

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.1\***

Last Update: 11/30/2022

**Natural gas or propane fired boilers/steam generators\*\* with heat input rate greater than 5 MMBtu/hr and less than or equal to 20 MMBtu/hr**

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
SOx	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
PM10	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
NOx	5 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.0061 lb/MMBtu)		
CO	50 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.037 lb/MMBtu)		

\* This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source.

\*\* This guideline is applicable to units fired solely on natural gas from a PUC or FERC regulated source or propane/LPG. This guideline is not applicable to Oilfield Steam Generators or Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.2\***

Last Update: 11/30/2022

**Natural gas or propane fired boilers/steam generators\*\* with heat input rate  
greater than 20 MMBtu/hr**

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
SOx	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
PM10	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
NOx	2.5 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.003 lb/MMBtu)		
CO	50 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.037 lb/MMBtu)		

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.3\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Boiler - > 20.0 MMBtu/hr, Natural gas fired, with highly variable loads or high  
turndown ratios. \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.4\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Digester Gas Fired Boiler \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.5\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Boiler-Dual Fuel for Facilities Requiring Liquid Backup Fuel \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.6\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Boiler - Fired with a High-Ammonia Fuel \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.7\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Limited Use Boiler - Natural Gas Fired, < 9 Billion Btu/yr \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.1.8\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Biomass-fired Boiler - Grate Systems \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.2.1\***

Last Update: 4/11/2023

**Oilfield Steam Generator (> or = 20 MMBtu/hr) \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.2.2\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Steam Generator - >20.0 MMBtu/Hr Vertically Oriented w/Counterflow Heat  
Transfer \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.2.3\***

Last Update: 5/1/2004

**Oilfield Steam Generator/TEOR Gas Incinerator ~~\*\*RESCINDED~~ - part of 5/04  
update to guideline 1.2.1\*\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.3.1\***

Last Update: 8/27/2005

**Fluidized-Bed Combustor => 272 MMBtu/hr, Cogeneration Operation, Fired with  
Delayed Petroleum Coke (DPC)**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	0.008 lb/MMBtu, natural gas and fuel oil as auxiliary fuel		
SOx	20.2 ppmvd (as SO <sub>2</sub> corrected to 3% O <sub>2</sub> ) (DPC with 2% sulfur by weight) or lowest sulfur content fuel available when 2% sulfur by weight fuel is not available, Sorbent injection and natural gas and low-sulfur fuel oil (15 ppmvd sulfur or less), as auxiliary fuel	lowest sulfur content DPC fuel available, with Sorbent Injection and scrubber; natural gas and low-sulfur fuel oil (15 ppmvd sulfur or less), as auxiliary fuel	
PM10	0.005 gr/dscf corrected to 12% CO <sub>2</sub> , baghouse, natural gas and low sulfur fuel oil as auxiliary fuel		
NOx	28 ppmvd (as NO <sub>2</sub> corrected to 3% O <sub>2</sub> ), ammonia injection (less than 30 ppmvd ammonia slip) and natural gas and fuel oil as auxiliary fuel)		
CO	natural gas and fuel oil as auxiliary fuel		

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.3.2\***

Last Update: 3/12/2012

**Fluidized Bubbling Bed Combustor (biomass-fired) \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.1\***

Last Update: 11/7/2016

**Waste Gas Flare - 15.3 MMBtu/hr, Serving a Tank Vapor Control System  
\*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.2\***

Last Update: 11/7/2016

**Waste Gas Flare - Incinerating Produced Gas \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.3\***

Last Update: 1/12/2021

**Landfill Gas Vapor Collection System**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Use of an enclosed ultra-low NOx flare with a control efficiency of $\geq 98\%$ or a controlled VOC emissions concentration of $\leq 20$ ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub> (as hexane, equivalent to 0.038 lb-VOC/MMBtu) and a NOx emissions rate of $\leq 0.025$ lb-NOx/MMBtu		

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.4\***

Last Update: 11/7/2016

**Digester Gas-Fired Flare \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.5\***

Last Update: 11/7/2016

**Oilfield Waste Gas Incinerator \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.6\***

Last Update: 11/7/2016

**Biogas-Fired Flare: = or > 10.9 MMBtu/hr, Limited Use \* RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.7\***

Last Update: 11/7/2016

**Waste Gas Flare - Oilfield Well Drilling and Testing Operation, < 50 MMscf/day  
\*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.4.8\***

Last Update: 11/7/2016

**Refinery Flare \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.1\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Fiberglass Production Furnace and Manufacturing Line, Natural Gas-Fired  
\*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.2\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Flat Glass Production Float Furnace \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.3\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Existing flat glass furnace with a 3R system and a backup thermal De-NOx system \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.4\***

Last Update: 5/18/2020

**Metal Melting Crucible/Furnace \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.5\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Glass Bottle Label Curing Lehr - < 10 MMBtu/hr, Natural Gas Fired \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.6\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Metal Heat Treatment Oven \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.7\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Glass Furnace Forehearth \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.8\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Container Glass Production - Container Glass Distributor \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.9\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Container Glass Melting Furnace \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.10\***

Last Update: 10/9/2018

**Container Glass Annealing Lehr**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Utilize PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG as backup fuel		Electric Annealing Lehr
SOx	Utilize PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG as backup fuel		Electric Annealing Lehr
PM10	Utilize PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG as backup fuel		Electric Annealing Lehr
NOx	Utilize burner system with 60 ppmvd NOx @ 3% O2 or 0.073 lb-NOx/MMBtu fired on PUC quality natural gas, and LPG as backup fuel		Electric Annealing Lehr
CO	Utilize burner system with 20 ppmv CO @ 3% O2 or 0.015 lb-CO/MMBtu fired on PUC quality natural gas, and LPG as backup fuel		Electric Annealing Lehr

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.11\***

Last Update: 5/21/2020

**Container Glass Production - Mold Swabbing Operation**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
PM10	Using best management practices and the judicious use of mold swabbing material (< or = 0.211 lb of material per ton of glass produced) with PM10 emissions of 0.19 lb/ton of glass formed		

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.12\***

Last Update: 7/7/2020

**Secondary Aluminum Melting: Sweat Furnace, Holding Furnace and Reverb Furnace**

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Sweat Furnaces: Afterburner (≥0.3 sec retention time at ≥1,400°F) or secondary combustion chamber  Holding and Reverb Furnaces (non-sweating): None		
SOx	Use natural gas fuel		
PM10	Sweat Furnaces: Use of natural gas fuel, afterburner with 1400°F chamber temperature, and a baghouse with fabric filters  Holding and Reverb Furnaces (non-sweating): Use of natural gas fuel and a baghouse with fabric filters		
Nox	Sweat Furnaces: 50 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (Use of Low-NOx Burners)  Holding Furnaces: 40 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (Use of Low-NOx Burners)  Reverb Furnaces (non-sweating): 53 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (Use of Low-NOx Burners)	Sweat, Holding, and Reverb Furnaces: 1) 6.0 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (Use of Low-NOx Burners and Selective Catalytic Reduction)  2) 12.0 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (Use of Low-NOx Burners and Regenerative Selective Catalytic Reduction)  3) 30 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (Use of Low-NOx Burners and Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction)	Use of Electric Furnaces
CO	Use natural gas fuel	1) 5 ppmvd @ 3% O2, Oxidation catalyst or equivalent control;  2) 50 ppmvd @ 3% O2	Use of Electric Furnaces

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.5.13\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Aluminum Diecasting Furnace \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.1\***

Last Update: 4/14/2020

**Vegetable Dry Roasting Operation**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
NOX	60 ppmv @ 3% O2 (equivalent to 6.5 ppmv @ 19% O2 or 0.073 lb- NOX/MMBtu)	9 ppmv @ 3% O2 (equivalent to 1.0 ppmv @ 19% O2 or 0.011 lb-NOX /MMBtu) or less with Selective Catalytic Reduction	

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.2\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Oven - Tortilla, <= 5 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.3\***

Last Update: 2/21/2020

**Snack Chip Fryer with Indirect-Fired Heat Transfer System**

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	<p>COMBUSTION EMISSIONS: Use PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG/Propane as backup fuel</p> <p>FRYING PROCESS EMISSIONS: None</p>	<p>FRYING PROCESS EMISSIONS: 1) 85% control (combined VOC and PM control by thermal oxidizer, or equal); 2) 80% control (combined VOC and PM control by carbon adsorber, or equal)</p>	
SOx	Use PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG/Propane as backup fuel		
PM10	<p>COMBUSTION EMISSIONS: Use PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG/Propane as backup fuel</p> <p>FRYING PROCESS EMISSIONS: 75% control (oil mist eliminator or equal)</p>	<p>FRYING PROCESS EMISSIONS: 1) 85% control (combined VOC and PM control by thermal oxidizer, or equal); 2) 80% control (combined VOC and PM control by carbon adsorber, or equal)</p>	
NOx	<p>9 ppmvd @ 3% O2 for units greater than 5 MMBtu/hr to less than or equal to 20 MMBtu/hr</p> <p>7 ppmvd @ 3% O2 for units greater than 20 MMBtu/hr</p>		
CO	100 ppmvd @ 3% O2		

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San Joaquin Valley  
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**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.4\***

Last Update: 6/21/2023

**Snack Chip Oven**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Use of PUC quality natural gas		
SOx	Use of PUC quality natural gas		
PM10	Use of PUC quality natural gas		
NOx	30 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.036 lb/MMBtu) with use of low-NOx burner system and using natural gas as primary fuel, or equivalent controls	Low temperature selective catalytic reduction (SCR) to achieve 2.5 ppmvd NOx @ 3% O2 (0.003 lb/MMBtu) and use of PUC quality natural gas fuel, or equivalent controls	
CO	400 ppmvd @ 3% O2 and use of PUC quality natural gas		

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**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.5\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Cornnut (tm) cooker \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.6\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Peanut Roasting Operation \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**



San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.7\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Pistachio Roasting Operation \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.8\***

Last Update: 11/1/2022

**Pistachio Nut Column Dryer (including Silo Heaters and Sample Dryers rated < 5 MMBtu/hr)**

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	1) Natural gas, or 2) LPG for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source		
SOx	1) PUC-quality natural gas, or 2) LPG for operations with no access to a PUC-quality natural gas fuel source		
PM10	1) Natural gas, or 2) LPG for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source		
NOx	1) Low NOX burner and natural gas @ 0.0832 lb-NOX/MMBtu, or 2) Low NOX burner and LPG @ 0.1248 lb-NOX/MMBtu for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source	Low NOx burner and natural gas @ 0.024 lb-NOx/MMBtu	

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.9\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Dryer - Almond Processing, < 10 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.10\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Oven - Wheat Drying, < or = 10 MMBtu/hour \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.11\***

Last Update: 5/9/2019

**Direct-Fired Dairy Products Spray Dryer**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Use of PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG as backup fuel		
SOx	Use of PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG as backup fuel		
PM10	Use of a baghouse/dust collector and PUC quality natural gas fuel with LPG as backup fuel		
NOx	Use of a 2.2 ppmv NOx @ 19% O2 (equivalent to 20 ppmv NOx @ 3% O2 or 0.0243 lb-NOx/MMBtu) low NOx burner (or equivalent) fired on PUC quality natural gas with LPG as backup fuel	Use of a 1.0 ppmv NOx @ 19% O2 (equivalent to 9 ppmv NOx @ 3% O2 or 0.0109 lb-NOx/MMBtu) ultra low NOx burner (or equivalent) fired on PUC quality natural gas with LPG as backup fuel	
CO	Use of a 42 ppmv CO @ 19% O2 (equivalent to 387 ppmv CO @ 3% O2 or 0.286 lb-CO/MMBtu) burner (or lower) fired on PUC quality natural gas with LPG as backup fuel		

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.12\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Dryer - Whey, Filtermat, < 50 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.13\***

Last Update: 11/17/2020

**Dehydrator - Vegetable, Continuous Process \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.14\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Dehydrator Tunnel - Fruit, Natural Gas Fired \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**



San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.15\***

Last Update: 5/9/2019

**Dryer - Milk Spray, < 20 MMBtu/hr \*\*RESCINDED - see Guideline 1.6.11\*\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.16\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Dryer - Seed Processing, < 20 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.17\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Food Preparation Oven, <800 degrees Fahrenheit, = or < 3.7 MMBtu/hr  
\*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.18\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Chicken Fryer - Natural Gas-Fired, Continuous Process, = or < 7 tons/hr  
\*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.19\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Meat Smokehouse - Natural Gas-Fired, < or = 2 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.20\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Feather Meal Processing Rotary Dryer - Natural Gas Fired, High Ammonia  
Environment \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.21\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Flake Cereal Dryer - < 20 MMBtu/hr, Conveyor-fed \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.22\***

Last Update: 7/1/2020

**Wood Drying Kiln**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Natural gas (good operating practice and maintenance)	1) 98% or greater capture and control (thermal oxidizer, catalytic oxidizer or equivalent)  2) 95% or greater capture and control (carbon adsorption, provided the contaminated air stream does not contain any ingredient that could combust as a result of adsorption to carbon or equivalent)	
SOx	Natural gas (good operating practice and maintenance)		
PM10	Natural gas (good operating practice and maintenance)		
Nox	Natural gas (good operating practice and maintenance)	1) ≤ 10 ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub> (equivalent to 0.012 lb/MMBtu or less)  2) ≤ 15 ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub> (equivalent to 0.018 lb/MMBtu or less)	
CO	Natural gas (good operating practice and maintenance)	≤ 25 ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub>	

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**



San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.23\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Pistachio, Almond, and Walnut Dryers (<10 MMBtu/hr and <2,160 hr/yr)  
\*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.24\***

Last Update: 12/30/2020

**Commercial Bakery Oven**

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Overall 98% capture and control efficiency with the use of thermal/catalytic incineration (or equivalent) with NOx emissions ≤ 60 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.073 lb-NOx/MMBtu) for thermal/catalytic incinerator units rated equal to or greater than 0.325 MMBtu/hr, and CO emissions of 800 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (or less) for thermal/catalytic incinerator units		
SOx	Use PUC quality natural gas fuel		
PM10	Use PUC quality natural gas fuel		
Nox	30 ppmvd @ 3% O2 equivalent to 0.036 lb/MMBtu and use of PUC quality natural gas fuel	Use of low Temperature – Selective Catalytic Reduction	Electric Oven
CO	800 ppmvd @ 3% O2 and use of PUC quality natural gas fuel		

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.25\***

Last Update: 12/29/2021

**Blood Drying Operation**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	95% Overall Capture and Control Efficiency (Incineration at 1,600 °F for not less than 0.5 seconds, or equal)		
PM10	0.579 lb-PM10/ton of dried blood		
NH3	0.6 lb-NH3/ton of dried blood (Venturi Scrubber vented to Packed Bed Scrubber, thermal oxidizer, or equal)	Wet scrubber for NH3 removal prior to thermal oxidizer (only if thermal oxidizer is used and the oxidation of NH3 results in more than 2.0 lb/day of NOx emissions)	
H2S		Wet scrubber for H2S removal prior to thermal oxidizer (only if thermal oxidizer is used and the oxidation of H2S results in more than 2.0 lb/day of SOx emissions)	

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.26\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Rotary Kiln Dryer for Poultry Litter\* Processing \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.28\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Direct-Fired Conveyorized Hotdog Cooking Oven \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.29\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Indirect-fired Impingement Meatball Cooking Oven \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.6.30\***

Last Update: 3/24/2022

**Heat-Sterilizing Kiln for Wood, Gaseous Fuel Fired**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Use of natural gas-fired kiln, or LPG-fired kiln (for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source)		
SOx	Use of natural gas-fired kiln, or LPG-fired kiln (for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source)		
PM10	Use of natural gas-fired kiln, or LPG-fired kiln (for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source)		
NOx	Use of natural gas-fired kiln, or LPG-fired kiln (for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source)	1) Ultra-low NOx burner rated at $\leq 10$ ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub> using natural gas or LPG  2) Low NOx burner rated at $\leq 30$ ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub> using natural gas, or $\leq 40$ ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub> using LPG (for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source)	
CO	Use of natural gas-fired kiln, or LPG-fired kiln (for operations with no access to a natural gas fuel source)	Burner rated at $\leq 25$ ppmvd @ 3% O <sub>2</sub>	

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.7.1\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Oven - Polyethylene Curing, = or < 20 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**



San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.7.2\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Oven - Plastisol curing/fusing, = or < 2.5 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.7.3\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Oven - Parts Cleaning, Burnoff or Burnout \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.8.1\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Refinery Heater, fired on refinery fuel gas and/or natural gas (< or = 50 MM  
Btu/hr) ~~\*\*RESCINDED\*\*~~**

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.8.2\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Refinery Heater, fired on refinery fuel gas and/or natural gas ( > 50 MM Btu/hr)  
\*\*RESCINDED\*\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.8.3\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Gas Dehydration - Glycol Reboiler ~~\*\*RESCINDED\*\*~~**

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.8.4\***

Last Update: 10/26/2009

**Heater Treater < 20 MMBtu/hr, Natural Gas Fired ~~\*\*RESCINDED\*\*~~**

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.8.5\***

Last Update: 3/29/2023

**Process heaters\*\* with heat input rate =< 20 MMBtu/hr**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
SOx	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
PM10	PUC quality natural gas or propane with LPG backup		
NOx	9 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.011 lb/MMBtu)	5 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.0061 lb/MMBtu)	
CO	50 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (0.037 lb/MMBtu)		

\*\*This guideline is applicable to units fired solely on natural gas from a PUC regulated source or propane/LPG. This guideline is not applicable to Refinery Units, Oilfield Steam Generators, or Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.8.6\***

Last Update: 3/1/2024

**Natural Gas-Fired Process Heater (> 20 MMBtu/hr)**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
SOx	Use of PUC-Quality Natural Gas		
PM10	Use of PUC-Quality Natural Gas		
NOx	5 ppmvd @ 3% O2	2.5 ppmvd @ 3% O2	

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**



San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.8.7\***

Last Update: 3/1/2024

**Hydrogen Production - Steam Hydrocarbon Reformer: Process Heater**

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
SOx	Process heater firing on a fuel meeting the District Rule 4320 fuel sulfur requirement of 5 grains		1) Hydrogen production via electrolysis  2) Hydrogen production via partial oxidation process**, autothermal reforming or gasification
PM10	Process heater meeting a limit of 0.0039 lb/MMBtu		1) Hydrogen production via electrolysis  2) Hydrogen production via partial oxidation process**, autothermal reforming or gasification
NOx	Process heater meeting a limit of 2.7 ppmv @ 3% O2	Process Heater meeting 2.5 ppmv @ 3% O2	1) Hydrogen production via electrolysis  2) Hydrogen production via partial oxidation process**, autothermal reforming or gasification

\*\* Partial oxidation includes the Grannus Process™ (2023)

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.1\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Metal Parts Washer - Natural Gas-fired \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.2\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Sulfuric Acid Plant Start-up Heater - < 15 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.3\***

Last Update: 6/9/2022

**Crematory (Funeral Service and Crematories, Animal Crematory) - Gaseous Fuel  
Fired**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Natural Gas/LPG fuel and a secondary combustion chamber (afterburner) > 1,600 ° F		
SOx	Natural Gas/LPG fuel	Natural Gas/LPG fuel with a Dry Scrubber and a Baghouse	
PM10	Natural Gas/LPG fuel and a secondary combustion chamber (afterburner) > 1,600 ° F	Natural Gas/LPG fuel with a Baghouse	
NOx	Natural Gas/LPG fuel and 60 ppmv @ 3% O2 (0.073 lb/MMBtu) without charge		

BACT is the most stringent control technique for the emissions unit and class of source. Control techniques that are not achieved in practice or contained in a State Implementation Plan must be cost effective as well as feasible. Economic analysis to demonstrate cost effectiveness is required for all determinations that are not achieved in practice or contained in an EPA approved State Implementation Plan.

**\*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source**

San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.4\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Dryer - Natural Gas Fired, Solvent-Laden Towels, = or < 950 lb towels/day  
\*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.5\***

Last Update: 5/11/2022

**Gas Absorption Chiller - Natural Gas Fired, < 20 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.6\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Asphalt-Surface-Repair Heater, Propane Fired, < 20 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.7\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Auxiliary Burner System, Dryer, Natural Gas Fired,  
< 20 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.8\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Municipal-waste Incinerator - < 750 lb waste/hr feed rate \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.9\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Molded Paper Products Dryer - Natural Gas Fired,  
< 20 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.10\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Mineral Products Spray Dryer - Natural Gas Fired,  
< or = 20 MMBtu/hr \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.11\***

Last Update: 7/1/2020

**Commercial Laundry Dryer, Natural Gas-Fired - < 5.0 MMBtu/hr**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</b>	<b>Technologically Feasible</b>	<b>Alternate Basic Equipment</b>
VOC	Use of PUC quality natural gas fuel		
SOx	Use of PUC quality natural gas fuel		
PM10	Use of a lint collector with a control efficiency of $\geq 75\%$ or equivalent and PUC quality natural gas fuel	1) Use of a baghouse with a control efficiency of $\geq 99\%$ or equivalent and PUC quality natural gas fuel  2) Use of a venturi scrubber with a control efficiency of $\geq 90\%$ or equivalent and PUC quality natural gas fuel	
Nox	Use of 30 ppmvd NOx @ 3% O2 (equivalent to 0.0365 lb-NOx/MMBtu) low NOx burner (or equivalent) fired on PUC quality natural gas fuel	Use of 9.2 ppmvd @ 3% O2 (equivalent to 0.0111 lb-NOx/MMBtu) ultra-low NOx burner (or equivalent) fired on PUC quality natural gas fuel	
CO	Use of 114 ppmvd CO @ 3% O2 (equivalent to 0.084 lb-CO/MMBtu) burner (or lower) fired on PUC quality natural gas fuel	Use of 4.6 ppmvd CO @ 3% O2 (equivalent to 0.0034 lb-CO/MMBtu) burner fired on PUC quality natural gas fuel	

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.12\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Transportable Diesel-Fired Nitrogen Vaporizer \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.13\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Blood Meal Processing Ring Dryer Burner \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.14\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Natural Gas Fired Dryer with High Turndown Ratio \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.15\***

Last Update: 4/20/2020

**Jet Aircraft Fire Training Facility \*RESCINDED\***

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San Joaquin Valley  
Unified Air Pollution Control District

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 1.9.16\***

Last Update: 8/16/2023

**Power Oxidizer - VOC Incineration and Power Generation, < or = 35 MMBtu/hr  
\*RESCINDED\***

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