



# ENGINEERING EVALUATION AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT

## 1.0 Background

**1.1 Type of Application:** New installation of a stationary emergency generator engine.

**1.2 Permit History:** This is the initial application for this equipment.

**1.3 Facility Description:** This site is a new high-rise building with retail and residential space. This is the only open application at the facility. There are no other permits at this site. This is the initial application for the site.

**1.4 Other Background Info:** No NOVs, hearing board actions, permit denials, legal settlements, or nuisance complaints. Not a Title V facility.

## 2.0 Process Description

### 2.1 Equipment Description.

Emergency Diesel Engine:

Manufacturer: Kohler,

Model: KD27V12,

S/N TBD,

Maximum Rated Horsepower: 1494 bhp,

Model Year: 2025,

EPA Certification: Tier 2,

Engine Family: SLHAL45.0ESP,

Emissions Controls: Turbocharger, CAC,

Driving an emergency electrical generator.

1.3' diameter vertical exhaust with flapper valve, 27.5' aboveground.

Testing and Maintenance Limits: 18 hours per day and 20 hours per calendar year.

### 2.2 Process Description.

This is a new installation of a diesel emergency engine to provide standby power for a high-rise.

### 2.3 Emissions Controls.

This is a Tier 2 certified diesel engine with an engine control module, direct diesel injection and turbocharged and charge air cooled aspiration.

### 2.4 Attachments.

Engine manufacturer specification sheets.

## 3.0 Emissions

**3.1 Emissions estimate summary.** Estimated emissions from the process are shown below.

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**Table 1: Estimated PTE for Criteria Pollutants for Engine**

Compound	Hourly Emissions	Daily Emissions	Annual Emissions	
	lbs/hr	lbs/day	tons/year	lbs/yr
NO <sub>x</sub>	13.73	247.23	0.14	274.70
CO	1.30	23.44	0.01	26.04
NMHC	0.15	2.65	0.001	2.95
PM	0.15	2.65	0.001	2.95
SO <sub>x</sub>	0.01500	0.26992	0.00015	0.30

**3.2 Estimated Emissions Assumptions.**

- Table 1 evaluates the emission unit at **18** hours per day and a total of **20** hours per year, assuming full load operations
- Estimated emissions are calculated for maintenance and testing operations. Emergency use is not counted towards operation limits.
- 15 ppmw sulfur fuel
- Criteria manufacturer emission factors
- Standard toxics emission factors for diesel engines
- Expected actual emissions same as PTE
- Other standard assumptions as stated in calculation sheets

**3.3 Emissions Calculations.**

Calculations were performed using the attached spreadsheets using standard calculation methods.

**3.4 Attachments.**

Emission Calculations.

**4.0 Applicable Rules**

**4.1 District Prohibitory Rules**

Emergency diesel engines at non-major sources are subject to the following District prohibitory rules: 50, 51, 53, 62 and 69.4.1. The proposed engine is expected to comply with all applicable requirements as shown in the table on the following page with standard permit conditions for this equipment type.

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**Table 2: Prohibitory Rule Discussion**

Applicable Section	Requirement	Engine Complies?	Explanation	Condition
<b>Rule 50</b>	Visible Emissions not to exceed 20% opacity or Ringelmann 1 for more than 3 minutes in a 60 minute period	Yes	Compliance with this requirement is achieved through the use of an EPA certified engine, and permit conditions will specify this requirement.	C28413
<b>Rule 51</b>	Cannot cause or contribute to a public nuisance	Yes	Due to the intermittent operation of an emergency engine that meets all emission requirements, it is anticipated that this will not cause a public nuisance. Permit conditions will prohibit this engine from causing a public nuisance.	C28414
<b>Rule 53</b>	Emissions of sulfur compounds calculated as SO <sub>2</sub> on a dry basis shall not exceed 0.05 % by volume on a dry basis.	Yes	Permit conditions will require use of CARB diesel fuel (15 ppm Sulfur by weight), which will ensure compliance with this requirement.	C28412
<b>Rule 62</b>	Sulfur content of liquid fuel shall not exceed 0.5 % sulfur by weight.	Yes	Permit conditions will require use of CARB diesel fuel (15 ppm Sulfur by weight), which will ensure compliance with this requirement.	C28412
<b>Rule 69.4.1</b>				
<b>69.4.1(d)(1)(ii)(E)</b>	Emission standards for NO <sub>x</sub> and CO emissions. For a new or replacement certified diesel engine, NO <sub>x</sub> emissions shall not exceed: 3.5 g/bhp-hr if 50 ≤ bhp < 100; 3.0 g/bhp-hr if 100 ≤ bhp < 175; 3.0 g/bhp-hr if 175 ≤ bhp < 750; 4.8 g/bhp-hr if bhp ≥ 750. For a new or replacement certified diesel engine, CO emissions shall not exceed: 3.7 g/bhp-hr if	Yes	Use of an EPA certified tier 3 engine (tier 2 for engines with a rated power in excess of 750 bhp) ensures that NO <sub>x</sub> and CO emissions comply with this requirement. This engine is a >750 bhp Tier 2 engine; therefore, it complies with this requirement.	NA

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	50≤bhp<100; 3.7 g/bhp-hr if 100≤bhp<175; 2.6 g/bhp-hr if 175≤bhp<750; 2.6 g/bhp-hr if bhp≥750.			
<b>69.4.1(d)(2)</b>	Engines operated on diesel fuel shall use only California Diesel Fuel.	Yes	Permit conditions will require use of CARB diesel fuel (15 ppm Sulfur by weight), which will ensure compliance with this requirement.	C28412
<b>69.4.1(e)(3)</b>	All engines must be equipped with a non-resettable totalizing fuel or hour meter which shall be replaced in accordance with subsection (g)(7) of this rule.	Yes	Permit conditions will require installation of a non-resettable hour meter and specify the requirements for replacement.	C28419
<b>69.4.1(f)(2)</b>	The owner or operator must conduct periodic maintenance on the engine, according to engine/control equipment manufacturer's instructions or other written procedure, at least once each calendar year.	Yes	Annual maintenance of engine according to written procedure will be required by permit conditions.	C43433
<b>69.4.1(g)(1)</b>	Specifies engine information that must be maintained on-site.	Yes	Manufacturer and model number, brake horsepower rating, combustion method and fuel type are contained in the permit application. Documentation of CARB diesel fuel certification and manual of recommended maintenance will be specified in permit conditions.	C45251
<b>69.4.1(g)(2)</b>	Requires keeping an operating log containing dates and times and purpose of each period of engine operation, cumulative operation of engine for each calendar year and maintenance records including dates maintenance is performed.	Yes	Compliance with this provision is expected and these requirements are specified in permit conditions.	C45252

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	Engines within 500 feet of schools must record the time of day when the engine is operated for testing and maintenance. Specific records for internal, external, and partial external power outages is required.			
<b>69.4.1(g)(6)</b>	Requires records of the dates and times when fuel is being combusted and cumulative operating time if claiming a commissioning exemption.	NA	The applicant has claimed a commissioning period is needed. However, the applicant is not requesting a separate allotment for initial commissioning outside of their annual testing and maintenance allowance.	NA
<b>69.4.1(g)(7)</b>	Requires notification to APCD within 10 calendar days of replacing an hour meter.	Yes	Compliance with this provision is expected and this requirement is specified in permit conditions.	C28419
<b>69.4.1(g)(9)</b>	Requires specified records to be maintained on-site for at least three years and made available to the District upon request.	Yes	Compliance with this provision is expected and this requirement is specified in permit conditions.	C43432
<b>69.4.1(i)(1)</b>	Requires periodic source testing to confirm compliance with applicable emission standards.	NA	This subsection does not apply to certified emergency engines.	NA

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## 4.2 New Source Review (NSR) Rule 20.1-20.4

This application is subject to District NSR rules. This site is considered a non-major stationary source, for each pollutant, as shown in the following table, and is therefore subject to District Rule 20.2. Calculation of emissions and determination of applicable requirements is performed in accordance with District Rule(s) 20.1 through 20.3.

**Table 3: Classification of Major/PSD Source and Modification New Source Review (NSR) Requirements**

	NOx	VOC	PM-10	PM-2.5	SOx	CO	Lead
<i>Major Source Threshold (ton/year)</i>	50	50	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Major Source? (yes/no)</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Major Modification Threshold (ton/year)</i>	25	25	15	10	40	100	0.6
<b>Major Modification at a Major Source?</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Contemporaneous Calculations Performed?</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Federal Major Stationary Source Threshold (ton/year) (Severe non-attainment status)	25	25	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Federal Major Stationary Source?</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Federal Major Modification Threshold (ton/year) (Severe non-attainment status)</i>	25	25	15	10	40	100	0.6
<b>Federal Major Modification?</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Contemporaneous Net Calculations Performed</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>PSD Threshold (ton/year)</i>	250	250	250	--	250	250	--
<i>PSD Modification Threshold (ton/year)</i>	40	40	15	--	40	100	0.6
<b>PSD New or Modification?</b>	No	No	No	--	No	No	No

District Rule 20.2 contains requirements for Best Available Control Technology (BACT), Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA), Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and public notification.

**Table 3: New Source Review Discussion**

Rule/Requirement	Requirement	Applicability	Discussion	Condition
<b>Applicability</b>	Rule 20.2 applies to non-major stationary sources	Yes	This is a non-major stationary source, so Rule 20.2 applies.	NA
<b>Type of application</b>	New	Yes	NA	NA
<b>Exemptions</b>	No exemptions apply to this equipment	NA	NA	NA
<b>20.2(d)(1) – BACT</b>				

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<b>BACT - NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Installation of BACT is required if emissions of NO <sub>x</sub> exceed 10 lbs/day	Triggered, see discussion below.	The potential to emit for this pollutant is 248 lbs/day, which does exceed this trigger level, so BACT is required.	NA
<b>BACT - VOC</b>	Installation of BACT is required if emissions of VOC exceed 10 lbs/day	Not triggered, no permit limit	The potential to emit for this pollutant is 2.7 lbs/day, which does not exceed this trigger level, so BACT is not required.	NA
<b>BACT - PM-10</b>	Installation of BACT is required if emissions of PM-10 exceed 10 lbs/day	Not triggered, no permit limit	The potential to emit for this pollutant is 2.7 lbs/day, which does not exceed this trigger level, so BACT is not required.	NA
<b>BACT - SO<sub>x</sub></b>	Installation of BACT is required if emissions of SO <sub>x</sub> exceed 10 lbs/day	Not triggered, no permit limit	The potential to emit for this pollutant is 0.3 lbs/day, which does not exceed this trigger level, so BACT is not required.	NA
<b>20.2(d)(2) – AQIA</b>				
<b>AQIA - NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Required for project emission increases in excess of 25 lbs/hr, 250 lbs/day or 40 ton/yr of NO <sub>x</sub> calculated as NO <sub>2</sub>	Not Triggered	The increase in emissions of this air contaminant from this project does not exceed any of these levels, so no AQIA is required when daily hours for testing and maintenance are limited to 18 hours/day.	Daily Limit in equipment description and conditions.
<b>AQIA - PM-10</b>	Required for project emission increases in excess of 100 lbs/day or 15 ton/yr of PM-10	Not Triggered	The increase in emissions of this air contaminant from this project does not exceed any of these levels, so no AQIA is required.	NA
<b>AQIA - SO<sub>x</sub></b>	Required for project emission increases in excess of 25 lbs/hr, 250 lbs/day or 40 ton/yr of SO <sub>x</sub> calculated as SO <sub>2</sub>	Not Triggered	The increase in emissions of this air contaminant from this project does not exceed any of these levels, so no AQIA is required.	NA
<b>AQIA - CO</b>	Required for project emission increases in excess of 100 lbs/hr, 550 lbs/day or 1000 ton/yr of CO	Not Triggered	The increase in emissions of this air contaminant from this project does not exceed any of these levels, so no AQIA is required.	NA

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<b>20.2(d)(3) - PSD</b>	Applicable to source that may have a significant impact on a class I area	NA	Emissions from this engine do not trigger PSD requirements.	NA
<b>20.2(d)(4) - Public Notice</b>	Requires 30 day public notice if an AQIA was required or if increase in VOC emissions from the project exceed 250 lbs/day or 40 ton/year	NA	AQIA was not required, and VOC emissions increase from this project does not exceed these levels.	NA

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**20.2(d)(1) – BACT**

The PTE for NOx for the engine is 248 lbs./day, greater than the 10 lbs./day threshold for BACT. Therefore, a BACT analysis is required.

Alternatives that were considered include natural gas and propane engines and Tier 4f engines including SCR and DPF. Gas-fueled engines are not feasible as backup power for operations that must occur if natural gas lines are damaged in the event of an emergency like an earthquake. An engine of this size would also likely require SCR for emissions control, a method which is not cost effective as described below. The cost-effectiveness evaluation did not take into account the likely short periods of operation of this engine for maintenance. In many maintenance situations, the engine is operated at low loads and for approximately 30 minutes, some of which the SCR catalyst has not reached appropriate temperature for effectively controlling emissions.

**NOx Analysis:**

A tier 4 engine is the lowest emitting BACT option. Cost-effectiveness has previously been evaluated under applications APCD2021-APP-006831 and APCD2021-APP-006981, comparing incremental costs of a tier 2 vs. 4 engine, the results of which are summarized below. Note that this analysis is conservative and does not take into account the likely short periods of operation of this engine for maintenance as noted above which would lower the level of emission reductions achieved.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Engine Size (bhp)</i>	<i>Capital Cost Tier 2</i>	<i>Capital Cost Tier 4</i>	<i>Annual Cost Tier 2</i>	<i>Annual Cost Tier 4</i>	<i>Annual Incremental Cost</i>	<i>Annual Emission Reduction (lb/yr)</i>	<i>Cost Effectiveness</i>
6831	2346	\$329,050	\$603,826	\$127,026	\$200,228	\$73,202	1,112	<b>\$65.82</b>
6981	2937	\$810,000	\$1,200,000	\$131,824	\$195,294	\$63,471	1,322	<b>\$48.03</b>

This analysis shows that a Tier 4f engine, the lowest-emitting category of diesel engines, is not cost-effective. The analysis is based on the assumption that the engine is allowed to run up to 50 hours per year for maintenance and testing, with the maximum NOx emissions calculated using the emission standards for a tier 2 and tier 4 engines. Capital costs were provided by the permit applicants which were annualized and added to expected maintenance and operating costs to determine an overall annual cost. NOx emissions and costs are expected to scale roughly linearly with engine size. Additionally, the cost for an add-on SCR to a tier 2 engine is expected to have a similar cost to the incremental cost of a tier 4 engine, so this analysis also demonstrates that use of an SCR would not be cost effective, in addition to being technologically infeasible because it would not function during most periods of testing and maintenance.

For this engine size, a tier 2 engine is the next lowest emitting option; therefore, it satisfies BACT for NOx.

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**20.2(d)(2) – AQIA**

No AQIA limits were triggered by this engine, therefore no AQIA is required for this project.

**4.3 Toxic New Source Review (TNSR) – Rule 1200 and Rule 1210**

**4.3.1 TNSR-Rule 1200**

District Rule 1200 applies to any application that is part of a project which results in an emission increase of toxic air contaminants. The rule limits the increase in acute and chronic health hazard index (HHI) to no more than one from the project and limits the increase in cancer risk from the project to no more than one in one million if the engine is not equipped with Toxics BACT (T-BACT) or no more than ten in one million if the project meets T-BACT requirements. The following table contains an in-depth review of Rule 1200 requirements. If a refined HRA was required, the HRA report is attached.

**Table 5: Rule 1200 Applicable Requirements and Discussion**

Question	Answer	Discussion
<b>Does the application result in an increase in toxic emissions?</b>	Yes	The application does result in an increase in toxic emissions of specific trace heavy metals and organics (as shown in emission calculations section). See HRA for detail.
<b>Do any special exemptions apply to this equipment?</b>	No	No exemptions apply to this equipment
<b>Are there any other applications that are part of the project?</b>	No	NA.
<b>What type of HRA was used?</b>	Refined HRA	NA.
<b>Is the Project Equipped with T-BACT?</b>	No	NA.
<b>Cancer Risk increase (per one million)</b>	1.0	Meets standard of one.
<b>Chronic HHI</b>	<1	Meets standard of one.
<b>Acute HHI</b>	<1	Meets standard of one.
<b>Passes Rule 1200?</b>	Yes	Maintenance and testing (non-emergency operation) must be limited by permit conditions to 20 hours per calendar year.

*Based on this analysis, the proposed engine complies with all applicable requirements of District Rule 1200.*

**4.3.2 Rule 1210**

As part of the California Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program, which addresses public concerns over toxic air contaminants, a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) may be required to be conducted based reporting of actual facility emissions in annual emissions inventories. Rule 1210 requires that if the owner or operator of a facility is notified by the District that the most

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recent approved Health Risk Assessment (HRA) shows that the facility's health risks are equal to or greater than the significant risk thresholds, as specified in Rule 1210, the facility owner or operator is required, within 180 days of receipt of such notice from the District, to submit a RRAP application to the District for completeness review and approval (Rule 1210(e)(1)).

An RRAP/Risk Reduction Audit and Plan is a study prepared by the owner or operator, or representative, of a stationary source which identifies sources and emissions of toxic air contaminants at the stationary source that contribute to the exceedance of the significant risk threshold(s) and which proposes airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are sufficient to reduce health risks from such emissions to below the significant risk threshold(s).

*This facility is not subject to any Rule 1210 requirements.*

### **4.4 AB3205**

Requirements in the California Health and Safety Code in sections 42301.6 through 42301.9 (a.k.a. "AB3205 requirements") specify that prior to issuing an authority to construct for sources located within 1000 feet of a K-12 school, a 30-day public notification process must be conducted.

*This project is located within 1000 feet of a school (Washington Elementary School, 1789 State Street, San Diego, CA 92101), so public notice is required. A copy of the public notice is included as an attachment, and when the notice is issued, this evaluation and relevant attachments will be made available on the District's website for review. If any comments are received, they will be reviewed, considered and responded to prior to taking action on the permit, including revising any requirements as necessary in response to comments received.*

### **4.5 State and Federal Regulations**

This engine is subject to both the State Air Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Engines (Stationary ATCM) and federal EPA issued National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).

Applicable requirements of the Stationary ATCM include purchasing an engine certified to EPA standards and meeting specified emission standards of the rule, installing an hour meter, conducting maintenance according to a written plan, restrictions on operating the engine for purposes other than emergency use and limited (50 hours/year) use for maintenance and testing, and maintaining records to substantiate compliance with these requirements. This engine is expected to comply with all these requirements as described in the detailed analysis shown in the table following the discussion of NESHAP/NSPS requirements.

The NESHAP (subpart ZZZZ) requires that all new emergency engines comply with the rule by complying with the NSPS (subpart IIII). Applicable requirements of the NSPS include purchasing a certified engine, operating it as directed by the manufacturer, and maintaining records to substantiate compliance. These requirements closely mirror the ATCM requirements, except that the NSPS is somewhat less stringent in regards to allowable PM emission rate and contains some allowance for other types of operation not allowed by the

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ATCM. This means the more stringent ATCM requirements apply. A detailed analysis of NESHAP and NSPS requirements is shown in the following table.

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**Table 4a: State and Federal Requirement Discussion (Stationary ATCM)**

Applicable Section	Requirement	Engine Complies/Expected to Comply?	Explanation	Condition
<b>Stationary ATCM</b>				
<b>93115.3</b>	There are no exemptions that apply to this engine	NA	This engine is not one of the engines exempted from any applicable requirements	NA
<b>93115.4</b>	Definitions. Permit conditions ensure that the engine only operates in a manner allowed for engines designated as "Emergency Standby"	Yes	Permit conditions require that the engine operate only as an emergency engine	C40239
<b>93115.5</b>	Requires the use of CARB diesel as fuel.	Yes	Permit conditions will require use of CARB diesel fuel (15 ppm Sulfur by weight), which will ensure compliance with this requirement.	C28412
<b>93115.6(a)(1)</b>	Prohibits non-emergency operation of an emergency engine between 7:30 AM and 3:30 PM during school days if within 500 feet of school and during all school sponsored activities if located on school grounds.	Yes	Permit conditions specify this requirement.	C28415
<b>93115.6(a)(2)</b>	Allows for engine to be started 30 minutes prior to rotating outage	Yes	Permit conditions specify this requirement.	C28560
<b>93115.6(a)(3)(A)(1)(b)</b>	Requires that all engines used for emergency purposes be certified to at least tier 3 standards (tier 2 for engines with a rated power in excess of 750 bhp) and have	Yes	Use of an EPA-certified tier 3 engine (tier 2 for engines with a rated power in excess of 750 bhp) with PM emission below this level satisfies this requirement. This is an EPA-certified	NA

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	Diesel PM emissions less than 0.15 g/bhp-hr		tier 2, >750 hp engine; therefore, it complies.	
<b>93115.6(a)(3)(A)(1)(c)</b>	Restricts maintenance and testing operation to no more than 50 hours per calendar year	Yes	Permit conditions and equipment description specify yearly maintenance and testing operations equal to or less than 20 hours per calendar year to comply with Rule 1200 standards.	C46377
<b>93115.6(c)</b>	Does not allow emergency standby engines to operate as part of "demand response programs" unless additional requirements are met	Yes	Permit conditions specify this requirement.	C40907
<b>93115.10(a)-(b)</b>	Requires that specified information is submitted to the District as part of application package	Yes	The submitted application contained all of the required contact/location information, engine data, and emission information	NA
<b>93115.10(d)</b>	Requires installation of a non-resettable hour meter and for engines with DPFs, a backpressure monitor that alerts the operator when the backpressure limit of the engine is approached	Yes	Permit conditions require the installation and use of a non-resettable hour meter.	C28419
<b>93115.10(f)</b>	Specifies that the owner or operator must keep records and prepare a monthly summary of hours of operation and purpose (emergency, maintenance and testing, emission testing, start-up testing, other, demand response) of each period of operation	Yes	Permit conditions require that these records be kept and the summary updated monthly	C45252
<b>93115.10(f)</b>	Requires records of CARB diesel fuel certification	Yes	Permit conditions require that documentation of the CARB diesel	C43434

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			certification for all fuel used be maintained	
<b>93115.10(f)</b>	States that records must be kept on-site for at least 24 months and off-site for an additional 12 months (total 36 months)	Yes	Compliance with this provision is expected and this requirement is specified in permit conditions.	C43432
<b>93115.13(a)</b>	Allows the use of certification data or other emission test data to demonstrate compliance with emission limits	Yes	The manufacturer's engine rating specific emission data as provided to the EPA was used to determine compliance and for emission calculations	NA
<b>93115.13(f)</b>	For engines equipped with DPFs, allows the use of an engine certified to a PM-10 emission level of no more than 0.15 g/bhp-hr and an 85 percent PM emission reduction control strategy in lieu of source testing (or other alternative means as listed).	NA	Not equipped with a DPF.	NA

**Table 6b: State and Federal Requirement Discussion (FEDERAL)**

<b>Applicable Section</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Engine Complies/Expected to Comply?</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Condition</b>
<b>NESHAP ZZZZ</b>				
<b>40 CFR 63.6590(b)-(c)</b>	Requires that new emergency engines comply with the NESHAP by complying with the applicable NSPS	Yes	See NSPS section below.	NA
<b>NSPS IIII</b>				
<b>40 CFR 60.4205</b>	Requires that engines meet emission limits equivalent to tier 3 levels (tier 2 for engines 750 bhp or higher)	Yes	Use of an EPA certified tier 3 engine (tier 2 for engines with a rated power in excess of 750 bhp) with PM emission below this level satisfies this	NA

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			requirement. This is a tier 2, >750 bhp engine; therefore, it complies.	
<b>40 CFR 60.4207</b>	Sets maximum fuel sulfur limits for fuel equivalent to CARB diesel requirements	Yes	Permit conditions will require use of CARB diesel fuel (15 ppm Sulfur by weight), which will ensure compliance with this requirement.	C28412
<b>40 CFR 60.4209</b>	Requires installation of a non-resettable hour meter	Yes	Permit conditions require the installation and use of a non-resettable hour meter.	C28419
<b>40 CFR 60.4211(a)</b>	Requires that the engine be operated according to manufacturer's emission related instructions and that no changes are made to emission related settings unless allowed by manufacturer	Yes	Permit conditions specify this requirement.	C43433
<b>40 CFR 60.4211(c)</b>	Requires that the engine be certified under EPA regulations	Yes	Use of an EPA certified tier 3 engine (tier 2 for engines with a rated power in excess of 750 bhp). This is an EPA-certified tier 2, >750 bhp engine; therefore, it complies.	NA
<b>40 CFR 60.4211(e)</b>	Restricts operation of emergency engines for non-emergency purposes	Yes	Compliance ensured by permit conditions limiting operation for maintenance and testing to no more than 20 hours per calendar year from Rule 1200 and restricting non-emergency operation for only those uses allowed by the permit (maintenance and testing). Rule 1200 and ATCM requirements more stringent than NSPS.	C40239, C40907, C46377
<b>40 CFR 60.4214(b)</b>	Requires records of operation to show that engine is operated as an emergency engine	Yes	Compliance is expected and specified in permit conditions.	C45252
<b>40 CFR 60.4214(c)</b>	For engines with DPFs, requires records of corrective	NA	Engine not equipped with a DPF.	NA

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	actions taken when the high backpressure limit is approached			
<b>40 CFR 60.7(f)</b>	Requires that all records be maintained for at least 2 years	Yes	Compliance with this provision is expected and this requirement is specified in permit conditions.	C43432

## ENGINEERING EVALUATION ATTACHMENTS

### **4.6 Title V.**

This is not a Title V facility; therefore, no Title V requirements apply.

### **4.7 CEQA.**

CEQA requires government agencies, such as air districts, to consider the environmental consequences of their actions before approving plans and policies or committing to a course of action on a project.

*The project being permitted is categorically exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under Article 19 of the CEQA Guidelines. Specifically, the project is exempt under Section §15332 for in-fill development projects that are (a) consistent with the applicable general plan designation and all applicable general plan policies, as well with applicable zoning designation and regulations; (b) the project occurs within city limits on a project site of not more than five acres substantially surrounded by urban uses; (c) the project site has no value as habitat for endangered, rare or threatened species; (d) approval of the project will not result in any significant effects related to traffic, noise, air quality, or water quality; and (e) the project site can be adequately served by all required utilities and public services. This exemption is appropriate as the project falls within the scope of established exemptions that recognize the negligible impact of such activities on the environment and is not subject to any of the exceptions to the Categorical Exemptions listed in Section 15300.2 of the CEQA Guidelines. Consequently, no further environmental review is required*

### **5.0 Recommendations**

This equipment is expected to comply with all rules and regulations; therefore, it is recommended that an Authority to Construct be issued with the following conditions.

### **6.0 Recommended Conditions**

APCD2022-CON-001943, as listed on the draft ATC attachment.