SMAQMD BACT CLEARINGHOUSE

EXPIRED

CATEGORY Type:			MATE	ERIAL PROC	ESSING	
BACT Cate	gory:					
BACT Determination Number: 146			146	BACT Dete	rmination Date:	4/5/2018
			Equipme	ent Information	1	
Permit Nu	mber: 24381					
Equipmen	t Description:	CON	CRETE RECY	CLER		
Unit Size/	Rating/Capacity:	Smal	I Emitter BACT	(PTE < 10 lb/day)		
	t Location:	RIVE	R CITY WAST	E RECYCLERS, L	LC	
		8940	ELDER CREE	K RD	ELK GROVE,	CA
		BAC	CT Determi	ination Infor	mation	
District	Contact: Felix	Trujillo	Phone No.: (916) 874 - 7357	email: ftrujillo@airqu	ality.org
ROCs	Standard:					
	Technology Description:					
	Basis:					
NOx	Standard:					
NUX	Technology					
	Description:					
	Basis:					
SOx	Standard:					
	Technology					
	Description:					
	Basis:					
PM10	Standard:	l las sfuu			a unainte qual stances uiles es u	
	Technology				r points and storage piles as n rt OOO opacity limitations.	ecessary to show
	Description:	Achiever	l in Practice			
	Basis: Standard:	7101110700				
PM2.5	Technology	Use of w	ater spravs on crus	shers, screens, transfe	r points and storage piles as n	ecessarv to show
	Description:	complian	ice with the most st	tringent 40 CFR Subpa	rt OOO opacity limitations.	,
	Basis:	Achieved	l in Practice			
со	Standard:					
00	Technology					
	Description:					
	Basis:					
LEAD	Standard:					
	Technology					
	Description:	<u> </u>				
	Basis:					



BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION

DETERMINATION NO.:	146
DATE:	April 5, 2018
ENGINEER:	Felix Trujillo, Jr.

Category/General Equip Description:	Miscellaneous
Equipment Specific Description:	Stationary Concrete Recycling
Equipment Size/Rating:	Small Emitter BACT (< 10 lb/day)
Previous BACT Det. No.:	None

This BACT determination will be made for a stationary concrete recycling operation including crushing, screening, stacking, conveying equipment and stockpiles with PM10 and PM2.5 less than 10 lb/day.

This BACT was determined under the project for A/C's 24381 and 24382 (River City Waste Recyclers, LLC).

BACT ANALYSIS

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

The following control technologies are currently employed as BACT for stationary concrete recycling operations:

District/Agency	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)/Requirements				
	BACT Source: EPA RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse				
	Stationary Concrete Recycling Operation				
	VOC	No standard			
US EPA	NOx	No standard			
	SOx	No standard			
· · ·	PM10	No standard			
	PM2.5	No standard			
	со	No standard			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

RULE RE 40 CFR 40 CFR 40 CFR 50 Ants th 50 Ants th 50 Ants th 50 Ants th 50 Ants th 50 Ants the 50 Ant	of 0.014 gr/dscf (Section 60.672(a)). The regulation requires an urce test to verify compliance with this limit (Section 60.675(b)(1)).	
40 CFR Mineral I This reg blants th ons/hr c This reg construc o 40 CF he defin 2008, ar ransfer 2008, ar equipme verificatio for equi standard hitial sou	60 Subpart OOO – Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Processing Plants ulation applies to fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing nat include crushing or grinding equipment with capacities of 25 or 150 tons/hr, respectively. gulation includes two separate opacity limitations based on the tion, modification or reconstruction date of the equipment. Pursuant R Subpart A Section 60.2 (Definitions), installation is included under ition of construction. For equipment that was installed after April 22, re subject to an opacity limit of 7% for screening and conveyor points and 12% for crushers. Equipment installed after April 22, re also required to do monthly inspections on their water spray nt. A Method 9 (Visible Emissions) source test is required for on of compliance with the opacity limitations of the NSPS.	
construc o 40 CF he defin 2008, ar ransfer 2008, ar equipme verificatio for equi standard nitial sou	tion, modification or reconstruction date of the equipment. Pursuant R Subpart A Section 60.2 (Definitions), installation is included under ition of construction. For equipment that was installed after April 22, re subject to an opacity limit of 7% for screening and conveyor points and 12% for crushers. Equipment installed after April 22, re also required to do monthly inspections on their water spray nt. A Method 9 (Visible Emissions) source test is required for on of compliance with the opacity limitations of the NSPS.	
itandard	of 0.014 gr/dscf (Section 60.672(a)). The regulation requires an urce test to verify compliance with this limit (Section 60.675(b)(1)).	
For equipment that is served by a baghouse, the regulation sets a PM standard of 0.014 gr/dscf (Section 60.672(a)). The regulation requires an initial source test to verify compliance with this limit (Section 60.675(b)(1)). Section 60.674(c) requires quarterly 30-minute visible emissions inspections using EPA Method 22 or the use of a bag leak detection system (Section 60.674(d)).		
	RB BACT Clearinghouse	
ARB BA	CT Clearinghouse	
VOC	No standard	
NOx	No standard	
SOx	No standard	
PM10	No standard	
PM2.5	No standard	
со	No standard	
	QUIREMENTS:	
ource: http://ww	SMAQMD BACT Clearinghouse w.airquality.org/businesses/permits-registration-programs/best-available- chnology-(bact))	
Section 60.674(c) requires quarterly 30-minute visible emissions inspection using EPA Method 22 or the use of a bag leak detection system (Sectio 60.674(d)). BACT Source: ARB BACT Clearinghouse ARB BACT Clearinghouse VOC No standard NOx No standard SOx No standard PM10 No standard PM2.5 No standard CO No standard BACT Standard BACT No standard		

District/Agency	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)/Requirements				
	Stationary Concrete Recycling Operation				
	VOC	No standard			
	NOx	No standard			
- -	SOx	No standard			
	PM10	No standard			
	PM2.5	No standard			
SMAQMD	со	No standard			
	The SMAQMD BACT Clearinghouse does not have an existing BACT for stationary concrete recycling operations. BACT No. 41 applies to aggregate processing plants, which are similar type of operations. But the BACT was determined for minor sources. Prior to the 10/28/10 version of District Rule 202 (New Source Review Rule), the District had a BACT threshold of 10 lb/day. Therefore, no small emitter BACTs were determined as none were required. It was only after the implementation of the 0 lb/day BACT threshold, that the District started to develp small emitter BACTs for the smaller sources. Therefore, the more restrictive BACT No. 41 will not be referenced for this BACT determination.				
	None				
	<u>BACT</u> Source: <u>S</u>	CAQMD BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities, page 13.			
	Stationa	ry Concrete Recycling Operation			
	voc	No standard			
	NOx	No standard			
	SOx	No standard			
· .	PM10	No standard			
	PM2.5	No standard			
South Coost	со	No standard			
South Coast AQMD	Clearingh specific B for Rock- Non-Majo crusher a SCAQMD SCAQMD could be that it is stated the Since the	QMD BACT trigger level is 1 lb/day. Therefore, the SCAQMD BACT ouse was reviewed as part of this BACT determination. There is no ACT guideline for concrete recycling. The SCAQMD does include a BACT Aggregate processing with an all rating (SCAQMD BACT Guidelines for r Polluting Facilities 10/20/00), page 104) that lists a baghouse venting a nd water sprays at other material transfer points. The District contacted to determine if they apply this BACT to concrete recycling operations. responded on 2/22/18 stating these are just guidelines and the guideline used for concrete recycling operations. But if a factility can demonstrate not feasible then they can do a case-by-case determination. SCAQMD by have accepted water sprays only as BACT for these types of operations. y have allowed the use of water sprays for these types of operations, the paghouse will be deemed as technologically feasible for concrete recycling s.			

District/Agency	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)/Requirements		
South Coast AQMD	RULE REQUIREMENTS: None		
	BACT Source: <u>1</u>	NSR Requirements for BACT, page 3-22.	
	Stationary Concrete Recycling Operation		
	VOC No standard		
	NOx	No standard	
	SOx	No standard	
San Diego	PM10	No standard	
County APCD	PM2.5	No standard	
	СО	No standard	
	None <u>BACT</u> Source: <u>E</u>	BAAQMD BACT Guideline	
	Stationa	ary Concrete Recycling Operation	
	VOC	No standard	
	NOx	No standard	
	SOx	No standard	
Bay Area AQMD	PM10	No standard	
AQMD	PM2.5	No standard	
	СО	No standard	
	-	QMD has a BACT trigger level of 10 lb/day. Therefore, the BAAQMD	

District/Agency	Best Available Control Technology (BACT)/Requirements				
	BACT Source: <u>S</u>	SJVUAPCD BACT Guideline (Rescinded)			
	Stationary Concrete Recycling Operation				
	voc	No standard			
	NOx	No standard			
	SOx	No standard			
	PM10	No standard			
	PM2.5	No standard			
San Joaquin	со	No standard			
Valley APCD	Clearingh 6.1.4 add the use o points as email (5/2 asked if permit. T BACT G	APCD BACT trigger level is 2 lb/day. Therefore, the SJVAPCD BACT nouse was reviewed as part of this BACT determination. BACT Guideline ressed asphalt and concrete recycling (\geq 450 tons processed/hr), but listed f a baghouse serving a crusher and the use of water sprays at other transfer being technologically feasible. The District contacted the SJVAPCD via 26/16 to Jag Kahlon – SJVAPCD Northern Region Air Quality Engineer) and the A/C permit (S-1926-1-0, Project #930258) had been converted to a he response was that no permit was ever issued for that operation.			

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

BEST CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES ACHIEVED		
Pollutant	Standard	Source
VOC	No Standard	
NOx	No Standard	
SOx	No Standard	
PM10	Use of water sprays on crushers, screens, conveyors, transfer points and storage piles as necessary to show compliance with the most stringent 40 CFR Subpart OOO opacity limitations.	SCAQMD, EPA
PM2.5	No standard	
со	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.

Pollutant	Technologically Feasible Alternatives
voc	Not applicable
NOx	Not applicable
SOx	Not applicable
PM10	Enclosure of crushers, screens, conveyors and transfer points and vented to a baghouse (A)(B)
PM2.5	No other technologically feasible option identified (A)(B)
со	Not applicable

(A) This is listed as a technologically feasible BACT in the BAAQMD BACT Document #144.1 for rock and aggregate processing.

(B) Although the use of enclosed conveyors, screens and transfer points can be listed in this section, a review of portable concrete recycling operation's Method 9 test results show water sprays to be as effective in controlling particulate emissions from conveyors, screens and conveyor transfer points (see Attachment B). Therefore, enclosure of these equipment is not necessary for small emitters.

Cost Effectiveness Analysis Summary

The cost analysis was processed in accordance with the EPA OAQPS Air Pollution Control Cost Manual (Sixth Edition). The sales tax rate was based on the District's standard rate of 8.5% as approved on 10/17/16. The electricity (11.24 cents/kWh) rate were based on an industrial application as approved by the District on 10/17/16. The life of the equipment was based on the EPA cost manual recommendation. The interest rate was based on the previous 6-month average interest rate on United States Treasury Securities (based on the life of the equipment) and addition of two percentage points and rounding up the next higher integer rate. The labor (Occupation Code 51-9021: Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators and tenders) and maintenance (Occupation Code 49-9099: Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all others) rates were based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Background:

BAAQMD BACT Document 144.1 – Rock and Aggregate Processing, includes the enclosure of crushers, screens, conveyors and transfer points served by a baghouse. A cost effectiveness determination will be performed in order to determine if it is cost effective to enclose the screen, conveyors and transfer points and have them served by a baghouse. Only the addition of a baghouse will be used to determine if the additional control is cost effective. The EPA cost manual will be used to determine the cost of the baghouse. The enclosure of the equipment and ducting would only add to the cost of the system.

Enclosure of crusher, screen, conveyors and transfers points served by a baghouse:

Equipment Life = 20 years

Total Capital Investment = \$61,108.85

Annualized Total Capital Investment = \$4,903.53 per year

Direct Annual Cost = \$11,771.73 per year

Indirect Annual Cost = \$6,460.62 per year

Total Annual Cost = \$23,135.87 per year

PM10 Removed = 1.825 tons per year

Cost of PM10 Removal = \$12,677.19 per ton reduced

A detailed calculation of the cost effectiveness for PM10 removal with a baghouse is shown in Appendix C. As shown above, the cost of enclosing the equipment and venting the emissions to a baghouse is not cost effective.

Using the PM10 BACT standard for PM2.5:

Since both, PM10 and PM2.5 trigger BACT at > 0 lb/day and PM2.5 is a subset of PM10, BACT for PM2.5 will be triggered whenever BACT is triggered for PM10. Therefore, BACT for PM2.5 will be set to be the same as for PM10.

C. SELECTION OF BACT:

Small emitter BACT (< 10 lb/day) for a stationary concrete recycling operation is the following:

BACT FOR STATIONARY CONCRETE RECYCLING (< 10 LB PM10, PM2.5/DAY)				
Pollutant	Standard Source			
VOC	NA	NA		
NOx	NA	NA		
SOx	NA	NA		
PM10	Use of water sprays on crushers, screens, conveyors, transfer points and storage piles as necessary to show compliance with the most stringent 40 CFR Subpart OOO opacity limitations.	SCAQMD, EPA		
PM2.5	Use of water sprays on crushers, screens, conveyors, transfer points and storage piles as necessary to show compliance with the most stringent 40 CFR Subpart OOO opacity limitations.	SCAQMD, EPA		
со	NA	NA		

REVIEWED BY:

DATE:

buy lan APPROVED BY:

DATE: <u>4/5/18</u>

Attachment A Review of BACT Determination

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

Equipment or Process;

Rock - Aggregate Processing

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

	Inorganic	
	PM10	Baghouse Venting Jaw Crushers, Cone Crushers, and Material Transfer Points Adjacent to and after these Items; and Water Sprays at Other Material Transfer Points (1990)
	CO	
Criteria Pollutants	SOX	
	NOX	
and the second se	VOC	
	Rating/Size	АШ

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

Rock - Aggregate Processing

104

Attachment B

EPA Method 9 Test Results for Concrete Recycling Operations

Air Resources Board

VISIBLE EMISSION OBSERVATION FORM

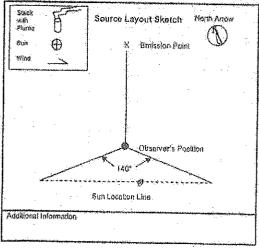
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Granite Cour	the pass of the second second	Observation Date Start To
Company Name Granita Construction Co Struct Address 12300 White Rock Rd City Ranches Cordave 4/5 417 5305 40,13654R Process Equipment Process Equipment Process Equipment		
12300 White	Rock Of	1-24-13 10:00Am 10.30AM
City 1	I State T	A CIDINGING CONTRACTOR
Marcho Lordous	CA Grazia	
9/6 data Ca	Source ID Number	-120000
10 417 3305	90,176590	3 2 3
Process Equipment	Operating Mode	
Control Equipment	a manager	1-1-1-210101
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UNIVARIARY (March Order		the second se

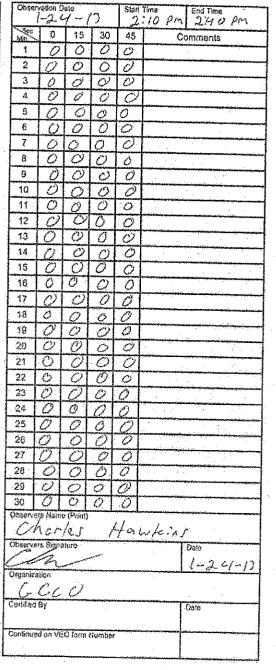
ED/ 2 (Now 3/06) 08

Air Resources Board

VISIBLE EMISSION OBSERVATION FORM

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12300 White	Ruck Rdi	- 6110-	0	╞
Cilly Rancho Curdova	P1-1	1	0	1
Obona	Source In Number	2	12	4
916 417 5309	Source ID Number 90-13669R	3	10	4
Process Equipment	Operating Mede	4	0	4
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ED/TCAB-082 (New 3/06)

	SACRAMENTO MEROPOLITAN AIR		EMENT DISTRICT	
NAME OF APP	LICANT: A & A Concrete	SOURCE TEST	DATE(S): August 7, 2	008
1416 11 11 1 1 1 1	3272 Berry Avenue Sacramento, CA. 95828	PERMIT NO.:	21283	
EQUIPMENT L	OCATION (ADDRESS): 8272 Berry Avenue, S	Sacramento, CA 95828		
SOURCE TEST	ER: John Finnell			
DATE CONSTR	UCTION AUTHORIZED: July 29, 2008			
TYPE OF TEST	I INITIAL ROUTINE FOLLOW-UP	WEATH	ER WIND DIRECTION &	VELOCITY
		Clear	skies 0-1 r	nph
USUAL OPERA	TING SCHEDULE FOR THIS EQUIPMENT: 1	14 houre/day, 575 hours	s/quarter, and 575 hours	lyear
NAMES AND TI CONTACTED:	TLES OF PERSONS Dan Barber, D.K. Bi	erber P.E. & Associates	3	
1. EPA Method	st was performed. 9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity Jons (VE) reader was certified by the Air Resourc	es Board, His VE centi	ficate was current and h	ad an
1. EPA Method		es Board. His VE certi with the opacity limitatic	ficate was current and h ins as indicated in the su	ad an mmary
1. EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date o	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity Jons (VE) reader was certified by the Air Rescurc	es Board. His VE certi with the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%)	ns as indicated in the su	ad an mmary Pasa
1. EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date o below.	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Rescurc (December 19, 2008. The equipment complies i	with the opacity limitatio	ms as indicated in the su Maximum	mmary
1. EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date o below. Location No.	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Resourc (December 19, 2008. The equipment complies to Emission Point	with the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%)	Maximum 15 second Reading	mmary Pass
1, EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date o below. Location No.	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Rescurc f December 19, 2008. The equipment complies to Emission Point Receiving Pan & Vibrating Grizzty	with the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%)	Maximum 15 second Reading 10	mmary Pass Yes
1, EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date obelow. Location No. 1 2 3 4	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Resourc f December 19, 2008. The equipment complies to Emission Point Emission Point Receiving Pan & Vibrating Grizzly Conveyor Under Crusher 2 Deck Screen Conveyor Under Screen	With the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%) 10 10 10 10	Maximum 15 second Reading 10 0 10	mmary Pass Yes Yes Yes
1, EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date obelow. Location No. 1 2 3 4 5	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Resourc f December 19, 2008. The equipment complies is Emission Point Receiving Pan & Vibrating Grizzly Conveyor Under Crusher 2 Deck Screen Conveyor Under Screen Crusher Impact 4242	With the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%) 10 10 10 10 10 15	Maximum 15 second Reading 10 0 10 10 10	mmary Pass Yes Yes Yes Yes
1, EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date of below. Location No. 1 2 3 4 5 6	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Resourc (December 19, 2008. The equipment complies in Emission Point Receiving Pan & Vibrating Grizzly Conveyor Under Crusher 2 Deck Screen Conveyor Under Scraen Crusher Impact 4242 Conveyor Return to Crusher	With the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%) 10 10 10 10	Maximum 15 second Reading 10 0 10 10 10 10 0 0	mmary Pass Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
1, EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date obelow. Location No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Resourc f December 19, 2008. The equipment complies is Emission Point Receiving Pan & Vibrating Grizzly Conveyor Under Crusher 2 Deck Screen Conveyor Under Screen Crusher Impact 4242 Conveyor Return to Crusher Conveyor (cross) from Lower Screen Deck	With the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%) 10 10 10 10 10 15	Maximum 15 second Reading 10 0 10 10 10	mmary Pass Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
1, EPA Method The visual emiss expiration date of below. Location No. 1 2 3 4 5 6	9 – Visible Emissions – Opacity sions (VE) reader was certified by the Air Resourc (December 19, 2008. The equipment complies in Emission Point Receiving Pan & Vibrating Grizzly Conveyor Under Crusher 2 Deck Screen Conveyor Under Scraen Crusher Impact 4242 Conveyor Return to Crusher	with the opacity limitatic Opacity Limit (%) 10 10 10 10 15 10	Maximum 15 second Reading 10 0 10 10 10 10 0 0	mmary Pass Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

$\chi_{\rm m}$ I have read and an familiar with the safety equipment necessary to inspect this source as listed in the $\Lambda Code$ of Safe Practices-Field Staffs in the Safety Manual.	\mathbf{X}_{i} i asked the source if there were any hazards to be aware of on sits prior to the inspection.
SOURCE Golden State Crushing	P/O NO DATE 4/27/15
ADDRESS 5980 Outfall Circle, Sacramento	PHONE (916-826-8067)
CONTACT PERSON Scott Silva	TITLE Managing Member
INSPECTOR Felix Trujillo, Jr.	TIME 9:30 [X] AM [] PM
WEATHER Clear	WIND DIRECTION & SPEED S @ 0-3 mph
EQUIPMENT OBSERVED <u>Electric concrete recyc</u> conveyors.	ling equipment consisting of screens, a crusher and
OPERATING SCHEDULE: HOURS/DAY	DAYS/WEEK
TYPE: [] Annual [] Breakdown [] Complaint	[]Follow-up []Surveillance [X]otherInitial
REMARKS: I performed an inspection of the electric	equipment. No issues were observed. I observed water
sprays on the equipment and stockpiles. There were a operation was subject to Method 9 testing to comply with	And - site
sprays on the equipment and stockpiles. There were a operation was subject to Method 9 testing to comply with Air Quality Specialist, ARB (D:33053) performed the VE	o particulate emissions emitted from the equipment. The Subpart OOO. Mathew Peterson (Amador County APCD) testing. The equipment is in compliance with the permit
sprays on the equipment and stockpiles. There were a operation was subject to Method 9 testing to comply with Air Quality Specialist, ARB (D:33053) performed the VE conditions. I recommend that a P/O be issued for this c	o particulate emissions emitted from the equipment. The Subpart OOO. Mathew Peterson (Amador County APCD : testing. The equipment is in compliance with the permit equipment.
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Page 1 of 2

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·	Method 9 Summary	
Observed Points	Compliance Standard	Measured VE
Jaw Crusher	12	0
Jaw Crusher Conveyor		and the second
Cone Crusher	.12	j
Screen	T T	ň
Belt Conveyor #1	and the second	
Belt Conveyor #2	7	1
Belt Conveyor #3	and spectrum and a second residue of the second	-i
Belt Conveyor #4	an child in the second	- <u>`</u>
Belt Conveyor #5	and a second	~ <u> </u>
Belt Convryor #6	the second s	·** [**********************************
Under Screen Conveyor	7	and a more second to be a second to
Screen Cross Conveyor	T.	
Transfer Conveyor #1	7	
Transfer Conveyor #2	7	

-16

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Page 2 of 2

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Attachment Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS FOR BAGHOUSE This cost effectiveness enalysis was performed using EPA's OADPS Control Cost Menual EPA publication. No. 452/B-02-001, Chapter 1, 'Baghouses and Filters (12/98)

FACILITY NAME:	Rveř City Wäste Récyclers
LOCATION;	10286: Waferman Roàd, Elk Grové; CA 95624
PERMIT NO.:	24383 & 24382
EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION:	Concréte Récycling Operation

PM10 Baghouse Cost Effective Requirements

PM Cost effective Number	11400 \$/ton.
PM emission from concrete reyding operation	1.825 tons/yer
CRF (5% interest and 20 year life)	0.080242587
Particulate Matter Contr	ol (Bag House) Cost Analysis
Gas to cloth ratio for shaker or reverse air bag house	2 Table 1.1
A	10 Table 1.4
B.	1 Table 1,4
Ľ	0,1
D.	10.

B.	1 Table 1,4
L	0,1
D.	10.
V	7,478512079. equation 1.11
a cfm of system	1/2000 acfm
Beg Size	1604.59.7251, ft^2
Cost of Bag house common housing design	\$ 13,800.73
Cost of insulation	\$ 4,619.25
Cost of bag (Pulse jet, 988 - fiberglass, Table 1, 8), bottom	4. Haudina
bag removal	\$ 2,711.77
Bag houselcages	419.57
cage cost:	12.23 \$/cage
Total cere costs	\$ 1,452,25
Equipment Costs (À)	\$ 22,594.00
entents una religional follo	\$ 22354400
Instrumentation	\$ 2,259,40 0.10*A
Calfornía Sales taxes	\$ 1,920.49 0.085*A
Freight.	5 1,129.70 0.05*A
Purchase Equipment Cost (PEC)	\$ 27,903,59
Potona ad edulpriterit Gost (Feld)	\$ 27 ₂ 305.55
Direct Installation Costs	
Foundation & Subports	\$ 1,116.14 0.04*FEC
Handling & erection	\$ 13,951.79 0.50*PEC
Electrical	
Pipläg.	\$ 2/232/29 00/08*PEC \$.279.04 0.01*PEC
n pang. In Sulfa tion (for dubtivion):	
	\$ 1,953:25 0.07*P6C
Palating.	\$ 1,116.14 0.04*PEC
Total direct installation costs.	\$ 20,648,65
the Street of Street of the state of the second state	
Indirect Costs (Installation)	
Englopering.	\$ 2,790,36 0.10*PEC
Construction and field expense	\$ 5,580,72 0.20*PEC
Contractor fees	\$ 2/790/26 03.0*PEC \$:279:04 0.01*PEC
Starup-up	
Per for mance test	
Contingencies	\$ 837.11 0.03*PEC
Total indirect installation posts	\$ 12,556.61
Total Capital Investment (TCI) (PEC+DC+IC)	\$61,108,85
i of an exploration data the of the expected	2011109923
Direct Annual Costa	
Operating Labor	\$1,803.10 [,5 hr/shift) (1 shift/8 hrs)(2080 hrs/yr)*\$11.24
Supervisor	\$270.47 15% of operating Labor
Mainténance Labor	\$2,310.10 [.5 hr/shift) (1 shift/8 hrs)(2080 hrs/yr) \$17.77
Material	\$2,310.10 100% of maintenance labor
Electricity	\$5,077.96 (0.000181)(12000/acfm)(10 in H20)(2080 hc/yr)(\$0.1124 kW/h)
Total Annual DC.	\$ 11,771.73
	A TTY THO
Indirect Annual Costs	-
Overhiead	\$4,016.25 60% of total labor and material
Admin charges	\$1,732,18 2% of TC
Property Tax	\$611.09 1% of TC
Insurance	\$511.09 1% of TCI
Capital Recovery	\$4,903.53
Totel Annual IC	\$11,364.15.
	ana nén a tanàn.
Total Annat Costs (DAC + DIC)	\$23,135.87
 	10 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 /
TAC/tons controlled	\$12,677.19
and the standard set	and an entry of the second