Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.1.1*

Aggregate Crushing, Screening & Storage Operation **RESCINDED - see Guideline 6.1.2**

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*
Sand, Gravel, Aggregate, Recycled Asphalt & Recycled Concrete: Processing, Crushing, Screening and Storage Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>1) CRUSHING: Water sprays allowing visible emissions no greater than 12% opacity as measured using EPA Method 9 (Visible Opacity)</td>
<td>1) CRUSHING: Charged fog spray or water spray with chemical additives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) SCREENING: Water sprays allowing visible emissions no greater than 7% opacity as measured using EPA Method 9 (Visible Opacity)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2) STORAGE (PILES): Water spray with chemical suppressant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) CONVEYORS/TRANSFER POINT: Water sprays allowing visible emissions no greater than 7% opacity as measured using EPA Method 9 (Visible Opacity)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) STORAGE (PILES): Water sprays allowing visible emissions no greater than 20% opacity as measured using EPA Method 9 (Visible Opacity)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 6.1.3*

Last Update: 4/21/2020

Sand Dryer - Fluidized Bed *RESCINDED*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 6.1.4*
Last Update: 7/31/2018

Asphalt & Concrete Recycling - Crushing and Screening Operations
**RESCINDED - see Guideline 6.1.2**

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
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*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source*
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.1.6*

Bulk Storage and Handling - Non-White Commodities* *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 6.2.1*

Last Update: 3/10/2008

Portland Concrete - Batch Plant, < 700 cubic yards/day **RESCINDED 3/10/08: see 6.2.2**

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
## Concrete Batch Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>1) SAND/AGGREGATE STORAGE:</td>
<td>1) SAND/AGGREGATE STORAGE: Enclosed storage (building, silo, or equivalent) vented to a control device with 99% control efficiency (baghouse or equivalent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outdoor storage piles adequately wetted a) to prevent visible emissions &gt; 5% opacity, or b) with minimum moisture content of 2% for aggregate and 4% for sand</td>
<td>2) CENTRAL MIXER LOADING: &lt; 5 cubic yard batch capacity: enclosed mixer vented to a control device with 99% control efficiency (baghouse or equivalent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) SAND/AGGREGATE HANDLING (ALL TRANSFER POINTS): Water sprays on all transfer points to prevent visible emissions &gt; 5% opacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) SAND/AGGREGATE WEIGH BATCHER: Material adequately wetted to prevent visible emissions &gt; 5% opacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) STORAGE SILOS for CEMENT, FLYASH and OTHER SUPPLEMENTS: Enclosed silo vented to a control device with 99% efficiency (baghouse, bin vent or equivalent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) CEMENT/FLYASH/SUPPLEMENTS WEIGH BATCHER: Enclosed weigh batcher vented to a control device with 99% efficiency (baghouse or equivalent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) TRANSIT-MIXED TRUCK LOADING: Loading operation enclosed by a flexible shroud which seals to the truck and is vented to a control device with 99% efficiency (baghouse or equivalent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7) CENTRAL MIXER LOADING: a) &lt; 5 yd³ batch capacity: enclosed mixer with water sprays, b) &gt; or = 5 yd³ batch capacity: enclosed mixer vented to a control device with 99% efficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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*
Portland cement bagging machine - Dry Mix, (= or >) 1292 tons/day of cement or (= or >) 1292 tons/day of concrete or (= or >) 1292 tons/day of cement plus concrete *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 6.2.4*
Last Update: 4/30/2020

Portland Concrete Products Manufacturing - Tumbler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Cartridge or fabric filter dust collector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.2.5*

Last Update: 9/12/2022

Portland Concrete Products Processing – Roof Tile *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 6.2.6*

Last Update: 8/16/2023

Portland Concrete Batch Plant - Auger Mixing System, = or < 360 cy/day
*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 6.2.7*
Last Update: 12/30/2020

Concrete Roofing Tile Mold Releasing Oil Application Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>Use of mold releasing oils with a vapor pressure less than 2 mm Hg at 20 °C</td>
<td>1) VOC capture and control with incineration (98% overall control efficiency)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 6.3.1*
Last Update: 8/23/2018

Asphaltic Concrete - Mix Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>Enclosed hot mix silos and loadout operation vented to rotary dryer burner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOx</td>
<td>Natural gas or LPG as primary fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Rotary drum vented to fabric collector or Venturi scrubber with centrifugal separator; enclosed conveyors, hot mix storage silos, two sided truck loadout; all vented to dryer or electrostatic precipitator or filter; and natural gas or LPG as a primary fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOx</td>
<td>3.5 ppmv @ 19% O2 using Low-NOx burner and either natural gas or LPG as primary fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>42 ppmv @ 19% O2 using and either natural gas or LPG as primary fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 6.3.2*
Last Update:  4/21/2020

Asphalt Treating 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.

*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.3.3*

Last Update: 8/23/2018

Asphaltic Concrete Plant - Batch Mix **RESCINDED - see Guideline 6.3.1**

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
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.3.4*

Asphalt Shingle Mfg. - Dry Material Receiving, Storage, and Processing Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Use of a baghouse/dust collector serving silos, enclosed conveyors, and process equipment with visible emissions not to exceed 1% opacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.3.5*

Asphalt Roofing Shingle Mfg. - Process Heater, = or > 8 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 6.3.6*
Last Update: 4/21/2020

Asphalt Roofing Product Mfg. - Coating Operation, >
100 tons/day *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
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.3.7*

Last Update: 4/21/2020

Asphalt-Based Roofing Products - Mixer *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
**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.4.1**

Transportable Screening Operation - Green Waste, Wood Waste, and Compost Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Use of a water sprinkler system or maintaining adequate moisture content of the process materials to prevent visible emissions in excess of 5% opacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 6.4.2*

Last Update: 3/10/2020

Tub Grinder - Transportable, Wood Waste Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Use of a water sprinkler system or maintaining adequate moisture content of the process materials to prevent visible emissions in excess of 5% opacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
**Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.4.3**

**San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District**

**Green Waste, Wood Waste, and Composted Material - Transfer & Screening**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Process materials with moisture content &gt;= 25% and &lt;= 30%; visible emissions not to exceed 5% opacity</td>
<td>1) Baghouse serving screen and enclosed conveyors</td>
<td>2) Baghouse serving screen and process materials with moisture content &gt;= 25% and &lt;= 30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 6.4.4*
Last Update: 5/18/2020

Composted Materials - Potting Soil Mixing and Bagging 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
## Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.4.5*

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

### Biomass – Fuel Receiving, Handling, and Storage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>BIOMASS FUEL STACKING AND OPEN STORAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Dust suppression to limit visible emissions from unloading/stacking operations and open storage areas to prevent visible emissions in excess of 5% opacity for any 3 minutes in any one hour period.
- BIOMASS FUEL PROCESSING, INCLUDING: RECEIVING, SCREENING, GRINDING, FINES REMOVAL, AND CONVEYING AND HANDLING
- Receiving bin, screens, grinder, fines removal and augers, elevators, and conveyors all enclosed and vented to fabric filter baghouse

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*This is a Summary Page for this Class of Source*
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.4.6*

Composted Materials - Hydromulch Dryer *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
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guideline 6.4.7*

Co-Composting with Green and Food Materials and Biosolids *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*
Manure Composting (< 20,000 wet-tons/year) *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
Co-Composting Operation with Green and Food Materials and Manure: < 20,000 ton/year throughput *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 6.4.10*
Last Update: 9/17/2015

*RESERVED* for future Organic Materials (Green, Wood, and Food Materials)
Composting

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 6.4.11*
Last Update: 3/29/2023

Co-Composting with Organic Material, Biosolids, Poultry Litter or Animal Manure >= 60,000 ton/yr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>80% overall capture and control efficiency for both active and curing composting phases (positively aerated piles with Gore Covers, or equivalent)</td>
<td>1.99% overall capture and control efficiency for both active and curing composting phases (composting in enclosure vented to a scrubber, or equivalent)</td>
<td>2.95% overall capture and control efficiency for both active and curing composting phases (composting in enclosure vented to an activated carbon system, or equivalent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH3</td>
<td>80% overall capture and control efficiency for both active and curing composting phases (positively aerated piles with Gore Covers, or equivalent)</td>
<td>1.99% overall capture and control efficiency for both active and curing composting phases (composting in enclosure vented to a scrubber, or equivalent)</td>
<td>2.95% overall capture and control efficiency for both active and curing composting phases (composting in enclosure vented to an activated carbon system, or equivalent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Biosolids Storage (Not Intended for Composting) *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*
## Composting Feedstock Receiving, Mixing, and Stockpiles (Non-biosolids)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>&gt;=100,000 tons/year: process green waste, animal manure, and poultry litter within 3 days of receipt and process food waste within 48 hours of receipt by: 1) removing the feedstock from the facility, or 2) starting the active phase of composting, or 3) covering the feedstock material with a waterproof cover that has at least six feet of overlap of adjacent sheets and is securely anchored, or implementing an APCO approved alternative mitigation measure. (10% control efficiency);</td>
<td>1. Organic feedstock materials received, mixed, and stockpiled in an enclosed building vented to a scrubber. (99% combined capture and control efficiency)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;100,000 tons/year: process green waste, animal manure, and poultry litter within 7 days of receipt and process food waste within 48 hours of receipt by: 1) removing the feedstock from the facility, or 2) starting the active phase of composting, or 3) covering the feedstock material with a waterproof cover that has at least six feet of overlap of adjacent sheets and is securely anchored, or implementing an APCO approved alternative mitigation measure. (10% control efficiency)</td>
<td>2. Organic feedstock materials received, mixed, and stockpiled in an enclosed building vented to a carbon adsorption system. (95% combined capture and control efficiency)</td>
<td>3. Organic feedstock materials received, mixed, and stockpiled in an enclosed building vented to a biofilter. (80% combined capture and control efficiency)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NH3

>=100,000 tons/year:
process green waste, animal manure, and poultry litter within 3 days of receipt and process food waste within 48 hours of receipt by: 1) removing the feedstock from the facility, or 2) starting the active phase of composting, or 3) covering the feedstock material with a waterproof cover that has at least six feet of overlap of adjacent sheets and is securely anchored, or implementing an APCO approved alternative mitigation measure. (10% control efficiency);

<100,000 tons/year:
process green waste, animal manure, and poultry litter within 7 days of receipt and process food waste within 48 hours of receipt by: 1) removing the feedstock from the facility, or 2) starting the active phase of composting, or 3) covering the feedstock material with a waterproof cover that has at least six feet of overlap of adjacent sheets and is securely anchored, or implementing an APCO approved alternative mitigation measure. (10% control efficiency)

1. Organic feedstock materials received, mixed, and stockpiled in an enclosed building vented to a scrubber. (99% combined capture and control efficiency)

2. Organic feedstock materials received, mixed, and stockpiled in an enclosed building vented to a carbon adsorption system. (95% combined capture and control efficiency)

3. Organic feedstock materials received, mixed, and stockpiled in an enclosed building vented to a biofilter. (80% combined capture and control efficiency)

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 6.5.1*
Last Update: 4/30/2020

Synthetic Stone Products Manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Achieved in Practice or contained in the SIP</th>
<th>Technologically Feasible</th>
<th>Alternate Basic Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Capture and Control with a Baghouse or Equivalent Control Device</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Soda Ash Loading into Cargo Ships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>Use of an engineered telescopic spout consisting of inner and outer sleeve with a neoprene (or other similar durable material) skirt vented to a dust collection system. During loading, the telescopic spout shall be operated in a manner that maintains minimum drop height of the material such that the loading process remains in compliance with permitted visible emission limit(s). (98% control)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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