UNDER PUBLIC REVIEW SMAQMD BACT CLEARINGHOUSE

CATEGORY: **GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION**

BACT Size: Small Emitter BACT (PTE < 10 lb/day) **AIR STRIPPING SYSTEM**

BACT Determination Number: 152	**BACT Determination Date:**

Equipment Information

Permit Number: N/A -- Generic BACT Determination

Equipment Description: AIR STRIPPING SYSTEM

Unit Size/Rating/Capacity: Groundwater Remediation System with VOC <10 lb/day

Equipment Location:

BACT Determination Information

ROCs	**Standard:**	9.9 lb/day and % control based on influent
	Technology Description:	IC Engines, Thermal Oxidizers, Catalytic Oxidizers, or Carbon Adsorption that achieve the control efficiency requirements stated below.
	Basis:	Achieved in Practice
NOx	**Standard:**	(see additional BACT for technology below)
	Technology Description:	IC Engines, Thermal Oxidizers, or Catalytic Oxidizers that meet the APC-specific requirements in the BACT determination evaluation.
	Basis:	Achieved in Practice
SOx	**Standard:**	(see additional BACT for technology below)
	Technology Description:	IC Engines, Thermal Oxidizers, or Catalytic Oxidizers that meet the APC-specific requirements in the BACT determination evaluation.
	Basis:	Achieved in Practice
PM10	**Standard:**	(see additional BACT for technology below)
	Technology Description:	IC Engines, Thermal Oxidizers, or Catalytic Oxidizers that meet the APC-specific requirements in the BACT determination evaluation.
	Basis:	Achieved in Practice
PM2.5	**Standard:**	(see additional BACT for technology below)
	Technology Description:	IC Engines, Thermal Oxidizers, or Catalytic Oxidizers that meet the APC-specific requirements in the BACT determination evaluation.
	Basis:	Achieved in Practice
CO	**Standard:**	(see additional BACT for technology below)
	Technology Description:	IC Engines, Thermal Oxidizers, or Catalytic Oxidizers that meet the APC-specific requirements in the BACT determination evaluation.
	Basis:	Achieved in Practice
LEAD	**Standard:**	
	Technology Description:	
	Basis:	

Comments: For Effluent VOC Concentrations <= 10 ppmv, no required % control efficiency.
For Influent VOC Concentrations >= 2,000 ppmv, at least 98.5% control efficiency required.
For Influent VOC Concentrations >= 200 ppmv and < 2,000 ppmv, at least 97% control efficiency required.
For Influent VOC Concentrations < 200 ppmv at least 90% control efficiency required.

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777 12th Street, Third Floor

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Sacramento, CA 95814

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION

DETERMINATION NO.: 152

DATE: May 2, 2019

ENGINEER: Michelle Joe

Category/General Equipment Description: Groundwater Remediation System with VOC <10 lb/day

Equipment Specific Description: Air Stripper

Equipment Size/Rating: Minor Source BACT

Previous BACT Det. No.: 86

This Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination will update Determination #86 which was made on November 17, 2014 for Groundwater Remediation (GRE) – Air Stripping System. This BACT was determined under the project for Union Pacific Railroad Company's Former SPTCo Sacramento Railyard (A/C 26063). This source category involves the ex-situ ("out of place") mass transfer of VOCs from water to air by using a packed tower air stripper (most commonly used and the focus of this determination) or an aeration tank (less commonly used and therefore will not be discussed in this determination). In an air stripper, a spray nozzle at the top of the tower distributes pumped contaminated groundwater over the packing in the column, while a fan forces air countercurrent to the water flow; a sump at the bottom of the tower collects the decontaminated water and the VOC vapors are then treated aboveground.

Additionally, this determination is being updated to include T-BACT for the Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) – typically benzene, methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE), perchloroethylene (PCE), and/or trichloroethylene (TCE) – associated with groundwater remediation.

BACT/T-BACT ANALYSIS

A. ACHIEVED IN PRACTICE (Rule 202, §205.1a):

The following control technologies are currently employed as BACT/T-BACT for Groundwater Remediation – Air Stripper for projects emitting <10 lb/day VOC by the following air pollution control districts (see Attachment A for copies of listed BACT determinations):

US EPA

BACT:
Source: EPA RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse

For Process Type 22.100 – Contaminated Ground Water Treatment* RBLC ID: AK-0022 (2/19/1991) for air stripper, 12,500 acfm capacity and 4,450 acfm capacity	
VOC	99.5% control efficiency of BTX (benzene, toluene, xylene), by activated carbon adsorption
NOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
SOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM10	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM2.5	N/A – No BACT determinations found
CO	N/A – No BACT determinations found

* This BACT determination was found to be the most stringent Achieved in Practice BACT determination published in the EPA RACT/BACT/LAER clearinghouse. See Attachment B for more information.

T-BACT:
There are no T-BACT standards published in the clearinghouse for this category.

RULE REQUIREMENTS:
40 CFR Part 60 – New Source Performance Standards (NSPS):
There are currently no 40 CFR, Part 60 NSPS sections that apply to this source category.

40 CFR Part 61 – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS):
There are currently no 40 CFR, Part 61 NESHAPs that apply to this source category.

40 CFR Part 63 – NESHAPS for Source Categories (MACT Standards):
There are currently no 40 CFR, Part 63 NESHAPs that apply to this source category.

The following rule was reviewed and is discussed below to verify inapplicability:

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGGG – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation (proposed rule 5/13/2016, comment period ended 7/27/2016)
This subpart applies to remediation activities co-located at major stationary sources that emit hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and meet the affected source definition specified for a source category that is regulated by another subpart under 40 CFR Part 63 (another MACT standard). According to the original final rule dated 10/8/2003, remediation activities at gas stations and remediation activities performed under the authority of CERCLA or RCRA are exempt from this subpart; for projects not co-located at a major stationary source, this subpart is not applicable.

As of 5/13/2016, EPA was seeking comments on their proposals to amend the NESHAP to remove the exemptions for site remediation activities performed under CERCLA or RCRA, and to remove the applicability requirement that site remediations be co-located with at least

one other stationary source regulated by another NESHAP (which will require standalone site remediations, with the potential to emit 10 TPY of a single HAP or 25 TPY for a combination of HAPs, to comply with the NESHAP).

As of the close of the comment period on 7/27/2016, no further updates or final rule were posted on EPA's website. Assuming that these amendments took effect, this subpart does not apply to the majority of groundwater remediation projects since they would either be exempt as remediation activities at gas stations or standalone site remediations with the potential to emit less than 10 TPY of a single HAP or 25 TPY for a combination of HAPS.

California Air Resources Board (CARB)

BACT:
Source: ARB BACT Clearinghouse

For Air Stripper – Ground Water Treatment	
VOC	N/A – No BACT determinations found
NOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
SOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM10	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM2.5	N/A – No BACT determinations found
CO	N/A – No BACT determinations found

T-BACT:
There are no T-BACT standards published in the clearinghouse for this category.

RULE REQUIREMENTS:
ARB Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCM):
There are currently no ATCMs that apply to this source category.

Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD

BACT:
Source: SMAQMD BACT Clearinghouse, BACT Determination No. 86

For Groundwater Remediation with VOC <10 lb/day (11/17/2014)

VOC

1. Catalytic Oxidizers
2. Thermal Oxidizers
3. Carbon Adsorption
4. IC Engines

Each subject to the following VOC control efficiencies and maximum emission limit:

For VOC Concentration at Influent of Control Device (ppmv):	For VOC Concentration at Effluent of Control Device (ppmv):	Required VOC Control Efficiency	Maximum Effluent VOC Daily Limit
N/A	≤10 ppmv	None	9.9 lb/day (A)
≥2,000 ppmv	N/A	≥98.5%	
≥200 ppmv to <2,000 ppmv	N/A	≥97%	
<200 ppmv	N/A	≥90%	

(A) The 9.9 lb/day VOC emission limit was a carry-over of the pre-2011 amendment to Rule 202 New Source Review (NSR) emission limit (which kept emissions below the 10 lb/day BACT trigger). After the 2011 NSR amendment, the following reasonable daily VOC limits were considered:

- For SCAQMD, site-specific daily VOC limits were established using initial test data and applying the applicant-provided APC control efficiency.
- For BAAQMD, a daily VOC limit was not established and instead relied on their BACT (tiered VOC control efficiency based on influent concentrations, unless effluent concentrations are ≤10 ppmv).
- For SMAQMD, at a maximum, an applicant could propose a daily limit below the facility wide offset trigger (<4,999 lb/day).
- For SMAQMD, at a minimum, an applicant could propose an arbitrary daily limit that may reflect the maximum concentrations during the initial test, which may then be exceeded if/when concentrations fluctuate during the course of site remediation. An applicant-proposed daily limit was also discussed as being unfair and non-standardized.
- For SMAQMD, based on Field Operations' past experience, exceedances of the 9.9 lb/day limit occurred when equipment malfunctioned (rather than due to "hot spots" of VOC contamination).

Ultimately, it was decided that the previous 9.9 lb/day VOC emission limit was the most reasonable limit at the time and should continue to be used as the daily limit.

NOx
SOx
PM10
PM2.5
CO

For thermal oxidizers: either natural gas or propane and good combustion practices (as achieved in practice).

For IC engines: LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter (as achieved in practice).

T-BACT:
There are no T-BACT standards published in the clearinghouse for this category. From past permitting policy (refer to SMAQMD *Soil and Water Remediation Manual (12/18/2013)*), T-BACT was considered similar to BACT since the TACs of concern (typically benzene, MtBE, and/or trichloroethylene (TCE)) are VOCs. Therefore, control of VOCs through meeting the BACT standard will also control the TACs that are VOCs, and will be considered equivalent to meeting T-BACT requirements.

RULE REQUIREMENTS:
There are currently no category-specific prohibitory series 400 rules that apply to groundwater remediation.

The following rule was reviewed and is discussed below to verify inapplicability:

Rule 419 – NOx from Miscellaneous Combustion Units (amended 10/25/2018)
This rule applies to any miscellaneous combustion unit with a total rated heat input capacity of 5 million Btu per hour or greater located at any area source of NOx (<25 TPY of NOx). Since the majority of thermal oxidizers used for groundwater remediation systems are both located at an area source of NOx and are rated below 5 mmBTU/hr and that Section 112 specifically exempts air pollution control devices, this rule does not apply.

South Coast AQMD

BACT:
Source: SCAQMD BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities (Revised February 1, 2019)

For Air Stripper – Ground Water Treatment (10-20-2000)	
VOC	Carbon adsorber, thermal oxidizer, or catalytic oxidizer
NOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
SOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM10	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM2.5	N/A – No BACT determinations found
CO	N/A – No BACT determinations found

T-BACT:
There are no T-BACT standards published in the clearinghouse for this category.

RULE REQUIREMENTS:
Regulation XI, Rule 1147 - NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources (amended 7/7/2017):
This rule applies to vapor incinerators, catalytic or thermal oxidizers, soil and water remediation units, and other combustion equipment with NOx emissions (except internal combustion engines subject to District Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines) that require a District permit* and are not specifically required to comply with a NOx emission limit by other District Regulation XI rules.

*****Rule 219 - Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II (amended 4/6/2018)* exempts combustion equipment firing natural gas, for which the maximum heat input is 2 mmBTU/hr or less and for which there are no other emissions other than products of combustion (except for food ovens rated ≤ 2 mmBTU/hr), from the requirement to obtain a written permit. Therefore, in practice, the BACT, LAER and Rule 1147 standards only apply to process heaters or any combustion unit with no other emissions other than products of combustion with a heat input greater than 2 mmBTU/hr.*

Requirements from Tables 1 and 2 for remediation units only:

Category	NOx Emission Limit			Unit Shall be in Compliance
	Process Temperature			
	≤800 ºF	>800 ºF and <1200 ºF	≥1200 ºF	
Gaseous Fuel-Fired Equipment (A)(B)(C)				
In-Use remediation unit manufactured & installed prior to March 1, 2012	60 ppm or 0.073 lb/mmBTU	60 ppm or 0.073 lb/mmBTU	60 ppm or 0.073 lb/mmBTU	Upon combustion system modification or replacement, unit replacement, or relocation beginning March 1, 2012
Any **In-Use** unit with emissions ≥1 lb/day & manufactured after 1997				July 1 of the year the unit is 15 years old
New remediation unit with heat rating ≥ 0.325 mmBTU/hr & installed after January 1, 2010				At the time a District permit is required
Liquid Fuel-Fired Equipment				
In-Use remediation unit manufactured & installed prior to March 1, 2012	40 ppm or 0.053 lb/mmBTU	40 ppm or 0.053 lb/mmBTU	60 ppm or 0.080 lb/mmBTU	Upon combustion system modification or replacement, unit replacement, or relocation beginning March 1, 2012
Any **In-Use** unit with emissions ≥1 lb/day & manufactured after 1997				July 1 of the year the unit is 15 years old
New remediation unit with heat rating ≥ 0.325 mmBTU/hr & installed after January 1, 2010				At the time a District permit is required

(A) Emission limit applies to burners in units fueled by 100% natural gas that are used to incinerate air toxics, VOCs, or other vapors; or to heat a unit. **The emission limit applies solely when burning 100% fuel** and not when the burner is incinerating air toxics, VOCs, or other vapors. The unit shall be tested or certified to meet the emission limit while fueled with natural gas.

(B) Exemption for Mixing Fuel with Air Toxics, VOCs, or Other Vapors Prior to Incineration: As per Section (g)(3)(E), a remediation unit in which particulate matter, air toxics, VOCs, landfill gas,

digester gas or other combustible vapors are mixed in the unit's burner with combustion air or fuel, including but not limited to natural gas, propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas, prior to or at incineration in the unit, in order to maintain vapor concentration above the upper explosion limit or above a manufacturer specified limit in order to maintain combustion or temperature in the unit is not subject to the provisions of this rule. **This exemption does not apply to a regenerative thermal or catalytic oxidizer unit with a burner used to heat up or maintain temperature of the unit or a unit that incinerates particulate matter, air toxics, VOCs or other combustible vapors in a gas stream moving past the burner flame.**

(C) Exemption for Propane, Butane or Liquefied Petroleum Gas Where Natural Gas is Not Available: As per Section (g)(7), **remediation units are exempt from the applicable emission limit in Table 1 while fueled with propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas in a location where natural gas is not available.**

Remediation units must comply with the emission limit when natural gas is available and while fueled with natural gas.

San Joaquin Valley APCD

BACT:
Source: SJVAPCD BACT Clearinghouse (Searchable)

There are no BACT standards published in the clearinghouse for this category.

T-BACT:
There are no T-BACT standards published in the clearinghouse for this category.

RULE REQUIREMENTS:
There are currently no category-specific Regulation IV or toxic air pollutants Regulation VII rules that apply to groundwater remediation.

Bay Area AQMD

BACT:
Source: BAAQMD BACT Guideline

BAAQMD BACT Document #2.1.1 (6/16/1995) for Air Stripper – Ground Water Treatment	
VOC	Achieved in Practice: ≤10 ppmv at outlet of control device; or ≥98.5% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC ≥2000 ppmv; or ≥97% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC ≥200 to <2000 ppmv; or ≥90% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC <200 ppmv. Typical Technology: Two or more activated carbon canisters in series or thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer.
NOx	No standard
SOx	No standard
PM10	No standard
PM2.5	No standard
CO	No standard

T-BACT:
The BACT standard above also represents the T-BACT standard for this category.

RULE REQUIREMENTS:
Regulation 8, Rule 47 – Air Stripping and Soil Vapor Extraction Operations (amended June 15, 2005)
This rule limits the VOC emissions from air stripping operations which either:
1. Emit more than one of the following compounds in excess of: 0.05 lb/day of benzene, 0.2 lb/day of vinyl chloride, 0.5 lb/day of trichloroethylene, 0.5 lb/day of perchloroethylene, or 0.5 lb/day of methylene chloride, or
2. Emit a total of greater than or equal to 1 lb/day of benzene, vinyl chloride, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, and/or trichloroethylene.

For systems subject as described above, Section 8-47-301 requires any air stripping operations which emit benzene, vinyl chloride, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, and/or trichloroethylene to be vented to a control device which reduces emissions to the atmosphere by at least 90% by weight.

For systems with total organic compound emissions greater than 15 lb/day, Section 8-47-302 requires operations to be vented to a control device which reduces total organic compound emissions by at least 90% by weight.

San Diego County APCD

BACT:
Source: NSR Requirements for BACT Guidelines (June 2011)

For Groundwater Remediation	
VOC	N/A – No BACT determinations found
NOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
SOx	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM10	N/A – No BACT determinations found
PM2.5	N/A – No BACT determinations found
CO	N/A – No BACT determinations found

T-BACT:
There are no T-BACT standards published in the clearinghouse for this category.

RULE REQUIREMENTS:
There are currently no category-specific Regulation 4 rules that apply to groundwater remediation.

The following rule was reviewed and is discussed below to verify inapplicability:

Regulation 4, Rule 68 – Fuel-Burning Equipment – Oxides of Nitrogen (9/20/1994)
This rule does not apply to fuel burning equipment which has a maximum input rating of < 50 mmBTU/hr. Since the majority of thermal oxidizers used for groundwater remediation systems are rated below 5 mmBTU/hr, this rule does not apply.

The following control technologies have been identified and are ranked based on stringency (according to the required % VOC control efficiency or ppmv concentration) in **bold**:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">RANKING OF TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>Standard</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">VOC (A)</td><td>1. <u>For groundwater remediation with VOC <10 lb/day and controlled by:</u>
A. Catalytic Oxidizers
B. Thermal Oxidizers
C. Carbon Adsorption
D. IC Engines

Each subject to the following VOC control efficiencies and maximum emission limit:
<table>
<tr><th>For VOC Concentration at Influent of Control Device (ppmv):</th><th>For VOC Concentration at Effluent of Control Device (ppmv):</th><th>Required VOC Control Efficiency</th><th>Maximum Effluent VOC Daily Limit</th></tr>
<tr><td>N/A</td><td><u>≤</u>10 ppmv</td><td>None</td><td rowspan="4">9.9 lb/day</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>≥</u>2,000 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>98.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>≥</u>200 ppmv to <2,000 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>97%</td></tr>
<tr><td><200 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>90%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>SMAQMD BACT No. 86</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. <u>≤</u>10 ppmv at outlet of control device; or <u>≥</u>98.5% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC <u>≥</u>2000 ppmv; or <u>≥</u>97% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC <u>≥</u>200 to <2000 ppmv; or <u>≥</u>90% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC <200 ppmv.</td><td>BAAQMD BACT #2.1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. For systems that emit <u>≥</u> 0.05 lb/day of benzene, 0.2 lb/day of vinyl chloride, 0.5 lb/day of trichloroethylene (TCE), 0.5 lb/day of perchloroethylene (PCE), 0.5 lb/day of methylene chloride, or a total of 1 lb/day of benzene, vinyl chloride, PCE, methylene chloride, and/or TCE: vented to a control device which reduces emissions to the atmosphere by at least 90% by weight.

For systems with total organic compound emissions greater than 15 lb/day: vented to a control device which reduces total organic compound emissions by at least 90% by weight.</td><td>BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 47</td></tr>
</table>

RANKING OF TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE)		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
	4. For Air Stripper – Ground Water Treatment: Carbon adsorber, thermal oxidizer, or catalytic oxidizer	SCAQMD BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

(A) The EPA RBLC BACT No. AK-0022 (entered on 5/31/1991) listed a 99.5% control efficiency of benzene, toluene, and xylene by activated carbon adsorption for a groundwater remediation project. This control efficiency was proposed by the applicant and later found to be unachievable due to inlet concentrations varying over time to below design concentrations and discovering that one of the two carbon systems could not meet the required control efficiency. A subsequent Technical Analysis Report in April 2008 detailed the issues and rescinded the 99.5% control efficiency requirement (see Attachment A – E-Mail & Excerpt from Technical Analysis Report for Permit No. AQ0035MSS02). Therefore, this BACT was considered not achieved in practice and therefore is not listed in the above table.

Then, based on the specific control device used, the following control technologies have been identified and are ranked based on stringency:

RANKING OF TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – IC ENGINE CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)*** - and - LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
NOx	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
SOx	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM10	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM2.5	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
CO	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86

RANKING OF TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – THERMAL OXIDIZER CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	Burners fired on mixture of process gas and supplemental fuel: No standard	SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1147
	Burners fired on 100% natural gas or propane[1]: 1. 60 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≤ 800 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures > 800 °F.	
	Burners fired on liquid fuel: 1. 40 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures < 1200 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≥ 1200 °F.	
	Either natural gas or propane and good combustion practices	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
SOx	Either natural gas or propane and good combustion practices	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM10		
PM2.5		
CO		

[1] Remediation units are exempt from this emission limit while fueled with propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas in a location where natural gas is not available. Remediation units must comply with the emission limit when natural gas is available and while fueled with natural gas.

RANKING OF TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – CATALYTIC OXIDIZER CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	Burners fired on mixture of process gas and supplemental fuel: No standard	SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1147
	Burners fired on 100% natural gas or propane[1]: 1. 60 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≤ 800 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures > 800 °F.	
	Burners fired on liquid fuel: 1. 40 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures < 1200 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≥ 1200 °F.	
SOx	No standard	
PM10	No standard	
PM2.5	No standard	
CO	No standard	

[1] Remediation units are exempt from this emission limit while fueled with propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas in a location where natural gas is not available. Remediation units must comply with the emission limit when natural gas is available and while fueled with natural gas.

RANKING OF TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – CARBON ADSORPTION CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	No standard	
SOx	No standard	
PM10	No standard	
PM2.5	No standard	
CO	No standard	

Discussion on Achieved in Practice Control Technologies:

Although all control technologies are equally effective at controlling VOCs, the site-specific conditions and physical properties of the contaminants of concern directly influence the selection of the treatment technology and the overall treatment strategy. Based on the above review, SMAQMD has identified BACT as the use of IC engines, thermal oxidizers, catalytic oxidizers, or carbon adsorption systems to attain set VOC destruction efficiencies corresponding to set influent VOC concentration values.

Below is a brief description of the various types of GRE control technologies identified (as described in *USEPA Off-Gas Treatment Technologies for Soil Vapor Extraction Systems: State of the Practice, March 2006*):

1. IC Engines – involves mixing extracted contaminated (typically gasoline) vapors in the carburetor of the engine with air and, if necessary, auxiliary fuel (such as LPG or natural gas), and then combusted normally in the engine. This thermal treatment technology is most effective at controlling high-concentration VOC vapors and is primarily used in the initial stages of a GRE project and for tank degassing operations. Chlorinated VOC compounds are not normally treated in engines unless they are comingled with petroleum VOCs.

2. Thermal Oxidizers – using one or more LPG- or natural gas-fired burners, destroys contaminants at a sufficiently high temperature (1200 to 2000 ^{0}F) to promote oxidation (or combustion) of contaminants to carbon dioxide and water. The VOCs in the extracted vapors fuel the oxidation reaction, unless concentrations are too low (in which auxiliary fuel such as LPG or natural gas must be added) or too high (in which dilution air must be added). This thermal treatment technology is able to treat a broad range of contaminants at a wide range of concentrations (including non-halogenated VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds, fuel hydrocarbons, alcohols, aliphatics, aromatics, esters, and ketones). However, treatment of halogenated or chlorinated compounds (including perchloroethylene (PCE) or trichloroethylene (TCE)) may generate dioxins and furans or hydrochloric acid, which may require further treatment (such as carbon adsorption or acid scrubbers).

3. Catalytic Oxidizers – using an electric-powered or a LPG- or natural gas-fired burner alongside a catalyst (typically platinum, palladium, or rubidium deposited on an aluminum oxide-coated ceramic or stainless steel substrate), creates an exothermic combustion reaction to oxidize contaminants. The addition of the catalyst accelerates the rate of oxidation and allows it to occur at lower temperatures (500 to 900 ^{0}F) than required by thermal oxidizers. As with thermal oxidizers, treatment of halogenated or chlorinated compounds (including perchloroethylene (PCE) or trichloroethylene (TCE)) may generate dioxins and furans or hydrochloric acid, which may require further treatment (such as carbon adsorption or acid scrubbers).

4. Carbon Adsorption – captures and removes contaminants through physical adsorption using a medium or matrix (including granular activated carbon, zeolite, and synthetic polymers). Using a blower or vacuum pumps, extracted vapors are either pushed or sucked through the matrix and contaminants are collected on the surface of the adsorbent medium until the medium is saturated. Most adsorption systems consist of one or more canisters connected in series or parallel to prevent breakthrough.

Therefore, the following control technologies have been identified as the most stringent, achieved in practice control technologies:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">BEST CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>Standard</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>VOC</td><td><u>For groundwater remediation with VOC <10 lb/day and controlled by:</u>
1. Catalytic Oxidizers
2. Thermal Oxidizers
3. Carbon Adsorption
4. IC Engines

Each subject to the following VOC control efficiencies and maximum emission limit:

<table>
<tr><th>For VOC Concentration at Influent of Control Device (ppmv):</th><th>For VOC Concentration at Effluent of Control Device (ppmv):</th><th>Required VOC Control Efficiency</th><th>Maximum Effluent VOC Daily Limit</th></tr>
<tr><td>N/A</td><td><u>≤</u>10 ppmv</td><td>None</td><td rowspan="4">9.9 lb/day</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>≥</u>2,000 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>98.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>≥</u>200 ppmv to <2,000 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>97%</td></tr>
<tr><td><200 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>90%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>SMAQMD BACT No. 86</td></tr>
</table>

Then, based on the specific control device used, the following control technologies have been identified as the most stringent, achieved in practice control technologies:

BEST CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – IC ENGINE CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)*** - and - LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
NOx	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
SOx	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM10	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM2.5	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
CO	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86

BEST CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – THERMAL OXIDIZER CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	Burners fired on mixture of process gas and supplemental fuel: No standard	SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1147
	Burners fired on 100% natural gas or propane[1]: 1. 60 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≤ 800 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures > 800 °F.	
	Burners fired on liquid fuel: 1. 40 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures < 1200 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≥ 1200 °F.	
	Either natural gas or propane and good combustion practices	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
SOx	Either natural gas or propane and good combustion practices	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM10		
PM2.5		
CO		

[1] Remediation units are exempt from this emission limit while fueled with propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas in a location where natural gas is not available. Remediation units must comply with the emission limit when natural gas is available and while fueled with natural gas.

BEST CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – FOR CATALYTIC OXIDIZER CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	Burners fired on mixture of process gas and supplemental fuel: No standard	SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1147
	Burners fired on 100% natural gas or propane[1]: 1. 60 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≤ 800 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures > 800 °F.	
	Burners fired on liquid fuel: 1. 40 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures < 1200 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≥ 1200 °F.	
SOx	No standard	
PM10	No standard	
PM2.5	No standard	
CO	No standard	

[1] Remediation units are exempt from this emission limit while fueled with propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas in a location where natural gas is not available. Remediation units must comply with the emission limit when natural gas is available and while fueled with natural gas.

BEST CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED – CARBON ADSORPTION CONTROLLING GRE		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	No standard	
SOx	No standard	
PM10	No standard	
PM2.5	No standard	
CO	No standard	

B. TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE AND COST EFFECTIVE (Rule 202, §205.1.b.):

Technologically Feasible Alternatives:

Any alternative basic equipment, fuel, process, emission control device or technique, singly or in combination, determined to be technologically feasible by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

The table below shows the technologically feasible alternatives identified as capable of reducing emissions beyond the levels determined to be “Achieved in Practice” as per Rule 202, §205.1.a:

TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES		
Pollutant	**Technologically Feasible Alternatives**	**Source**
VOC	Technologically Feasible: ≤10 ppmv at outlet of control device; or ≥98.5% capture/destruction efficiency. Typical Technology: 2 or more activated carbon canisters in series or thermal oxidizer.	BAAQMD BACT Document #2.1.1 (6/16/1995)
	95% control of VOCs for emissions over 2.0 lb/day uncontrolled, use of thermal/catalytic oxidizer, IC engine, or carbon adsorption	SJVAPCD BACT Guideline 2.3.1 A (8/9/1995)
NOx	For Oxidizer: 0.100 lb/mmBTU, natural gas or LPG auxiliary fuel For IC Engine: natural gas or LPG, 50 ppmvd @ 15% O_2, 3-way catalyst	SJVAPCD BACT Guideline 2.3.1 A (8/9/1995)
SOx	For Oxidizer: 0.0006 lb/mmBTU, natural gas or LPG auxiliary fuel For IC Engine: 0.268 g/bhp-hr, natural gas or LPG	SJVAPCD BACT Guideline 2.3.1 A (8/9/1995)
PM10	For Oxidizer: 0.012 lb/mmBTU, natural gas or LPG auxiliary fuel For IC Engine: 0.327 g/hp-hr, natural gas or LPG	SJVAPCD BACT Guideline 2.3.1 A (8/9/1995)
PM2.5	No other technologically feasible option identified	
CO	For Oxidizer: 0.021 lb/mmBTU, natural gas or LPG auxiliary fuel For IC Engine: 150 ppmvd @ 15% O_2, natural gas or LPG and 3-way catalyst	SJVAPCD BACT Guideline 2.3.1 A (8/9/1995)

Discussion on Technologically Feasible Alternatives:

GRE ≤ 10 ppmv VOC at Outlet of Control Device or ≥ 98.5% Capture/Destruction Efficiency:

The ≤ 10 ppmv VOC limit at the outlet of a control device or ≥ 98.5% capture/destruction efficiency using two or more activated carbon canisters in series or thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer [BAAQMD] and the 95% control of VOCs for emissions over 2.0 lb/day uncontrolled using thermal/catalytic oxidizers, IC engines, or carbon adsorption [SJVAPCD] is already required as part of the achieved in practice BACT for VOC [BAAQMD].

However, the achieved in practice BACT is defined as attainment of set VOC destruction efficiencies corresponding to set influent VOC concentration values. This allows for a tiered approach rather than a single VOC concentration limit or control efficiency, and which takes into account the physical and chemical difficulties of:

- achieving higher capture/destruction efficiencies as inlet VOC concentrations decrease (i.e., requiring smaller and smaller effluent concentrations (which may fall under a laboratory's detection limit) to achieve the required destruction efficiency)
- the fact that GREs "do not have consistent influent VOC concentrations over time" (as described on page 2-5, *USEPA Off-Gas Treatment Technologies for Soil Vapor Extraction Systems: State of the Practice, March 2006*)

- the variability of influent VOC concentrations in order to maintain a safe lower explosive level (LEL) range to prevent explosive GRE air streams; generally, influent concentrations are limited 10 to 25% of the LEL (defined as the minimum concentration of a chemical vapor in atmospheric air that is sufficient to support combustion), and the desired LEL concentration can be obtained by diluting the GRE influent with ambient air ("dilution air") (as described on pages 2-7 and 3-9, *USEPA Off-Gas Treatment Technologies for Soil Vapor Extraction Systems: State of the Practice, March 2006*)
- the "likelihood that influent VOC concentrations to the thermal treatment system will decrease over time, thereby affecting both cost to operate and achievable DREs (destruction and removal efficiencies), is an important consideration for soil vapor extraction [and GRE] off-gas application selection. This consideration must be accounted for in the engineering and economic analysis" (as described on page 3-10, *USEPA Off-Gas Treatment Technologies for Soil Vapor Extraction Systems: State of the Practice, March 2006*).

Therefore, this BACT limitation is not considered technologically feasible without the tiered approach to the VOC capture/destruction efficiency and will not be considered as a technologically feasible BACT.

SJVAPCD BACT Guideline 2.3.1 A (8/9/1995) – Mobile Contaminated Water Air Stripper:
Based on a phone conversation with Carlos Garcia (SJVAPCD, (559) 230-6000) on December 20, 2016, this BACT for a mobile contaminated water air stripper was specifically for slop oil and tank degassing operations at oil field facilities, rather than the groundwater remediation operations described in this BACT determination. Therefore, these BACT limitations will not be considered applicable, technologically feasible alternatives.

C. SELECTION OF BACT:

BACT for the control of VOC emissions from Groundwater Remediation – Air Stripper is the use of IC engines, thermal oxidizers, catalytic oxidizers, or carbon adsorption systems to attain set VOC destruction efficiencies corresponding to set influent VOC concentration values.

Based on the above analysis, BACT for VOC, NOx, SOx, PM10, and CO will remain at what is currently achieved in practice and BACT for PM2.5 will be set to be the same as for PM10.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">BACT FOR GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE) USING AN AIR STRIPPER FOR PROJECTS EMITTING <10 LB/DAY VOC</th></tr>
<tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>Standard</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr><td>VOC</td><td><u>For groundwater remediation with VOC <10 lb/day and controlled by:</u>
1. Catalytic Oxidizers
2. Thermal Oxidizers
3. Carbon Adsorption
4. IC Engines

Each subject to the following VOC control efficiencies and maximum emission limit:

<table>
<tr><th>For VOC Concentration at Influent of Control Device (ppmv):</th><th>For VOC Concentration at Effluent of Control Device (ppmv):</th><th>Required VOC Control Efficiency</th><th>Maximum Effluent VOC Daily Limit</th></tr>
<tr><td>N/A</td><td><u>≤</u>10 ppmv</td><td>None</td><td rowspan="4">9.9 lb/day</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>≥</u>2,000 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>98.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>≥</u>200 ppmv to <2,000 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>97%</td></tr>
<tr><td><200 ppmv</td><td>N/A</td><td><u>≥</u>90%</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>SMAQMD BACT No. 86</td></tr>
</table>

Then, <u>based on the specific control device used</u>, the following control technologies have been identified as the most stringent, achieved in practice control technologies:

BACT FOR IC ENGINE CONTROLLING GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE) FOR PROJECTS EMITTING <10 LB/DAY VOC		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)*** - and - LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
NOx	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
SOx	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM10	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM2.5	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
CO	LPG as an auxiliary fuel and a 3-way catalytic converter	SMAQMD BACT No. 86

BACT FOR THERMAL OXIDIZER CONTROLLING GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE) FOR PROJECTS EMITTING <10 LB/DAY VOC		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	Burners fired on mixture of process gas and supplemental fuel: No standard	SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1147
	Burners fired on 100% natural gas or propane[1]: 1. 60 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≤ 800 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures > 800 °F.	
	Burners fired on liquid fuel: 1. 40 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures < 1200 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≥ 1200 °F.	
	Either natural gas or propane and good combustion practices	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
SOx	Either natural gas or propane and good combustion practices	SMAQMD BACT No. 86
PM10		
PM2.5		
CO		

[1] Remediation units are exempt from this emission limit while fueled with propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas in a location where natural gas is not available. Remediation units must comply with the emission limit when natural gas is available and while fueled with natural gas.

BACT FOR CATALYTIC OXIDIZER CONTROLLING GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE) FOR PROJECTS EMITTING <10 LB/DAY VOC		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	Burners fired on mixture of process gas and supplemental fuel: No standard	SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1147
	Burners fired on 100% natural gas or propane[1]: 1. 60 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≤ 800 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures > 800 °F.	
	Burners fired on liquid fuel: 1. 40 ppm NOx at 3% O_2 for process temperatures < 1200 °F. 2. 60 ppm NOx @ 3% O_2 for process temperatures ≥ 1200 °F.	
SOx	No standard	
PM10	No standard	
PM2.5	No standard	
CO	No standard	

[1] Remediation units are exempt from this emission limit while fueled with propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas in a location where natural gas is not available. Remediation units must comply with the emission limit when natural gas is available and while fueled with natural gas.

BACT FOR CARBON ADSORPTION CONTROLLING GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION (GRE) FOR PROJECTS EMITTING <10 LB/DAY VOC		
Pollutant	**Standard**	**Source**
VOC	***(see VOC standard under Groundwater Remediation BACT above)***	
NOx	No standard	
SOx	No standard	
PM10	No standard	
PM2.5	No standard	
CO	No standard	

D. SELECTION OF T-BACT:

The toxics at issue with this technology are VOCs. The control of VOCs through meeting the BACT standard will also control toxics found in the VOCs. Therefore, the VOC BACT controls are also the T-BACT controls.

For Chlorinated Compounds (T-BACT):

Based on the concerns identified above about generating dioxins and furans or hydrochloric acid from the thermal treatment (i.e., IC engines, thermal oxidizers, or catalytic oxidizers) of chlorinated compounds (including perchloroethylene (PCE) or trichloroethylene (TCE)), further treatment (such as carbon adsorption or acid scrubbers) will be required as T-BACT.

REVIEWED BY: _____ **DATE:** _____

APPROVED BY: _____ **DATE:** _____

Attachment A

Review of BACT Determinations published by Other Agencies

Process Information - Details

For information about the pollutants related to this process, click on the specific pollutant in the list below.

RBLC Home | New Search | Search Results | Facility Information | Process List | Process Information

Help

FINAL

RBLC ID: AK-0022
Corporate/Company: TESORO ALASKA PETROLEUM COMPANY
Facility Name: TESORO ALASKA PETROLEUM COMPANY
Process: STRIPPER, AIR

Primary Fuel:
Throughput: 12500.00 ACFM
Process Code: 22.100

Pollutant Information - List of Pollutants

Help

Pollutant	Primary Emission Limit	Basis	Verified
Benzene	99.5000 % CONTROL OF BTX	BACT-PSD	NO

Process Notes:

Pollutant Information

Click on the Process Information button to see more information about the process associated with this pollutant.
Or click on the Process List button to return to the list of processes.

RBLC Home | New Search | Search Results | Facility Information | Process List | Process Information | Pollutant Information

Help

FINAL

RBLC ID: AK-0022
Corporate/Company: TESORO ALASKA PETROLEUM COMPANY
Facility Name: TESORO ALASKA PETROLEUM COMPANY
Process: STRIPPER, AIR

Pollutant: Benzene **CAS Number:** 71-43-2

Pollutant Group(s): Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP), Organic Compounds (all), Organic Non-HAP Compounds, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC),

Substance Registry System: Benzene

Pollution Prevention/Add-on Control Equipment/Both/No Controls Feasible: A

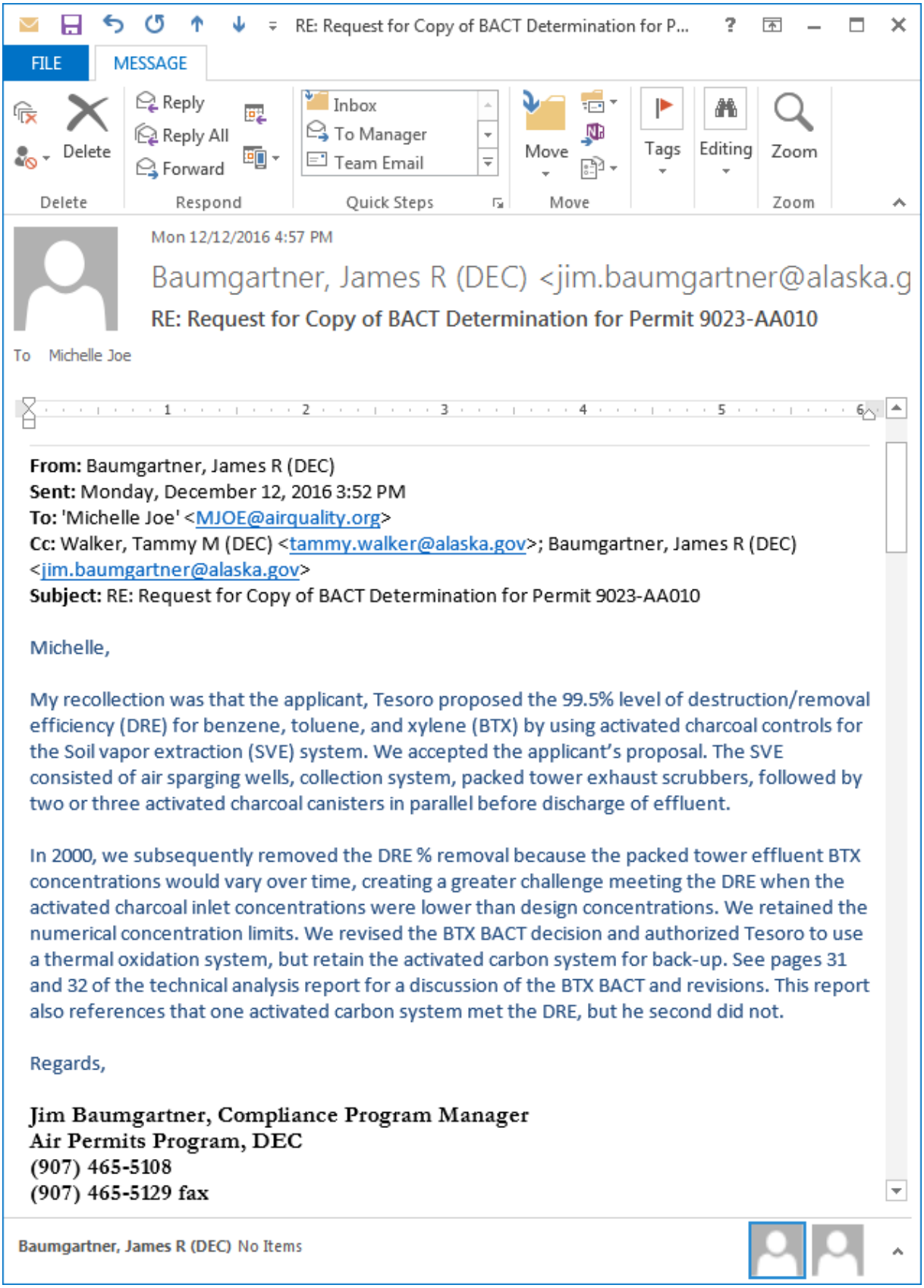
P2/Add-on Description: ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORPTION

Test Method: Unspecified EPA/OAR Methods | All Other Methods

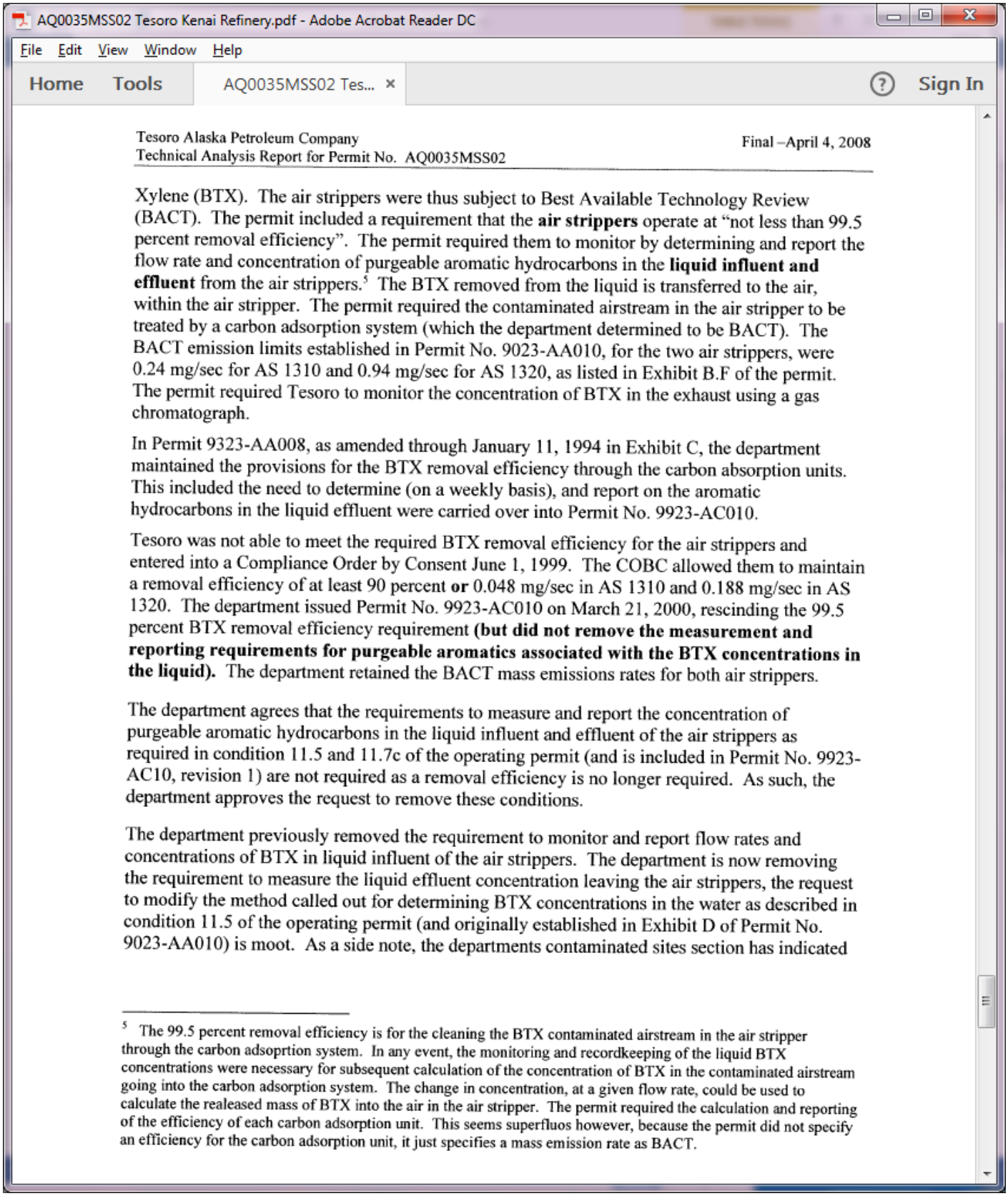
Percent Efficiency: 99.500
Compliance Verified:
EMISSION LIMITS:
- **Case-by-Case Basis:** BACT-PSD
- **Other Applicable Requirements:**
- **Other Factors Influence Decision:**
- **Emission Limit 1:** 99.5000 % CONTROL OF BTX
- **Emission Limit 2:** 0
- **Standard Emission Limit:** 0

COST DATA:
- **Cost Verified?** No
- **Dollar Year Used in Cost Estimates:**
- **Cost Effectiveness:** 0 $/ton
- **Incremental Cost Effectiveness:** 0 $/ton
- **Pollutant Notes:**

E-Mail for Permit No. AQ0035MSS02:



Excerpt from Technical Analysis Report for Permit No. AQ0035MSS02:



AQ0035MSS02 Tesoro Kenai Refinery.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Edit View Window Help

Home Tools AQ0035MSS02 Tes... × Sign In

Xylene (BTX). The air strippers were thus subject to Best Available Technology Review (BACT). The permit included a requirement that the **air strippers** operate at "not less than 99.5 percent removal efficiency". The permit required them to monitor by determining and report the flow rate and concentration of purgeable aromatic hydrocarbons in the **liquid influent and effluent** from the air strippers.[5] The BTX removed from the liquid is transferred to the air, within the air stripper. The permit required the contaminated airstream in the air stripper to be treated by a carbon adsorption system (which the department determined to be BACT). The BACT emission limits established in Permit No. 9023-AA010, for the two air strippers, were 0.24 mg/sec for AS 1310 and 0.94 mg/sec for AS 1320, as listed in Exhibit B.F of the permit. The permit required Tesoro to monitor the concentration of BTX in the exhaust using a gas chromatograph.

In Permit 9323-AA008, as amended through January 11, 1994 in Exhibit C, the department maintained the provisions for the BTX removal efficiency through the carbon absorption units. This included the need to determine (on a weekly basis), and report on the aromatic hydrocarbons in the liquid effluent were carried over into Permit No. 9923-AC010.

Tesoro was not able to meet the required BTX removal efficiency for the air strippers and entered into a Compliance Order by Consent June 1, 1999. The COBC allowed them to maintain a removal efficiency of at least 90 percent **or** 0.048 mg/sec in AS 1310 and 0.188 mg/sec in AS 1320. The department issued Permit No. 9923-AC010 on March 21, 2000, rescinding the 99.5 percent BTX removal efficiency requirement **(but did not remove the measurement and reporting requirements for purgeable aromatics associated with the BTX concentrations in the liquid).** The department retained the BACT mass emissions rates for both air strippers.

The department agrees that the requirements to measure and report the concentration of purgeable aromatic hydrocarbons in the liquid influent and effluent of the air strippers as required in condition 11.5 and 11.7c of the operating permit (and is included in Permit No. 9923-AC10, revision 1) are not required as a removal efficiency is no longer required. As such, the department approves the request to remove these conditions.

The department previously removed the requirement to monitor and report flow rates and concentrations of BTX in liquid influent of the air strippers. The department is now removing the requirement to measure the liquid effluent concentration leaving the air strippers, the request to modify the method called out for determining BTX concentrations in the water as described in condition 11.5 of the operating permit (and originally established in Exhibit D of Permit No. 9023-AA010) is moot. As a side note, the departments contaminated sites section has indicated

[5] The 99.5 percent removal efficiency is for the cleaning the BTX contaminated airstream in the air stripper through the carbon adsoprtion system. In any event, the monitoring and recordkeeping of the liquid BTX concentrations were necessary for subsequent calculation of the concentration of BTX in the contaminated airstream going into the carbon adsorption system. The change in concentration, at a given flow rate, could be used to calculate the realeased mass of BTX into the air in the air stripper. The permit required the calculation and reporting of the efficiency of each carbon adsorption unit. This seems superfluos however, because the permit did not specify an efficiency for the carbon adsorption unit, it just specifies a mass emission rate as BACT.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Air Stripper – Ground Water Treatment

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Carbon Adsorber, Thermal Oxidizer, or Catalytic Oxidizer (10-20-2000)					

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline

Source Category

Source:	Air Stripper - Ground Water Treatment	Revision:	3
		Document #:	2.1.1
Class:	All	Date:	06/16/95

etermination

POLLUTANT	BACT 1. Technologically Feasible/ Cost Effective 2. Achieved in Practice	TYPICAL TECHNOLOGY
POC	1. ≤10 ppmv at outlet of control device; or ≥98.5% capture/destruction efficiency[a,T] 2. ≤10 ppmv at outlet of control device; or ≥98.5% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC ≥2000 ppmv; or ≥97% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC ≥200 to <2000 ppmv; or ≥90% capture/destruction efficiency if inlet VOC <200 ppmv[a,T]	1. Two or More Activated Carbon Canister in Series or Thermal Oxidizer[a,T] 2. Two or More Activated Carbon Canisters in Series or Thermal Oxidizer or Catalytic Oxidizer[a,T]
NOx	1. n/a 2. n/a	1. n/a 2. n/a
SO_2	1. n/a 2. n/a	1. n/a 2. n/a
CO	1. n/a 2. n/a	1. n/a 2. n/a
PM_{10}	1. n/a 2. n/a	1. n/a 2. n/a
NPOC	1. ≤10 ppmv at outlet of control device[a,T] 2. ≤10 ppmv at outlet of control device; or ≥95% capture/recovery efficiency[a,T]	1. Two or More Activated Carbon Canisters in Series [a,T] 2. Two or More Activated Carbon Canisters in Series [a,T]

References

a. BAAQMD
T. TBACT

Attachment B

Review of BACT Determinations published by EPA

List of BACT determinations published in EPA's RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse for Contaminated Ground Water Treatment:

RBLC#	Permit Date	Process Code(A)	Rating	Pollutant	Standard	Case-By-Case Basis
NV-0047	2/26/2008	22.100	Ground water and soil remediation of TPH, controlled by thermal/catalytic oxidizer, 0.4 mmBTU/hr capacity	VOC	0.18 lb/hr, 0.77 TPY, 99% control efficiency, by incineration	Other Case-by-Case, SIP, Operating Permit
				NOx	0.06 lb/hr, 0.27 TPY, by good operating practice	Other Case-by-Case, SIP, Operating Permit
				CO	0.01 lb/hr, 0.04 TPY, by good operation practice	Other Case-by-Case, SIP, Operating Permit
CA-0664	8/9/1995	22.100	Mobile contaminated water air stripper	VOC	100 ppm, 95% control efficiency, by carbon adsorption, thermal/catalytic oxidation, or IC engine with 3-way catalyst	Other Case-by-Case
				NOx	13.7 lbm/day, 50 ppm @ 15% O_2, by 3-way catalytic converter if IC engine is used as a control for VOC	Other Case-by-Case
				SOx	5.5 lbm/day, by use of clean-burning supplemental fuel (natural gas or LPG)	Other Case-by-Case
				PM10	6.6 lbm/day, by use of clean-burning supplemental fuel (natural gas or LPG)	Other Case-by-Case
				CO	24 lbm/day, by 3-way catalytic converter if IC engine is used as a control for VOC	Other Case-by-Case
CA-0617	2/3/1994	22.100	Air stripper – groundwater treatment, controlled by thermal/catalytic oxidizer, 1.5 mmBTU/hr, 500 SCFM, propane/gasoline fired	VOC	25 ppmvd ROG, 99% control efficiency, by thermal/catalytic oxidizer	Other Case-by-Case
OH-0210	7/13/1993	22.100	Air stripper	VOC	0.011 lb/hr, 0.262 lb/day, 0.048 TPY, by good engineering practice, emission limit	BACT-PSD
AK-0022	2/19/1991	22.100	Air stripper, 12,500 ACFM capacity and 4,450 ACFM capacity	TAC	99.5% control efficiency of BTX (benzene, toluene, xylene), by activated carbon adsorption	BACT-PSD

(A) Process Code 22.100 includes contaminated ground water treatment.

= Excluded from review since BACT determination was based on a case-by-case and/or SIP basis.

= Selected as the most stringent BACT determination achieved in practice.