency standby engines. Since this engine and control system have not been certified, the engine will be considered a Tier 4F compliant engine for the purposes of this project.

An after treatment system is a method or device for reducing harmful exhaust emissions from internal-combustion engines to ensure the engines meet emission regulations. The Cummins model CA45-1 T4 after treatment system includes an inlet and outlet Diesel Oxidation Catalyst, compact mixer and urea injector, Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), and Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC).

The Cummins Particulate Filter contains the Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) collects and oxidizes carbon to remove particulate matter (PM) by more than 90%; the Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC)

aids in this process and is also contained in the Cummins Particulate Filter. See Appendix G for the DPF CARB Certification.

Diesel Particulate Filters significantly reduce emissions PM emissions. DPFs typically use a porous ceramic or cordierite substrate or metallic filter to physically trap PM and remove it from the exhaust stream. Trapped and collected PM is reduced to ash during filter regeneration, which occurs when the filter element reaches the temperature required for combustion of the PM.

Diesel Oxidation Catalysts are catalytic converters designed specifically for diesel engines and equipment to reduce Carbon Monoxide (CO), Hydrocarbons (VOCs) and Particulate Matter (PM) emissions. DOCs generally consist of a precious metal coated flow-through honeycomb structure contained in a stainless steel housing. As hot diesel exhaust flows through the honeycomb structure, the precious metal coating causes a catalytic reaction that breaks down pollutants into less harmful components.

After collecting the particles from the gases in the DOC and DPF, there is still nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) left in the exhaust. The exhaust progresses into the SCR system, which is an external control device in which exhaust gases and a reagent, in this case urea solution know as diesel emission fluid (DEF), passes through an appropriate catalyst. The urea solution will be injected upstream of the catalyst where it is converted to ammonia. The ammonia reduces NO_x over the catalyst bed forming elemental nitrogen, water vapor, and other by-products. An SCR system can reduce NO_x emissions by over 90%.

Controlled emissions from the proposed engine meets the latest ARB/EPA emissions standards for diesel particulate matter, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide for Tier 4F engines (see Appendix C for a copy of the emissions data sheet).

The use of CARB certified 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 hours/day
Non-emergency operating schedule:	100 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)
Conversion factor:	1.34 bhp/kw

B. Emission Factors

The applicant has proposed to treat the Tier 2 engine with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system and Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF). The after treatment system reduces emissions to make the engine Tier 4F NOx, PM10, and VOC compliant.

Latest applicable off-road emissions standards from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) for Tier 4F engines with a rating range of > 750 ≤ 1,207 bhp:

Off-Road Emissions Standards from CARB						
Power rating (bhp)	Tier	Model Year	NOx (g/bhp-hr)	HC (g/bhp-hr)	CO (g/bhp-hr)	PM (g/bhp-hr)
>750 ≤ 1,207 (Generators)	4F	2015+	0.5	0.14	2.6	0.02

The original Tier 2 engine emissions for this unit are as follows:

Unit -1 (Uncontrolled) Tier 2 Emission Factors			
Pollutant	Emission Factor (g/bhp-hr)	Emission Factor (g/kw-hr)	Source
NO _x	4.07	5.45	ARB/EPA Certification
SO _x	0.0051	0.0068	Mass Balance Equation Below
PM ₁₀	0.10	0.13	ARB/EPA Certification
CO	0.37	0.50	ARB/EPA Certification
VOC	0.33	0.44	ARB/EPA Certification

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

Per manufacturer, the SCR and DPF reduce NOx emissions to <0.61 g/kw-hr, PM₁₀ emissions to <0.001 g/kw-hr, and VOC emissions to <0.11 g/kw-hr. The final emission factors of the engine with after-market treatment (Tier 4F compliant) are listed below.

Unit -1 Controlled Tier 4F Compliant Emission Factors			
Pollutant	Emission Factor (g/bhp-hr)	Emission Factor (g/kw-hr)	Source
NO _x	0.45	0.61	Engine Manufacturer
SO _x	0.0051	0.0068	Mass Balance Equation Below
PM ₁₀	0.001	0.001	Engine Manufacturer
CO	1.78	2.39	Engine Manufacturer
VOC	0.08	0.11	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 Potential to Emit (PE1)

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

2. Post-Project Potential to Emit (PE2)

The daily and annual PE2 are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Daily PE2 (lb-pollutant/day)} = \text{EF (g-pollutant/bhp-hr)} \times \text{rating (bhp)} \\ \times \text{operation (hr/day)} / 453.6 \text{ g/lb}$$

$$\text{Annual PE2 (lb-pollutant/yr)} = \text{EF (g-pollutant/bhp-hr)} \times \text{rating (bhp)} \\ \times \text{operation (hr/yr)} / 453.6 \text{ g/lb}$$

Post Project Emissions (PE2)						
Pollutant	Emissions Factor (g/bhp-hr)	Rating (bhp)	Daily Hours of Operation (hrs/day)	Annual Hours of Operation (hrs/year)	Daily PE2 (lb/day)	Annual PE2 (lb/yr)
NO _x	0.45	1,220	24	100	29.0	121
SO _x	0.0051	1,220	24	100	0.3	1
PM ₁₀	0.001	1,220	24	100	0.1	0
CO	1.78	1,220	24	100	114.9	479
VOC	0.08	1,220	24	100	5.2	22

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

Pursuant to District Rule 2201, the SSPE1 is the Potential to Emit (PE) from all units with valid Authorities to Construct (ATC) or Permits to Operate (PTO) at the Stationary Source and the quantity of Emission Reduction Credits (ERC) which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for Actual Emissions Reductions (AER) that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site.

Since this is a new facility, there are no valid ATCs, PTOs, or ERCs at the Stationary Source; therefore, the SSPE1 is equal to zero.

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

Pursuant to District Rule 2201, the SSPE2 is the PE from all units with valid ATCs or PTOs at the Stationary Source and the quantity of ERCs which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for AER that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site.

SSPE2 (lb/year)					
Permit Unit	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	CO	VOC
C-10127-1-0	121	1	0	479	22
SSPE2	121	1	0	479	22

5. Major Source Determination

Rule 2201 Major Source Determination:

Pursuant to District Rule 2201, a Major Source is a stationary source with a SSPE2 equal to or exceeding one or more of the following threshold values. For the purposes of determining major source status the following shall not be included:

- any ERCs associated with the stationary source
- Emissions from non-road IC engines (i.e. IC engines at a particular site at the facility for less than 12 months), pursuant to the Clean Air Act, Title 3, Section 302, US Codes 7602(j) and (z)
- Fugitive emissions, except for the specific source categories specified in 40 CFR 70.2

Rule 2201 Major Source Determination (lb/year)						
	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO	VOC
SSPE1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSPE2	121	1	0	0	479	22
Major Source Threshold	20,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	200,000	20,000
Major Source?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note: PM2.5 assumed to be equal to PM10

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

Rule 2410 Major Source Determination:

The facility or the equipment evaluated under this project is not listed as one of the categories specified in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(1)(iii). Therefore the PSD Major Source threshold is 250 tpy for any regulated NSR pollutant.

PSD Major Source Determination (tons/year)						
	NO₂	VOC	SO₂	CO	PM	PM₁₀
Estimated Facility PE before Project Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250
PSD Major Source?	No	No	No	No	No	No

As shown above, the facility is not an existing PSD major source for any regulated NSR pollutant expected to be emitted at this facility.

6. Baseline Emissions (BE)

The BE calculation (in lb/year) is performed pollutant-by-pollutant for each unit within the project to calculate the QNEC, and if applicable, to determine the amount of offsets required.

Pursuant to District Rule 2201, BE = PE1 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 District Rule 2201.

As shown in Section VII.C.5 above, the facility is not a Major Source for any pollutant.

Therefore BE = PE1.

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

7. SB 288 Major Modification

40 CFR Part 51.165 defines a SB 288 Major Modification 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.

Since this facility is not a major source for any of the pollutants addressed in this project, this project does not constitute an SB 288 major modification and no further discussion is required.

8. Federal Major Modification / New Major Source

Federal Major Modification

District Rule 2201 states that a Federal Major Modification is the same as a “Major Modification” as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 and part D of Title I of the CAA.

As defined in 40 CFR 51.165, Section (a)(1)(v) and part D of Title I of the CAA, a Federal Major Modification is 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. The significant net emission increase threshold for each criteria pollutant is included in Rule 2201.

Since this facility is not a Major Source for any pollutants, this project does not constitute a Federal Major Modification and no further discussion is required.

New Major Source

As demonstrated above, this facility is not becoming a Major Source as a result of this project, therefore, this facility is not a New Major Source pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165 a(1)(iv)(A)(3).

9. Rule 2410 – Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Applicability Determination

The project potential to emit, by itself, will not exceed any PSD major source thresholds. Therefore Rule 2410 is not applicable and no further discussion is required.

10. Quarterly Net Emissions Change (QNEC)

The QNEC is calculated solely to establish emissions that are used to complete the District’s PAS emissions profile screen. Detailed QNEC calculations are included in Appendix E.

VIII. Compliance Determination

Rule 2201 New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule

A. Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

1. BACT Applicability

Pursuant to District Rule 2201, Section 4.1, BACT requirements are triggered on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis and on an emissions unit-by-emissions unit basis. Unless specifically exempted by Rule 2201, BACT shall be required for the following actions*:

- 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 Adjusted Increase in Permitted Emissions (AIPE) exceeding two pounds per day, and/or
- d. Any new or modified emissions unit, in a stationary source project, which results in an SB 288 Major Modification or a Federal Major Modification, as defined by the rule.

*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.

As discussed in Section I, the facility is proposing to install a new emergency standby IC engine. Additionally, as determined in Sections VII.C.7 and VII.C.8, this project does not result in an SB288 Major Modification or a Federal Major Modification, respectively. Therefore, BACT can only be triggered if the daily emissions exceed 2.0 lb/day for any pollutant.

The daily emissions from the new engine are compared to the BACT threshold levels in the following table:

New Emissions Unit BACT Applicability				
Pollutant	Daily Emissions for the new unit (lb/day)	BACT Threshold (lb/day)	SSPE2 (lb/yr)	BACT Triggered?
NO _x	29.0	> 2.0	n/a	Yes
SO _x	0.3	> 2.0	n/a	No
PM ₁₀	0.1	> 2.0	n/a	No
CO	114.9	> 2.0 and SSPE2 ≥ 200,000 lb/yr	479	No
VOC	5.2	> 2.0	n/a	Yes

As shown above, BACT will be triggered for NO_x and VOC emissions from the engine for this project.

2. BACT Guideline

BACT Guideline 3.1.1, which appears in Appendix B of this report, covers diesel-fired emergency IC engines powering an electrical generator.

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 B of this report, BACT is satisfied with:

- NO_x: EPA Tier 4 Final certification level or equivalent for applicable horsepower range
- VOC: EPA Tier 4 Final certification level or equivalent for applicable horsepower range

The facility has proposed to install a 1,220 bhp Tier 4F compliant IC engine for NO_x and VOC emissions. Therefore, BACT is satisfied for NO_x and VOC.

B. Offsets

1. Offset Applicability

Pursuant to District Rule 2201, Section 4.5, offset requirements shall be triggered on a pollutant by pollutant basis and shall be required if the SSPE2 equals or exceeds the offset threshold levels in Table 4-1 of Rule 2201.

The SSPE2 is compared to the offset thresholds in the following table.

Offset Determination (lb/year)					
	NO_x	SO_x	PM₁₀	CO	VOC
SSPE2	121	1	0	479	22
Offset Thresholds	20,000	54,750	29,200	200,000	20,000
Offsets Triggered?	No	No	No	No	No

2. Quantity of District Offsets Required

As discussed above, the SSPE2 is not greater than the offset thresholds for all pollutants, therefore District offsets are not triggered. In addition, as demonstrated above, this project does not trigger Federal Major Modification or New Major Source requirements. In conclusion, offsets will not be required for this project and no further discussion is required.

C. Public Notification

1. Applicability

Pursuant to District Rule 2201, Section 5.4, public noticing is required for:

- a. New Major Sources, Federal Major Modifications, and SB 288 Major Modifications,

- b. Any new emissions unit with a Potential to Emit greater than 100 pounds during any one day for any one pollutant,
- c. Any project which results in the offset thresholds being surpassed,
- d. Any project with an SSIPE of greater than 20,000 lb/year for any pollutant, and/or
- e. Any project which results in a Title V significant permit modification

a. New Major Sources, Federal Major Modifications, and SB 288 Major Modifications

As shown in Section VII.C.5 above, this existing minor source facility is not becoming a Major Source as a result of this project. Therefore, this facility is not a New Major Source and this project does not constitute an SB 288 or a Federal Major Modification. Consequently, public noticing for this project for New Major Source, Federal Major Modification, or SB 288 Major Modification purposes is not required.

b. PE > 100 lb/day

The PE2 for this new unit is compared to the daily PE Public Notice thresholds in the following table:

PE > 100 lb/day Public Notice Thresholds			
Pollutant	PE2 (lb/day)	Public Notice Threshold	Public Notice Triggered?
NO _x	29.0	100 lb/day	No
SO _x	0.3	100 lb/day	No
PM ₁₀	0.1	100 lb/day	No
CO	114.9	100 lb/day	Yes
VOC	5.2	100 lb/day	No

Therefore, public noticing for PE > 100 lb/day purposes is required.

c. Offset Threshold

Public notification is required if the pre-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1) is increased to a level exceeding the offset threshold levels. The following table compares the SSPE1 with the SSPE2 in order to determine if any offset thresholds have been surpassed with this project.

Offset Thresholds				
Pollutant	SSPE1 (lb/year)	SSPE2 (lb/year)	Offset Threshold	Public Notice Required?
NO _x	0	121	20,000 lb/year	No
SO _x	0	1	54,750 lb/year	No
PM ₁₀	0	0	29,200 lb/year	No
CO	0	479	200,000 lb/year	No
VOC	0	22	20,000 lb/year	No

As demonstrated above, there were no thresholds surpassed with this project; therefore public noticing is not required for offset purposes.

d. SSIPE > 20,000 lb/year

Public notification is required for any permitting action that results in a SSIPE of more than 20,000 lb/year of any affected pollutant. According to District policy, the SSIPE = SSPE2 – SSPE1. The SSIPE is compared to the SSIPE Public Notice thresholds in the following table.

SSIPE Public Notice Thresholds					
Pollutant	SSPE2 (lb/year)	SSPE1 (lb/year)	SSIPE (lb/year)	SSIPE Public Notice Threshold	Public Notice Required?
NO _x	121	0	121	20,000 lb/year	No
SO _x	1	0	1	20,000 lb/year	No
PM ₁₀	0	0	0	20,000 lb/year	No
CO	479	0	479	20,000 lb/year	No
VOC	22	0	22	20,000 lb/year	No

As demonstrated above, the SSIPEs for all pollutants were less than 20,000 lb/year; therefore public noticing for SSIPE purposes is not required.

e. Title V Significant Permit Modification

Since this facility does not have a Title V operating permit, this change is not a Title V significant Modification, and therefore public noticing is not required.

2. Public Notice Action

As discussed above, public noticing is required for this project for CO emissions in excess of 100 lb/day. Therefore, public notice documents will be submitted to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and a public notice will be electronically published on the District’s website prior to the issuance of the ATC for this equipment.

D. Daily Emission Limits (DELs)

DELs and other enforceable conditions are required by Rule 2201 to restrict a unit's maximum daily emissions, to a level at or below the emissions associated with the maximum design capacity. 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.

Proposed Rule 2201 (DEL) Conditions:

- {4771} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed any of the following limits: 0.45 g-NOx/bhp-hr, 1.78 g-CO/bhp-hr, or 0.08 g-VOC/bhp-hr. [District Rule 2201 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {4772} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.001 g-PM10/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102, and 17 CCR 93115]
- {4258} 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]

E. Compliance Assurance

1. Source Testing

The applicant has proposed emission factors that are new or are different from those typically used for similar sources. However, per District Policy SSP 1835, *Monitoring and Source Testing for Tier 4F Compliance Emergency IC Engines*, Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Tier 4F Compliant Engines are not required to perform periodic source testing. OEM engines are engines where the engine and exhaust emission control system are produced by the same manufacturer. The proposed engine is a Cummins engine equipped with a Cummins emission control system. Therefore, the proposed engine is an OEM Tier 4F Compliant engine and source testing will not be required.

2. Monitoring

As mentioned above, the applicant has proposed emission factors that are new or are different from those typically used for similar sources. However, per District Policy SSP 1835, *Monitoring and Source Testing for Tier 4F Compliance Emergency IC Engines*, Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Tier 4F Compliant Engines are not required to perform periodic monitoring. OEM engines are engines where the engine and exhaust emission control system produced by the same manufacturer. The proposed engine is a Cummins engine equipped with a Cummins emission control system. Therefore, the proposed engine is an OEM Tier 4F Compliant engine and monitoring will not be required.

3. Recordkeeping

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 demonstrate compliance with Rule 2201.

F. Ambient Air Quality Analysis (AAQA)

Section 4.14 of District Rule 2201 requires that an AAQA be conducted for the purpose of determining whether a new or modified Stationary Source will cause or make worse a violation of an air quality standard. The District's Technical Services Division conducted the required analysis. The emissions from the proposed equipment will not cause or contribute significantly to a violation of the State and National AAQS. Refer to Appendix D of this document for the AAQA summary sheet.

The proposed location is in an attainment area for NO_x, CO, and SO_x. As shown by the AAQA summary sheet the proposed equipment will not cause a violation of an air quality standard for NO_x, CO, or SO_x.

The proposed location is in a non-attainment area for the state's PM₁₀ as well as federal and state PM_{2.5} thresholds. As shown by the AAQA summary sheet the proposed equipment will not cause a violation of an air quality standard for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

Rule 2410 Prevention of Significant Deterioration

As shown in Section VII.C.9 above, this project does not result in a new PSD major source or PSD major modification. No further discussion is required.

Rule 2520 Federally Mandated Operating Permits

Since this facility's potential emissions do 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)

40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

The District has not been delegated the authority to implement Subpart IIII requirements for non-Major Sources; therefore, no requirements shall be included on the permit.

Rule 4002 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)

40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Emissions (RICE)

The District has not been delegated the authority to implement NESHAP regulations for Area Source requirements for non-Major Sources; therefore, no requirements shall be included on the permit.

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 as a mechanism 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 as a mechanism 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* 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.

District policy APR 1905 also specifies that the increase in emissions associated with a proposed new source or modification of an existing source shall not result in an increase in cancer risk greater than the District's significance level (20 in a million) and shall not result in acute and/or chronic risk indices greater than 1.

An HRA is not required for a project with a total facility prioritization score of less than or equal to one. According to the Technical Services Memo for this project, the total facility prioritization score including this project was less than or equal to one.

The resulting prioritization score for this project is shown below.

Health Risk Assessment Summary	
	Worst Case Potential
Prioritization Score	0.39

In accordance with District policy APR 1905, no further analysis is required to determine the impact from this project and compliance with the District’s Risk Management Policy is expected.

Compliance with District Rule 4102 requirements is expected.

See Attachment D: Health Risk Assessment Summary

The following permit conditions are required to ensure compliance with the assumptions made for the risk management review:

- Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.001 g-PM10/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102, and 17 CCR 93115]
- {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]
- 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 100 hours per calendar year. [District Rules 2201, 4102, and 4702, and 17 CCR 93115]

Rule 4201 Particulate Matter Concentration

Rule 4201 limits particulate matter emissions from any single source operation to 0.1 g/dscf, which, as calculated below, is equivalent to a PM₁₀ emission factor of 0.4 g-PM₁₀/bhp-hr.

$$0.1 \frac{\text{grain} - \text{PM}}{\text{dscf}} \times \frac{\text{g}}{15.43 \text{ grain}} \times \frac{1 \text{ Btu}_{in}}{0.35 \text{ Btu}_{out}} \times \frac{9,051 \text{ dscf}}{10^6 \text{ Btu}} \times \frac{2,542.5 \text{ Btu}}{1 \text{ bhp} - \text{hr}} \times \frac{0.96 \text{ g} - \text{PM}_{10}}{1 \text{ g} - \text{PM}} = 0.4 \frac{\text{g} - \text{PM}_{10}}{\text{bhp} - \text{hr}}$$

The new engine has a PM₁₀ emission factor less than 0.4 g/bhp-hr. Therefore, compliance is expected and the following condition will be listed on the ATC as a mechanism 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

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. Except as provided in Section 4.0, the provisions of this rule apply to any internal combustion engine, rated greater than 50 bhp, that requires a PTO.

The proposed engine is also subject to District Rule 4702, Internal Combustion Engines. Since emissions limits of District Rule 4702 and all other requirements are equivalent or more stringent than District Rule 4701 requirements for emergency engines, compliance with District Rule 4702 requirements will satisfy requirements of District Rule 4701.

Rule 4702 Internal Combustion Engines

Emergency standby engines are subject to District Rule 4702 requirements. Emergency standby engines are defined in Section 3.0 of District Rule 4702 as follows:

3.15 Emergency Standby Engine: 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.

Emergency standby engines cannot be used to reduce the demand for electrical power when normal electrical power line service has not failed, or to produce power for the electrical distribution system, or in conjunction with a voluntary utility demand reduction program or interruptible power contract. The following conditions will be included on the permits:

- {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 and 17 CCR 93115]
- {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 and 17 CCR 93115]

Operation of emergency standby engines are limited to 100 hours or less per calendar year for non-emergency purposes. The Air Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines (Stationary ATCM) also limits this engine's maintenance and testing to 100 hours/year; therefore, compliance is expected. The following condition will be included on the permit:

- {edited 4920} 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 100 hours per calendar year. [District Rules 2201, 4102, and 4702, and 17 CCR 93115]

The following exemption in Section 4.2 of District Rule 4702 applies to emergency standby engines:

4.2 Except for the requirements of Section 5.9 and Section 6.2.3, the requirements of this rule shall not apply to:

4.2.1 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.

Pursuant to the exemption in Section 4.2, the following requirements of Section 5.9 are applicable to emergency standby engines

Section 5.9 requires the owner to:

5.9.2 Properly operate and maintain each engine as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emission control system supplier.

5.9.3 Monitor the operational characteristics of each engine as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emission control system supplier.

5.9.4 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 Permit-Exempt 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.

Properly operate and maintain each engine as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emission control system supplier. The following condition will be included on the permits:

- {4261} 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]

Monitor the operational characteristics of each engine as recommended by the engine manufacturer or emission control system supplier. The following condition will be included on the permits:

- {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]

Install and operate a nonresettable elapsed time meter. In lieu of installing a nonresettable elapsed time meter, the operator may use an alternative device, method, or technique, in determining operating time provided that the alternative is approved by the APCO and EPA and is allowed by Permit-to-Operate condition. The operator shall properly maintain and operate the nonresettable elapsed time meter or alternative device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The following condition will be included on the permits:

- {4749} This engine shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter with a minimum display capability of 9,999 hours, unless the District determines that a non-resettable hour meter with a different minimum display capability is appropriate in consideration of the historical use of the engine and the owner or operator's compliance history. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]

The exemption in Rule 4702 Section 4.2 for emergency standby engines requires the engines to comply with Section 6.2.3, shown below.

6.2.3 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 provided to the APCO upon request. The records shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

6.2.3.1 Total hours of operation,

6.2.3.2 The type of fuel used,

6.2.3.3 The purpose for operating the engine,

6.2.3.4 For emergency standby engines, all hours of non-emergency and emergency operation shall be reported, and

6.2.3.5 Other support documentation necessary to demonstrate claim to the exemption.

Records of the total hours of operation, type of fuel used, purpose for operating the engine, all hours of non-emergency and emergency operation, and other support documentation must be maintained. All records shall be retained for a period of at least five years, shall be readily available, and be made available to the APCO upon request. The following conditions will be included on the permits:

- {3496} 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]
- {4263} The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the type of fuel purchased. [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

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

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

Since 1.0 ppmv is ≤ 2,000 ppmv, this engine is expected to comply with Rule 4801. Therefore, the following condition will be listed on the ATC as a mechanism to ensure compliance:

- {4258} 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 17 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 93115 - Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Stationary Compression-Ignition (CI) Engines

The following requirements apply to new engines (those installed after 1/1/05):

<p>Title 17 CCR Section 93115 Requirements for New Emergency IC Engines Powering Electrical Generators</p>	<p>Proposed Method of Compliance with Title 17 CCR Section 93115 Requirements</p>
<p>Emergency engine(s) must be fired on CARB diesel fuel, or an approved alternative diesel fuel.</p>	<p>The applicant has proposed the use of CARB certified diesel fuel. The proposed permit condition, requiring the use of CARB certified diesel fuel, is included on the permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • {4258} 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]
<p>The engine(s) must meet the emission standards in Table 1 of the ATCM for the specific power rating and model year of the proposed engine.</p>	<p>The applicant has proposed the use of an engine that is certified to the latest EPA Tier Certification standards for the applicable horsepower range, guaranteeing compliance with the emission standards of the ATCM. Additionally, the proposed diesel PM emissions rate is less than or equal to 0.15 g/bhp-hr.</p>
<p>The engine may not be operated more than 50 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes unless the PM emissions are \leq 0.01 g/bhp-hr, then the engine is allowed 100 hours per year. Emissions from this engine are certified at 0.001 g/bhp-hr, therefore the engine is allowed 50 hours.</p>	<p>The following conditions will be included on the permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • {4772} Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.001 g-PM10/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102, and 17 CCR 93115] • {4920} 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 100 hours per calendar year. [District Rules 2201, 4102, and 4702, and 17 CCR 93115]
<p>Engines, with a PM10 emissions rate greater than 0.01 g/bhp-hr and located at schools, may not be operated for maintenance and testing whenever there is a school sponsored activity on the grounds. Additionally, engines located within 500 feet of school grounds may not be operated for maintenance and testing between 7:30 AM and 3:30 PM</p>	<p>The District has verified that this engine is not located within 500' of a school.</p>
<p>A non-resettable hour meter with a minimum display capability of 9,999 hours shall be installed upon engine installation, or by no later than January 1, 2005, on all engines subject to all or part of the requirements of sections 93115.6, 93115.7, or 93115.8(a) unless the District determines on a case-by-case basis that a</p>	<p>The following condition will be included on the permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • {4749} This engine shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter with a minimum display capability of 9,999 hours, unless the District determines that a non-resettable hour meter with a different minimum display capability is appropriate in consideration of the historical use of the engine and

<p>non-resettable hour meter with a different minimum display capability is appropriate in consideration of the historical use of the engine and the owner or operator's compliance history.</p>	<p>the owner or operator's compliance history. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]</p>
<p>An owner or operator shall maintain monthly records of the following: emergency use hours of operation; maintenance and testing hours of operation; hours of operation for emission testing; initial start-up testing hours; hours of operation for all other uses; and the type of fuel used. All records shall be retained for a minimum of 36 months.</p>	<p>The following condition will be included on the permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • {3496} 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]

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.

Indemnification Agreement/Letter of Credit Determination

According to District Policy APR 2010 (CEQA Implementation Policy), when the District is the Lead or Responsible Agency for CEQA purposes, an indemnification agreement and/or a letter of credit may be required. The decision to require an indemnity agreement and/or a letter of credit is based on a case-by-case analysis of a particular project’s potential for litigation risk, which in turn may be based on a project’s potential to generate public concern, its potential for significant impacts, and the project proponent’s ability to pay for the costs of litigation without a letter of credit, among other factors.

As described above, the project requires only ministerial approval, and is exempt from the provisions of CEQA. As such, an Indemnification Agreement or a Letter of Credit will not be required for this project in the absence of expressed public concern.

IX. Recommendation

Compliance with all applicable rules and regulations is expected. Pending a successful NSR Public Noticing period, issue ATC C-10127-1-0 subject to the permit conditions on the attached draft ATC in Appendix A.

X. Billing Information

Annual Permit Fees			
Permit Number	Fee Schedule	Fee Description	Annual Fee
C-10127-1-0	3020-10-F	1,220 hp IC engine	\$900

Appendixes

- A. Draft ATC C-10127-1-0
- B. BACT Guideline and BACT Analysis
- C. Emissions Data Sheet
- D. Technical Services Memo and AAQA Summary
- E. QNEC Calculations
- F: Diesel Particulate Filter CARB Certification

APPENDIX A
Draft ATC C-10127-1-0

San Joaquin Valley
Air Pollution Control District

AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT

ISSUANCE DATE: DRAFT
DRAFT

PERMIT NO: C-10127-1-0

LEGAL OWNER OR OPERATOR: COUNTY OF FRESNO
MAILING ADDRESS: 1129 N ARMSTRONG
FRESNO, CA 93727

LOCATION: 1129 N ARMSTRONG
FRESNO, CA 93727

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION:

1,220 BHP (INTERMITTENT) CUMMINS MODEL QSK23-G7 NR2 TIER 2 DIESEL-FIRED EMERGENCY STANDBY IC ENGINE EQUIPPED WITH A CUMMINS MODEL CA45-1 T4 EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM CONSISTING OF A SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION (SCR) SYSTEM, A DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER (DPF), A DIESEL OXIDATION CATALYST (DOC), AND AN ELECTRONIC CONTROL AFTERBURNER SYSTEM (TIER 4F COMPLIANT) 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. {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]
3. {14} Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 grains/dscf in concentration. [District Rule 4201]
4. {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]
5. {4749} This engine shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter with a minimum display capability of 9,999 hours, unless the District determines that a non-resettable hour meter with a different minimum display capability is appropriate in consideration of the historical use of the engine and the owner or operator's compliance history. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]
6. {4258} 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]
7. Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed any of the following limits: 0.45 g-NOx/bhp-hr, 1.78 g-CO/bhp-hr, or 0.08 g-VOC/bhp-hr. [District Rule 2201 and 17 CCR 93115]

CONDITIONS CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

YOU MUST NOTIFY THE DISTRICT COMPLIANCE DIVISION AT (559) 230-5950 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.

Samir Sheikh, Executive Director / APCO

Brian Clements, Director of Permit Services

C-10127-1-0 : Apr 10 2023 10:44AM - MURPHYA : Joint Inspection NOT Required

8. Emissions from this IC engine shall not exceed 0.001 g-PM10/bhp-hr based on USEPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure. [District Rules 2201 and 4102, and 17 CCR 93115]
9. {4261} 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]
10. {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]
11. {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 and 17 CCR 93115]
12. {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 and 17 CCR 93115]
13. {3496} 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. 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 100 hours per calendar year. [District Rules 2201, 4102, and 4702, and 17 CCR 93115]
15. {4263} The permittee shall maintain monthly records of the type of fuel purchased. [District Rule 4702 and 17 CCR 93115]
16. {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]

DRAFT

APPENDIX B
BACT Guideline and BACT Analysis

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 3.1.1
Last Update: 4/29/2022
Emergency Diesel IC Engine

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
CO	EPA Tier 4 Final certification level or equivalent for applicable horsepower range**		
NOX	EPA Tier 4 Final certification level or equivalent for applicable horsepower range**		
PM10	EPA Tier 4 Final certification level or equivalent for applicable horsepower range**		
SOX	Very low sulfur diesel fuel (15 ppmw sulfur or less)		
VOC	EPA Tier 4 Final certification level or equivalent for applicable horsepower range**		

***The following emission levels are equivalent to the EPA Tier 4 Final certification levels: 50 - < 75 bhp: 3.5 g-(NOx + VOC)/bhp-hr, 0.02 g-PM/bhp-hr, 3.7 g-CO/bhp-hr 75 - < 175 bhp: 0.30 g-NOx/bhp-hr, 0.015 g-PM/bhp-hr, 3.7 g-CO/bhp-hr, 0.14 g-VOC/bhp-hr 175 - = 750 bhp: 0.30 g-NOx/bhp-hr, 0.015 g-PM/bhp-hr, 2.6 g-CO/bhp-hr, 0.14 g-VOC/bhp-hr > 750 bhp: 0.50 g-NOx/bhp-hr, 0.02 g-PM/bhp-hr, 2.6 g-CO/bhp-hr, 0.14 g-VOC/bhp-hr*

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.

Top Down BACT Analysis for the Emergency IC Engine

This application was deemed complete on September 16, 2022. Therefore, BACT Guideline 3.1.1 (April 29, 2022) was in effect at the time the project was deemed complete and will be used for this emergency diesel IC engine. In accordance with the District BACT policy, information from that guideline will be utilized without further analysis.

1. BACT Analysis for NOx and VOC Emissions:

a. Step 1 - Identify all control technologies

BACT Guideline 3.1.1 identifies only the following option:

- *EPA Tier 4 Final certification level or equivalent for applicable horsepower range*

No technologically feasible controls or alternate basic equipment are identified in the BACT guideline listed above.

The latest applicable Tier certification level for a 1220 bhp rated IC engine is Tier 4F, with emission standards of 0.5 g-NO_x/bhp-hr and 0.14 g-VOC/bhp-hr. Since the proposed engine has emission rates of 0.45 g-NO_x/bhp-hr and 0.08 g-VOC/bhp-hr, respectively, with the Cummins model CA45-1 T4 after treatment system that includes a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system, Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), and Electronic Control Afterburner System, the NO_x and VOC emissions from the proposed engine meet the latest tier certification standard Tier 4F emission levels.

Off-Road Emissions Standards from CARB						
Power rating (bhp)	Tier	Model Year	NO _x (g/bhp-hr)	HC (g/bhp-hr)	CO (g/bhp-hr)	PM (g/bhp-hr)
> 1,207 (Generators)	4F	2015+	0.5	0.14	2.6	0.02

b. Step 2 - Eliminate technologically infeasible options

The control option listed in Step 1 is not technologically infeasible.

c. Step 3 - Rank remaining options by control effectiveness

Ranking is not necessary since there is only one control option listed in Step 1.

d. Step 4 - Cost Effectiveness Analysis

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

e. Step 5 - Select BACT

BACT for NO_x and VOC will be the use of an EPA Tier 4 final compliant engine. The applicant is proposing such a unit. Therefore, BACT will be satisfied.

APPENDIX C
Emissions Data Sheet

APPENDIX D
Technical Services Memo and AAQA Summary

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

Risk Management Review and Ambient Air Quality Analysis

To: Anne Murphy – Permit Services
 From: Trevor Joy – Technical Services
 Date: March 23, 2022
 Facility Name: COUNTY OF FRESNO
 Location: 1129 N ARMSTRONG, FRESNO
 Application #(s): C-10127-1-0
 Project #: C-1223902

1. Summary

1.1 Risk Management Review (RMR)

Units	Prioritization Score	Acute Hazard Index	Chronic Hazard Index	Maximum Individual Cancer Risk	T-BACT Required	Special Permit Requirements
1	0.39	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	No	Yes
Project Totals	0.39	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹		
Facility Totals	<1	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Notes:

- The project passed with a total facility prioritization score less than 1; therefore, no further analysis was required.

1.2 Ambient Air Quality Analysis (AAQA)

Pollutant	Air Quality Standard (State/Federal)				
	1 Hour	3 Hours	8 Hours	24 Hours	Annual
CO	N/A		N/A		
NO_x	N/A				Pass
SO_x	N/A	N/A		N/A	Pass
PM10				N/A	Pass
PM2.5				N/A	Pass
Ozone	N/A		N/A		

Notes:

- Results were taken from the attached AAQA Report.
- The project is an intermittent source as defined in APR-1920. In accordance with APR-1920, compliance with short-term (i.e., 1-hour, 3-hour, 8-hour and 24-hour) standards is not required.
- ²The criteria pollutants are below EPA's level of significance as found in 40 CFR Part 51.165 (b)(2) unless otherwise noted.
- Modeled PM10 concentrations were below the District SIL for non-fugitive sources of 1 µg/m³ for the annual concentration.
- Modeled PM2.5 concentrations were below the District SIL for non-fugitive sources of 0.2 µg/m³ for the annual concentration.

1.3 Proposed Permit Requirements

To ensure that human health risks will not exceed District allowable levels; the following shall be included as requirements for:

Unit # 1-0

1. The PM₁₀ emissions rate shall not exceed 0.1 g/bhp-hr based on US EPA certification using ISO 8178 test procedure.
2. 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.
3. 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 100 hours per calendar year.

2. Project Description

Technical Services received a request to perform a Risk Management Review (RMR) and Ambient Air Quality Analysis (AAQA) for the following:

- Unit -1-0: 1,220 BHP (INTERMITTENT) CUMINS MODEL QSK23-G7 NR2 TIER 2 CERTIFIED DIESEL-FIRED EMERGENCY STANDBY IC ENGINE WITH A SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION (SCR) SYSTEM, DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER (DPF), DIESEL OXIDATION CATALYST (DOC), AND ELECTRONIC CONTROL AFTERBURNER SYSTEM (TIER 4F COMPLIANT) POWERING AN ELECTRICAL GENERATOR

3. RMR Report

3.1 Analysis

The District performed an analysis pursuant to the District's Risk Management Policy for Permitting New and Modified Sources (APR 1905, May 28, 2015) to determine the possible cancer and non-cancer health impact to the nearest resident or worksite. This policy requires that an assessment be performed on a unit by unit basis, project basis, and on a facility-wide basis. If a preliminary prioritization analysis demonstrates that:

- A unit's prioritization score is less than the District's significance threshold and;
- The project's prioritization score is less than the District's significance threshold and;
- The facility's total prioritization score is less than the District's significance threshold

Then, generally no further analysis is required.

The District's significant prioritization score threshold is defined as being equal to or greater than 1.0. If a preliminary analysis demonstrates that either the units', the project's or the facility's total prioritization score is greater than the District threshold, a screening or a refined assessment is required.

If a refined assessment is greater than one in a million but less than 20 in a million for carcinogenic impacts (cancer risk) and less than 1.0 for the acute and chronic hazard indices (non-carcinogenic) on a unit by unit basis, project basis and on a facility-wide basis the proposed application is considered less than significant. For units that exceed a cancer risk of one in a million, Toxic Best Available Control Technology (TBACT) must be implemented.

Toxic emissions for this project were calculated using the following methods:

- Particulate matter (PM10) emissions for the proposed diesel internal combustion engine was provided by the Permit Engineer. Per OEHHA guidance, all diesel exhaust PM10 is evaluated as diesel particulate matter (CAS# 9901)).

These emissions were input into the San Joaquin Valley APCD's Hazard Assessment and Reporting Program (SHARP). In accordance with the District's Risk Management Policy, risks from the proposed unit's toxic emissions were prioritized using the procedure in the 2016 CAPCOA Facility Prioritization Guidelines. The prioritization score for this proposed unit was less than 1.0 (see RMR Summary Table). Therefore, no further analysis was necessary.

The following parameters were used for the review:

Source Process Rates						
Unit ID	Process ID	Process Material	Process Units	Hourly Process Rate	Annual Process Rate	Receptor Distance (m)
1	1	Diesel PM10	Lbs	0.0027	0.17	50

4. AAQA Report

The District modeled the impact of the proposed project on the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and/or California Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) in accordance with District Policy APR-1925 (Policy for District Rule 2201 AAQA Modeling) and EPA's Guideline for Air Quality Modeling (Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51). The District uses a progressive three level approach to perform AAQAs. The first level (Level 1) uses a very conservative approach. If this analysis indicates a likely exceedance of an AAQS or Significant Impact Level (SIL), the analysis proceeds to the second level (Level 2) which implements a more refined approach. For the 1-hour NO₂ standard, there is also a third level that can be implemented if the Level 2 analysis indicates a likely exceedance of an AAQS or SIL.

The modeling analyses predicts the maximum air quality impacts using the appropriate emissions for each standard's averaging period. Required model inputs for a refined AAQA include background ambient air quality data, land characteristics, meteorological inputs, a receptor grid, and source parameters including emissions. These inputs are described in the sections that follow.

Ambient air concentrations of criteria pollutants are recorded at monitoring stations throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Monitoring stations may not measure all necessary pollutants, so background data may need to be collected from multiple sources. The following stations were used for this evaluation:

Monitoring Stations				
Pollutant	Station Name	County	City	Measurement Year
NOx	Fresno-Drummond	Fresno	Fresno	2018
PM10	Fresno-Drummond	Fresno	Fresno	2018
PM2.5	Clovis-Villa	Fresno	Clovis	2018
SOx	Fresno - Garland	Fresno	Fresno	2018

Technical Services performed modeling for directly emitted criteria pollutants with the emission rates below:

Emission Rates (lbs/hr)						
Unit ID	Process	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
1	1	N/A ¹				

1. The project is an intermittent source as defined in APR-1920. In accordance with APR-1920, compliance with short-term (i.e., 1-hour, 3-hour, 8-hour and 24-hour) standards is not required.

Emission Rates (lbs/year)						
Unit ID	Process	NOx	SOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
1	1	121	1.0	479	0.00	0.00

The AERMOD model was used to determine if emissions from the project would cause or contribute to an exceedance of any state of federal air quality standard. The parameters outlined below and meteorological data for 2013-2017 from Fresno (urban dispersion coefficient selected) were used for the analysis:

The following parameters were used for the review:

Point Source Parameters						
Unit ID	Unit Description	Release Height (m)	Temp. (°K)	Exit Velocity (m/sec)	Stack Diameter (m)	Vertical/Horizontal/Capped
1	Emergency DICE	5.18	756	15.68	0.46	Vertical

5. Conclusion

5.1 RMR

The cumulative prioritization score for the facility, including this project, is less than 1.0. **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 requirements 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.

5.2 AAQA

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

6. Attachments

- A. Modeling request from the project engineer
- B. Additional information from the applicant/project engineer
- C. Prioritization score w/ toxic emissions summary
- D. Facility Summary
- E. AAQA results

APPENDIX E
Quarterly Net Emissions Change (QNEC)

Quarterly Net Emissions Change (QNEC)

The Quarterly Net Emissions Change is used to complete the emission profile screen for the District’s PAS database. The QNEC shall be calculated as follows:

QNEC = PE2 - PE1, where:

- QNEC = Quarterly Net Emissions Change for each emissions unit, lb/qtr.
- PE2 = Post-Project Potential to Emit for each emissions unit, lb/qtr.
- PE1 = Pre-Project Potential to Emit for each emissions unit, lb/qtr.

Since this is a new unit, PE1 = 0 for all pollutants. Thus, QNEC = PE2 (lb/qtr).

Using the PE2 (lb/yr) values calculated in Section VII.C.2, Quarterly PE2 is calculated as follows:

$$PE2_{quarterly} = PE2 \text{ (lb/yr)} \div 4 \text{ quarters/year} = QNEC$$

QNEC		
Pollutant	PE2 Total (lb/yr)	Quarterly PE2 (lb/qtr)
NO _x	121	30.3
SO _x	1	0.3
PM ₁₀	0	0.0
CO	479	119.8
VOC	22	5.5

APPENDIX F
Diesel Particulate Filter CARB Certification

**State of California
AIR RESOURCES BOARD**

EXECUTIVE ORDER DE-16-001-03

Pursuant to the authority vested in the California Air Resources Board (CARB) by Health and Safety Code, Division 26, Part 5, Chapter 2; and pursuant to the authority vested in the undersigned by Health and Safety Code section 39515 and 39616 and Executive Order G-14-012;

This action relates to Verification under sections 2700 through 2711 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations:

Cummins Pacific, LLC, (Cummins)
eMission DPF

CARB has reviewed Cummins' request for verification of the eMission DPF. Based on an evaluation of the data provided, and pursuant to the terms and conditions specified below, the Executive Officer of CARB hereby finds that the eMission DPF reduces emissions of diesel particulate matter (PM) consistent with a Level 3 device (greater than or equal to 85 percent reductions) (California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 13, sections 2702 (f) and (g) and section 2708) and complies with the CARB January 1, 2009, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) limit (CCR, title 13, section 2702 (f) and section 2706 (a)). Accordingly, the Executive Officer determines that the system merits verification and, subject to the terms and conditions specified below, classifies the eMission DPF as a Level 3 Plus for use with stationary emergency standby generators using engine families listed in Attachment 1.

This verification is subject to the following terms and conditions:

- The engine must be used in a stationary application associated with emergency standby generators and between 23 and 78 liters in displacement.
- The engine must be certified for use in California or certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the engine must be in its original certified configuration.
- The engine must be certified Tier 2 nonroad or stationary diesel engine meeting 0.15 grams per brake horsepower hour (g/bhp-hr) diesel particulate matter (PM) or less based on certification or in-use emissions testing (as tested on an appropriate steady-state certification cycle outlined in the CARB off-road regulations – similar to ISO 8178 D2).
- The engine must not employ exhaust gas recirculation (EGR).
- The engine must not have a pre-existing oxidation catalyst.
- The engine must not have a pre-existing diesel particulate filter.
- The engine must not have a pre-existing selective catalytic reduction.
- The engine must be four-stroke.
- The engine can be turbocharged or naturally-aspirated.
- Cummins must review actual operating conditions (duty cycle, baseline emissions, engine exhaust backpressure profiles, and other pre-installation compatibility

assessments as required in section 2706 (t) of title 13, of the CCR) prior to retrofitting an engine with the eMission DPF to ensure compatibility.

- The engine should be well maintained and not consume lubricating oil at a rate greater than that specified by the engine manufacturer.
- The eMission DPF must not be operated with fuel additives, as defined in section 2701 of title 13, of the CCR, unless explicitly verified for use with fuel additive(s).
- The other terms and conditions are specified below.

Table 1: Conditions for the eMission DPF

Parameter	Value
Application	Stationary Emergency Standby Power Generation
Size Range	Diesel engines between 23 and 78 liters
Engine Type	Diesel, with or without turbocharger, without EGR, Tier 2, certified to 0.15 g/bhp-hr or less of PM
Minimum Exhaust Temperature for Filter Regeneration	NA. Active regeneration with electronically heated exhaust.
Maximum Consecutive Minutes Operating Below Passive Regeneration Temperature	NA
Number of Cold Start and Idle Sessions before Regeneration Required	NA
Number of Hours of Operation Before Cleaning of Filter Required	Application Specific. 5500 Hours Typical.
Fuel	California diesel fuel with less than or equal to 15 ppm sulfur or a biodiesel blend provided that the biodiesel portion of the blend complies with ASTM D6751, the diesel portion of the blend complies with title 13 (CCR), sections 2281 and 2282, and the blend contains no more than 20% biodiesel by volume.
Verification Level	Level 3 Plus Verification: PM - at least 85% reduction NO2 - meets January 2009 limit

This Executive Order is valid provided that installation instructions for eMission DPF do not recommend tuning the engine to specifications different from those of the engine manufacturer. As such, no engine modifications are permitted without CARB and manufacturer approval.

The eMission DPF is an active diesel exhaust filter system. It consists of a filter housing, electronic exhaust heater, DPF, and monitoring system (backpressure sensor, temperature sensor, and a display unit that provides warnings when the filter or sensors become clogged or damaged). A schematic of the approved label is shown in Attachment 2.

No changes are permitted to the eMission DPF, and the product must not be used with any other systems without CARB evaluation and approval. CARB must be notified in writing of any changes to any part of eMission DPF. Failure to do so shall invalidate this Executive Order.

No person shall alter, physically disable, disconnect, bypass, or tamper with an installed CARB verified diesel emissions control strategy, as outlined in title 13, CCR, section 2711(e).

Should CARB become aware that a design feature of a verified device is altered, physically disabled, disconnected, bypassed, or tampered on multiple units by independent persons, Cummins will be responsible to propose a design modification and recall plan to the Executive Officer to minimize existing and potential for future tampering of the verified device.

Marketing of the eMission DPF using identification other than that shown in the Executive Order or for an application other than that listed in the Executive Order shall be prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from CARB.

As specified in the Diesel Emission Control Strategy Verification Procedure (CCR, title 13, section 2706 (j)), CARB assigns each Diesel Emission Control Strategy a family name. The designated family name for the verification as outlined above is:

CA/CMP/2016/PM3+/N00/ST/DPF01

This designated family name must be used in reference to this Executive Order as part of the system labeling requirement. Labels attached to the eMission DPF and the engine must be identical.

Proper engine maintenance is critical for the proper functioning of the diesel emission control strategy. The owner of the equipment on which the diesel emission control strategy is installed is strongly advised to adhere to all good engine maintenance practices. Failure to document proper engine maintenance, including keeping records of the engine's oil consumption, may be grounds for denial of a warranty claim.

The terms and conditions of this Executive Order must be satisfied regardless of where the system is sold in order for the system to be considered verified. Systems sold as verified, or which carry a CARB-approved label, must satisfy all the terms and conditions of this Executive Order.

Additionally, as stated in the Diesel Emission Control Strategy Verification Procedure, Cummins is responsible for honoring the record keeping requirements (CCR, title 13, section 2702), their warranty (CCR, title 13, section 2707), conducting in-use compliance testing (CCR, title 13, section 2709), and complying with the system labeling requirements (CCR, title 13, section 2706 (j)).

In addition, CARB reserves the right in the future to review this Executive Order and verification provided herein to assure that the verified add-on or modified part continues to meet the standards and procedures of CCR, title 13, section 2222, et seq and CCR, title 13, sections 2700 through 2711.

Systems verified under this Executive Order shall conform to all applicable California emissions regulations. This Executive Order does not release Cummins from complying with all other applicable regulations.

Violation of any of the above conditions shall be grounds for revocation of this Executive Order.

Executive Order DE-16-001-02 is hereby superseded and is of no further force and effect.

Executed at Sacramento, California, this 10th day of May 2022.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard Boyd". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right. Below the signature is a solid horizontal line.

Richard Boyd
Assistant Chief
Transportation and Toxics Division