Company Name: _____

Facility Name: _____

Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations - Chapter 6, Section 2(c)(v)

Best Available Control Technology Control Cost Analysis Worksheet

(Based on Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, EPA, OAQPS Control Cost Manual, Fourth Edition, EPA 450/3-90-006, January 1990, Section 2.3.2)

Reference No.	Site Rating (units)	Manufacturer	Model	Control Method	Controlled or Targeted Emission	Typical BACT (units)	Targeted Emission without Control (TPY)	Targeted Emission with Control (TPY)
Example	1500	Waukesha	L7042GSI	Catalitic/AFR	NOx	2 g/hp-hr	144.7	28.9

Reference No.	Interest Rate (i)	Control System Life (n)	Capital Recovery Factor (CRF)	Capital Investment (P)	Annual Maintenance Cost	Capital Recovery Cost (CRC)	Realized Economic Benefit
Example	0.1	10	0.163	$14,000	$4,000	$2,278	$0
0			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	
0			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	

"n" is the control system economic life, typically thought to be 10-20 years.
"i" is the considered the annual pretax marginal rate of return on private investment (i.e., what it may cost you to borrow the money).
"P" is the capital investment required to install the controls (i.e., equipment purchase cost, installation/retrofit cost, engineering, etc.).
Annual Maintenance Cost is the yearly costs to maintain the control effectiveness (i.e., cleaning, testing, etc).

CRC = CRF * P

CRC = Capital Recovery Cost (Annualized cost of control over the life of the control)
CRF = Capital recovery Factor
P = Capital Investment

CRF = i(1+i)n/(1+i)n-1

i = Annual Interest Rate
n = Economic life of the control

Total Annual Cost (TAC) = Annual Maintenance Cost + Capital Recovery Cost - Realized Economic Benefit

Cost to Control = TAC / (Targeted Emission Volume Without Control - Targeted Emission Volumn with Control)

Reference Number	TAC ($)	Cost to Control ($/Ton)
Example	$6,278	**$54**
0	#DIV/0!	**#DIV/0!**
0	#DIV/0!	**#DIV/0!**

Does the control have "Economic Reasonableness" and "Technical Practicability"? _____