

Table 3
Applicability of NSR to Various Pollutants in
South Coast Air Basin (SOCAB), Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB),
and Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB)

| <u>Air Basin</u> | <u>VOC</u> | <u>NO_x</u> | <u>SO_x</u> | <u>CO</u> | <u>PM₁₀</u> | <u>PM_{2.5}</u> | <u>NH₃</u> | <u>Pb</u> | <u>ODC</u> |
|------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| SOCAB | √ | √ | √ | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| SSAB | √ | √ | √ | | √ | | √ | √ | √ |
| MDAB | √ | √ | √ | | √ | | √ | √ | √ |

PERMIT ACTIONS SUBJECT TO NSR, PSD AND BACT

SCAQMD's NSR and PSD regulations are preconstruction permit review programs that require the Executive Officer to deny a permit to construct unless the proposed equipment includes BACT when:

- new equipment is installed;
- existing stationary permitted equipment is relocated; or
- existing permitted equipment is modified such that there is an emission increase.

If the new equipment is to replace the same kind of equipment, NSR⁴ still requires BACT unless it is an identical replacement, which does not require a new permit according to *Rule 219 -Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II*.

BACT is not required for a change of operator, provided the facility is a continuing operation at the same location, without modification or change in operating conditions.

In case of relocation of a non-major facility, the facility operator may opt out of installing MSBACT, provided that the owner/operator meets the conditions specified in Rule 1302 (ai) and Rule 1306 (d)(3).⁵

PSD applies to GHG if the source is otherwise subject to PSD for another regulated NSR pollutant and the source is new with a GHG PTE $\geq 75,000$ tons per year CO₂e, or an existing source with a modification resulting in a similar GHG emissions increase.

It is SCAQMD policy that BACT is required only for emission increases greater than or equal to one (1.0) pound per day.

In accordance with policy established by SCAQMD's Engineering and Permitting division on June 2018, for the purpose of preventing circumvention of triggering a BACT requirement, a period of 5 years prior to the date of application submittal shall be used to accumulate all previous permitting actions allowing emission increases for that specific permit unit to determine if emission increases exceed or equal 1.0 pound

⁴ See Rules 1303(a) and 1304(a).

⁵ USEPA has expressed concerns with this provision of the NSR Rules for minor polluting facilities as of September 2000. Staff will continue to work with USEPA to resolve this issue.

per day for any nonattainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound, or ammonia.

CALCULATION PROCEDURES FOR EMISSION INCREASES

The calculation procedures for determining whether there is an increase in emissions from an equipment modification that triggers BACT are different for NO_x and SO_x pollutants from RECLAIM facilities than for all other cases. In general, the calculation procedures for RECLAIM facilities are less likely to result in an emission increase that requires BACT.

For NO_x and SO_x emissions from a source at a RECLAIM facility, there is an emission increase if the maximum hourly potential to emit is greater after the modification than it was before the modification.⁶

For modifications subject to Regulation XIII, there are two possible cases⁷:

1. If the equipment was previously subject to NSR, an emission increase occurs if the new potential to emit in one day is greater than the previous potential to emit in one day.
2. If the equipment was never previously subject to NSR, an emission increase occurs if the new potential to emit in one day exceeds the actual average daily emissions over the two-year period, or other appropriate period, prior to the permit application date. However, for the installation of air pollution controls on any source constructed prior to the adoption of the NSR on October 8, 1976 for the sole purpose of reducing emissions, Rule 1306(f) allows the emission change to be calculated as the post-modification potential to emit minus the pre-modification potential to emit.

The potential to emit is based on permit conditions that directly limit the emissions, or, if there are none, then the potential to emit is based on:

- maximum rated capacity; and
- the maximum daily hours of operation; and
- the physical characteristics of the materials processed.

⁶ See Rule 2005(d).

⁷ See Rule 1306(d)(2).