

**TABLE 4.5-30**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF MODELED 24-HR PM-10 MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**FROM POTRERO POWER PLANT FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR<sup>a,b,c</sup>**

Range ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	1999 Baseline		1999 A-Max		2005 A-Max	
	Frequency		Frequency		Frequency	
	Days	Percent	Days	Percent	Days	Percent
0-0.5	88	24	0	0	79	22
0.5-1.0	270	74	47	13	34	9
1.0-1.5	6	2	315	86.5	220	60
1.5-2.0	0	0	2	0.5	31	9
>2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Max Value	1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		1.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		2.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	

<sup>a</sup> A full year of plant operations (from SERASYM<sup>TM</sup>) was input to locate maximum off-site 24-hour effect. The maximum ratio, which represents the worst case 24-hour methodology, was then applied to the full year of plant operations (by unit). The total of all units is shown in the table. ISC3 was used for the dispersion modeling.

<sup>b</sup> This table shows the maximum contribution of the plant to 24-hour PM-10 levels. Background PM-10 concentrations are not included in this table.

<sup>c</sup> For short-term exposure, the contribution from the plant would be significant if the maximum 24-hour average exceeds 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , or if the number of days exceeding 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  increases compared to the baseline.