Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.1*

Last Update: 12/30/2020

Thermally Enhanced Oil Recovery - Steam Enhanced Crude Oil Production Wells

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Vapor control system and leak detection and repair program meeting the requirements of Rule 4401		Vapor control system with transfer of vapors to gas pipeline or re- injection to formation and leak detection and repair program meeting the requirements of Rule 4401
SOx		SOx scrubber with 95% sulfur removal or sulfur compounds reduced to no more than 1 gr S/100 dscf	Vapor control system with either transfer vapors to gas pipeline or re-injection to formation

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.2*

Last Update: 5/11/2022

Thermally Enhanced Oil Recovery - Small Producer, Cyclic Injected Steam Enhanced Oil Well Pilot Test, < or = 10 Cyclic Wells, < or = 180 days of Total Operation *RESCINDED*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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.3*

Last Update: 5/11/2022

Petroleum Production - Small Producers, Cyclic Wells, < or = 4 Cyclic Wells *RESCINDED*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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.6*

Last Update: 4/21/2020

Petroleum Production - Sand Removal Basin for Heavy Crude Oil *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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.7*

Last Update: 6/15/2020

Petroleum Production - Sludge Dewatering, Various Locations

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Sludge tanks, vapor piping and processing equipment (except roll-off bins handling dewatered sludge) maintained leak free (as defined in Rule 4623) and vented to a vapor collection and control system that is designed and operated to reduce the VOC in the vapor by 98 weight percent or to an VOC outlet concentration of less than 20 ppmv, dry basis as hexane at 3% O2. VOC control device shall be carbon adsorption (at least two carbon canister in series), thermal or catalytic oxidizer, smokeless flare or IC engine with three-way catalyst. Auxiliary fuel used in any control device shall be either natural gas or LPG fuel		
SOx	Reduction in H2S in collected vapors by a minimum of 95% or to no greater than 2.0 lb SOx/day through the use of treated carbon canisters, caustic scrubber or an equivalent control device.		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.8*

Last Update: 2/4/2021

Petroleum Production - Mobile Degassing Operation for Storage Tanks and Pipelines

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Tanks, vapor piping and processing equipment maintained leak free (as defined in Rule 4623) and vented to a vapor collection and control system that is designed and operated to reduce the VOC in the vapor by 98 weight percent or to an VOC outlet concentration of less than 20 ppmv, dry basis as hexane at 3% O2. VOC control device shall be carbon adsorption (at least two carbon canister in series), thermal or catalytic oxidizer, smokeless air assist flare or IC engine with three-way catalyst. Auxiliary fuel used in any control device shall be either natural gas or LPG.		
SOx	Reduction in collected vapors by a minimum of 95% or to no greater than 2.0 lb-SOx/day through the use of treated carbon canisters, caustic scrubber or an equivalent control device.		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.9*

Last Update: 2/4/2021

Petroleum Production - Mobile Degassing Operation for Storage Tank with low H2S content, using a Thermal Oxidizer as a control device **RESCINDED, refer to guideline 7.1.8**

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.10*

Last Update: 7/19/2018

Organic Liquid Loading Rack

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or	Technologically	Alternate Basic
	contained in the SIP	Feasible	Equipment
VOC	Bottom fill loading (submerged pipe fill loading) with dry break couplers, or equivalent, and VOC emissions from the vapor collection and control system less than or equal to 0.015 pounds per 1,000 gallons of organic liquid transferred		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.13*

Last Update: 2/4/2021

Petroleum Storage Tank and Pipeline De-Gassing - Mobile Operation **RESCINDED, refer to guideline 7.1.8**

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.14*

Last Update: 12/28/2021

Crude Oil Loading Rack, TVP ≥ 1.5 psia

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Use of dry-break couplers or equivalent with an average disconnect loss of no greater than 8 ml liquid per disconnect,		
	Inspection and maintenance program pursuant to District Rule 4624; and		
	Emissions controlled to less than 0.08 pounds per 1,000 gallons (for Rule 4624 Class 1 operations), or 95% by weight of the VOC displaced during organic liquid transfers of organic liquid transferred (for Rule 4624 Class 2 operations), use one of the below control methods, or equivalent:		
	A vapor collection and control system, or		
	Route the transferred liquid to a fixed roof container that meets the control requirements specified in Rule 4623 (Storage of Organic Liquids); or		
	Route the transferred liquid to a floating roof container that meets the control requirements specified in Rule 4623; or		
	Route the transferred liquid to a pressure vessel equipped with an APCO- approved vapor recovery system that meets the control requirements specified in Rule 4623 or		
	Closed VOC emission control system		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.1.15*

Last Update: 9/15/2021

Biodiesel/Glycerol Production Operation

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or	Technologically	Alternate Basic
	contained in the SIP	Feasible	Equipment
VOC	100% capture (feedstock drying tanks, reactor vessels, acid treatment tanks, neutralization tanks, fatty acid tanks, and surge tanks all fully enclosed and vented to control device) and 99.5% VOC control by weight		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.1*

Last Update: 4/21/2020

Petroleum/Gas Processing - Induced Draft Evaporative Cooling Tower, 18,000 gpm *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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.2*

Last Update: 7/22/2020

Petroleum Refining - Valves & Connectors

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or	Technologically	Alternate Basic
	contained in the SIP	Feasible	Equipment
VOC	Leak defined as a dripping rate of more than three (3) drops per minute of liquid containing VOC or as a reading of methane, in excess of 100 ppmv above background when measured per EPA Method 21, for all components, and an Inspection and Maintenance Program pursuant to District Rule 4455		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.3*

Last Update: 7/22/2020

Petroleum Refining - Pump and Compressor Seals

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or	Technologically	Alternate Basic
	contained in the SIP	Feasible	Equipment
VOC	Leak defined as a dripping rate of more than three (3) drops per minute of liquid containing VOC or as a reading of methane, in excess of 500 ppmv above background when measured per EPA Method 21, for all components, and an Inspection and Maintenance Program pursuant to District Rule 4455		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.4*

Last Update: 5/11/2020

Petroleum Refineries and Chemical Plants - Swivel Joints Handling Volatile Organic Compounds, > 20,000 gallons/day Throughput *RESCINDED, refer to guideline 7.1.10*

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.5*

Last Update: 12/30/2020

Petroleum Refineries and Chemical Plants - Diesel Fuel Processing, Sulfur Recovery Plant

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or	Technologically	Alternate Basic
	contained in the SIP	Feasible	Equipment
SOx	Sulfur recovery unit with tail gas treating unit to treat gas to \leq 10 ppmv H2S (based on a three-hour, moving average) and a standby incinerator - except during startup and shutdown	Sulfur recovery unit with two tail gas treating units in parallel (one as standby) to treat gas to \leq 10 ppmv H2S (based on a three-hour, moving average) and a standby incinerator - except during startup and shutdown	

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.6*

Last Update: 12/30/2020

Petroleum Refineries and Chemical Plants - Diesel Fuel Processing, Sulfur Recovery Plant, = or > 20 tons Sulfur/day *RESCINDED, refer to guideline 7.2.5*

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.7*

Last Update: 8/24/2020

Natural Gas Processing Plant - Valves, Connectors, Flanges, Pressure Relief Device, Compressor Seals, and Pump Seals

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP	Technologically Feasible	Alternate Basic Equipment
VOC	Inspection and maintenance program pursuant to District Rule 4409, with the following leak repair thresholds:		
	Leak defined as a dripping rate of more than three (3) drops per minute of liquid containing VOC,		
	and		
	A reading of methane in excess of 100 ppmv above background when measured per EPA Method 21 for valves, flanges, compressor seals and pressure relief devices,		
	and		
	A reading of methane in excess of 500 ppmv above background when measured per EPA Method 21 for pump seals.		

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.2.8*

Last Update: 4/21/2020

Catalyst Regeneration - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit *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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.3.1*

Last Update: 8/16/2023

Petroleum and Petrochemical Production - Fixed Roof Organic *RESCINDED* Liquid Storage or Processing Tank, < 5,000 bbl Tank capacity

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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.3.2*

Last Update: 8/16/2023

Petroleum and Petrochemical Production - Fixed Roof Organic Liquid Storage or Processing Tank, = or > 5,000 bbl Tank capacity *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.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 7.3.3*

Last Update: 9/1/2021

Floating Roof Organic Liquid Storage or Processing Tank

Pollutant	Achieved in Practice or	Technologically	Alternate Basic
	contained in the SIP	Feasible	Equipment
VOC	Internal Floating Roof Tank meeting requirements of District Rule 4623 or External Domed Floating Roof Tank meeting requirements of District Rule 4623		

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.