Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

2330 SIOUX TRAIL NW • PRIOR LAKE, MINNESOTA 55372
TRIBAL OFFICE: 952•445-8900 • FAX: 952•445-8906

OFFICERS
Stanley R. Crooks
Chairman
Charlie Vig
Vice-Chairman
Keith B. Anderson
Secretary/Treasurer

JUL 31 2012

30 July 2012

Genevieve Damico, Chief, Air Permits Section
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd (AR-18J)
Chicago, IL 60604

RE: Synthetic Minor source Air Permit Application for Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Dear Ms. Damico:

Enclosed with this letter please find three copies of a permit application for generators located at the Dakotah Sport and Fitness Helath Club (DSFHC). The DSFHC is an enterprise of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (Community), a federally recognized Indian Tribe. All sources covered by this permit application lie on land held in trust by the United States for the Community. The Tribal government is the applicant for the permit.

This application is for a synthetic minor construction permit to allow the existing emergency generator to be operated in a load-shed environment. Submittal of the permit is a requirement of Administrative Consent Order EPA-5-11-113(a)-MN-02 effective on 13 March 2012.

The permit application was executed by Stanley R. Crooks, Chairman on 26 July 2012. If you or your staff have any questions regarding this application please contact me at 952-496-6158 or stan.ellison@shakopeedakota.org. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Stanley A. Ellison
Director of Land and Natural Resources

CC: George Czerniak, letter - no permit application
Jennifer Darrow, letter and permit application
Steven Kaiser, letter and permit application

Synthetic Minor Source Application at Dakota Sport and Fitness

Prepared for Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Mulloy Environmental Services

Synthetic Minor Source Application at Dakota Sport and Fitness

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Executive Summary

The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC) is applying for a synthetic minor permit under 40 CFR Part 49, Review of New Sources in Indian Country, to install equipment and execute agreements to allow Minnesota Valley Electric Cooperative (MVEC) to manage and operate two existing emergency diesel fired generators at the Dakota Sport and Fitness (DSF) as load shed or peak shaving generators (EU 213 and 214) and to continue to operate one generator as an emergency generator (EU 204).

The SMSC owns and operates the DSF located at 2100 Trail of Dreams Prior Lake, MN 55372. The SMSC is a federally recognized Indian tribe. The SMSC currently owns more than 3,300 acres of land in Prior Lake and Shakopee, Minnesota, in fee and U.S. trust title. The SMSC operates several successful enterprises, community organizations and a tribal government, including a fire department and a public works department.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria air pollutants (ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead). These standards limit the concentrations in the air of criteria air pollutants. To protect these limits, the CAA gives the EPA the authority to limit air emissions of these pollutants from large sources of air pollutants through an operating permit program.

Amended in 1990, the CAA authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to treat Indian tribes in the same manner as states. EPA's existing Indian policy recognizes that tribal governments are primarily responsible for carrying out environmental programs within their jurisdictions. Under this policy, however, the EPA retains responsibility for environmental protection until tribes are able to administer their own programs.

As a federally recognized Indian tribe, the SMSC, rather than the State of Minnesota, has jurisdiction over tribal trust lands, including the DSF. However, because the SMSC has not developed programs that allow it to attain or maintain National Ambient Air Quality Standards on tribal land, EPA retains responsibility for the CAA programs and has the authority to issue a Part 49 permit for activities covered by the CAA on SMSC lands.

The US EPA published final rules entitled the "Review of New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country" on June 10, 2011. These rules allow the EPA to issue synthetic minor permits to sources that are defined as major sources under New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration (NSR/PSD) rules, but are willing to accept emission or operating limits to keep below the NSR/PSD major source thresholds.

The SMSC originally constructed the DSF in 1994 and as part of that operation installed an emergency generator, Emission Unit (EU) 204. SMSC expanded the facility in 2007 and added two additional emergency generators (EU213 and EU 214).

The SMSC began working with EPA staff on a permit for the emergency and standby generators on tribal land in 2002 and submitted an application with minor source limits on 10 December 2008. EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 were included in the 2008 permit application. The SMSC submitted a construction

permit application for three generators located at another source, the Mystic Lake Casino Hotel (MLCH) (EU 116, 117 and 118) on 22 June 2011 and provided revisions to that application on 31 October 2011. To resolve a dispute over the installation of EU 116, 117 and 118, the EPA and the SMSC entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) on 27 February 2012. The ACO establishes a schedule for submission of permit applications for the generators at SMSC with the potential to emit greater than the major source thresholds for various criteria pollutants. Attachment A of the ACO requires a permit application for the generators identified as EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 by 31 July 2012.

This permit application responds to the ACO and seeks a permit for the existing generators at DSF. This application seeks to modify two of the existing generators (EU 213 and EU 214) to allow them to change operations from emergency status to load shed status. These changes will require a contract with the utility, MVEC, and installation of equipment to allow the utility to switch the generators to load shed status when required. This application proposes synthetic minor limits for these generators. Actual practice indicates that these generators can operate well below major source thresholds for all criteria pollutants. This application also includes EU 204, an existing emergency generator which will continue to operate in emergency only status.

As emergency generators the number of outages coupled with the weekly generator testing, which ranges from 20 minutes to an hour, limits emissions. Underground feeders service the DSF which limits the number of outages. MVEC data from 2005 to 2011 indicate that annual outages range from one to 8 and the annual duration for outages at SMSC range from 1 hour and 9 minutes to 10 hours and one minute. The average annual outage duration ranges from 34 minutes to one hour and 43 minutes. The total average outage duration during this period is slightly less than 1 hour.

MVEC Outages 2005-2011

Year	Total Outages	Total Duration (hr:mn:sec)	Average (hr:mn:sec)
2005	1	1:16:33	1:16:33
2006	3	4:48:32	1:36:11
2007	6	2:38:35	0:26:26
2008	4	6:53:56	1:43:29
2009	2	1:09:06	0:34:33
2010	8	4:47:20	0:35:55
2011	6	10:01:19	1:40:13

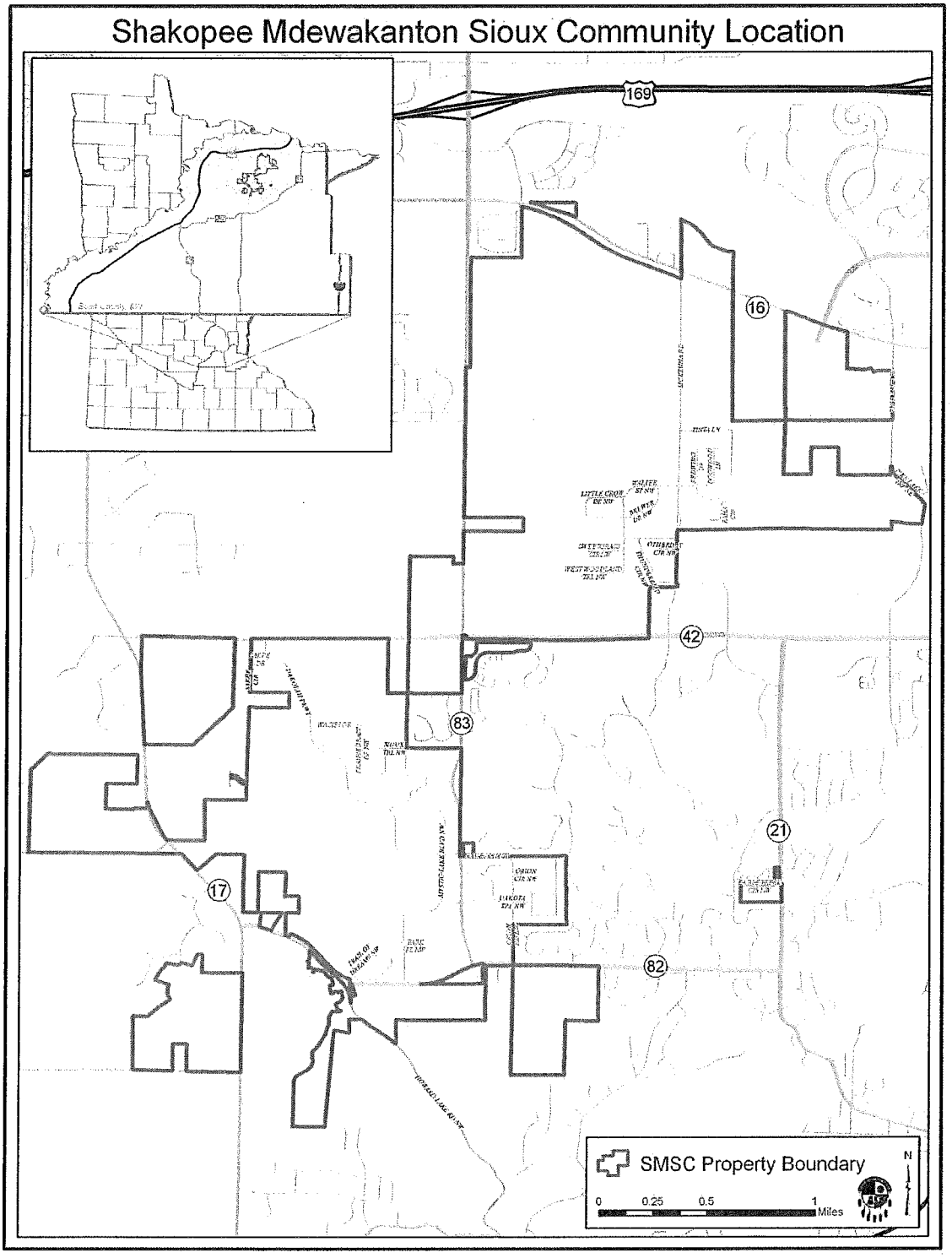
We estimate combined emergency and testing and maintenance hours for each generator at less than 100 hours per year. Combining the use for load shed with routine maintenance and the worst case emergency we estimate the potential to emit for the two generators proposed (EU 213 and EU 214) for load shed status based on a maximum of 700 annual hours of operation per generator. We estimate the total potential emissions for the generator remaining on emergency only status at 500 hours per year.

1. Application Narrative

1.1 Introduction

The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (the SMSC) owns and operates the Dakota Sport and Fitness (DSF) located at 2100 Trail of Dreams Prior Lake, MN 55372. The SMSC is a federally recognized Indian tribe. The SMSC operates several successful enterprises and community organizations and a tribal government, including a fire department and a public works department. The SMSC currently owns more than 3,300 acres of land in Prior Lake and Shakopee, Minnesota in fee or U.S. trust title. Tribal lands are located in Prior Lake and Shakopee, Minnesota. The following Diagram 1.1 shows the location of SMSC.

Diagram 1 SMSC Location



The SMSC is applying for a synthetic minor permit under 40 CFR Part 49, Review of New Sources in Indian Country, to allow installation of equipment and execution of contracts to allow Minnesota Valley Electric Coop (MVEC) to manage and operate two existing emergency diesel fired generators at Dakota Sport and Fitness (DSF) as load shed or peak shaving generators (EU 213 and EU 214) and to continue to operate EU 204 as an emergency generator. This application package includes an Application Narrative and Attachments. The application narrative expands on information required by 40 CFR Part 49. It provides information on the DSF generators, their location, operating rate and capacity. The application narrative discusses the emission factors used to calculate emissions from the diesel fuel powered generators. It also explains the methods used to calculate potential and actual criteria pollutant and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from these generators.

The application narrative also reviews requirements that may apply to the DSF generators and explains how these permit application forms address the requirements. The application narrative concludes with a summary of the EPA forms.

A Bibliography located at the end of the application narrative includes all sources referenced in the application narrative and attachments. A list of abbreviations and acronyms used in the application follows the Bibliography.

Appendices include EPA forms (Appendix A), a marked up copy of the Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, highlighting the parts that apply to the DSF generators (Appendix B), engine manufacturer specifications (Appendix C), emissions calculations (Appendix D), a marked up copy of 40 CFR Part 63 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, Subpart ZZZZ – NESHAP for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines showing which sections apply to the DSF generator (Appendix E), and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the fuel used by the generators (Appendix F).

1.2 Application Content

This application follows the permit application requirements for a synthetic minor permit application applied for under the Federal Implementation Plan for the Review of New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country. This implementation plan includes New Source Review Regulations concerning new and modified minor stationary sources and existing minor modifications at major sources throughout Indian Country. The Minor Source Rule is published at 40 CFR Part 49. This permit follows the permit application requirements for a synthetic minor permit defined at 40 CFR § 49.154 Permit Requirements.

1.3 Required Information

This application provides the Permit Application Requirement Information identified in 40 CFR § 49.154 (a) for synthetic minor permit applications in Indian Country. This application uses forms provided by the reviewing authority as indicated at 40 CFR § 49.154(a)(1)(i). Under 40 CFR § 49.154 the EPA is the reviewing authority for this permit application. The SMSC has used the standardized application forms and these are included in Appendix A. The SMSC has supplemented the Part 49 forms with Part 71 (operating permit) forms where appropriate.

This application provides information on the affected emission units as described in 40 CFR § 49.154(a)(1)(iii). This application covers the emission units identified in the ACO signed on 27 February 2012 that require a permit applications be submitted by 31 July 2012. These emission units are the generators at DSF identified as EU 204, EU 213, and EU 214. This application contains the required information identified in 40 CFR § 49.154 (a)(2) for Part 49 synthetic minor permit applications.

The emissions related information required by 40 CFR § 49.154(a)(2)(v) identifies nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and carbon monoxide (CO) as major air pollutants and also provides the emissions for all regulated pollutants (sulfur dioxide (SO_2), particulate matter under 10 microns (PM_{10}), particulate matter under 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$), ozone (regulated as volatile organic compounds – VOC), lead, greenhouse gases (GHGs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Manufacturer's specification sheets provide PM emissions data but do not provide data for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. This application assumes that PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ equal PM emission rates. The application narrative describes the methods used for calculating the emissions rates and the attachments to the application document the calculation methods and the derivation of emission factors used in the calculations.

Information on fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates and operating schedules are provided where appropriate on the application forms. Methods for deriving this information are discussed in the application narrative and calculations used are provided in the attachments to this application.

The permit application narrative describes required air pollution control equipment or practices and compliance monitoring devices or activities. These are reported, when required, on the permit application forms. The Attachment to Form NEW in Appendix A includes information on pollution control equipment used on the generator. The permit application narrative reviews other required information (including information related to stack height limitations developed pursuant to section 123 of the Act) and, where appropriate, this information is recorded on the permit application forms.

The application narrative cites and describes all applicable requirements and describes or references any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement. This information is recorded on the appropriate EPA forms.

The application narrative also provides other specific information that may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this part or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

In this application the SMSC has not proposed exemptions from otherwise applicable requirements.

The SMSC has entered information for a compliance plan for all of part 49 on the appropriate EPA forms. This compliance plan includes a description of the compliance status of SMSC with respect to all applicable requirements. On the application forms the SMSC provides a statement that the source will continue to comply with applicable requirements with which the SMSC is in compliance. The SMSC has also provided language in the EPA forms to ensure that the SMSC will meet any new requirements that become effective during the permit term on a timely basis. The SMSC believes that with this permit

application, the SMSC achieves compliance with any and all applicable CAA requirements for the DSF generators.

On the application forms the SMSC proposes a schedule for submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every 6 months for sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation.

The permit forms meet the requirements for compliance certification. A responsible official has certified compliance with all applicable requirements. The application forms, supported by discussion in the application narrative, describe the methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and test methods. The application forms provide a schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the permit term, to be submitted no less frequently than annually or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or by the permitting authority. The application narrative discusses the applicability of the enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the Act and this information is reported on the appropriate EPA forms.

Acid rain requirements do not apply to sources at the SMSC, thus the compliance plan does not have an acid rain portion. This application does not use the nationally-standardized forms for acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated under parts 72 through 78 of this chapter.

The permit application forms contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this part shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

1.4 Identifying Information

EPA form NEW provides general source information including type of operation, NAICS Code, SIC Code, physical address, source location and contact information. All EPA forms are included as Appendix A to this permit application.

1.5 Project Description

The SMSC is applying for a synthetic minor permit under 40 CFR Part 49, Review of New Sources in Indian Country, to install equipment and execute agreements to allow MVEC to manage and operate two existing emergency diesel fired generators (EU 213 and EU 214 at the DSF as load shed or peak shaving generators. This action will change the status of these emergency only generators to generators capable of peak shaving. SMSC will continue to operate one existing emergency generator as an emergency generator (EU 204). This application is also submitted to fulfill the requirements of an ACO signed on 27 February 2012.

1.6 Description of Source Processes and Products

The DSF offers a wide variety of sport and fitness opportunities. To ensure the safety and uninterrupted comfort of the DSF guests the SMSC has installed three diesel fired emergency generators. The SMSC

originally constructed the DSF in 1994 and as part of that operation installed an emergency generator (EU 204) which serves originally constructed portions of DSF. SMSC expanded DSF in 2007 and to serve the new areas added two additional emergency generators (EU 213 and 214).

These three generators are sized to take the full load of the DSF and to accommodate any potential surge loads in the system (such as electric motors coming online). Based on these considerations, the generators typically uses fuel most efficiently and produces the least engine wear when operating in a load range between 70% and 80%, which they are designed to do.

Manufacturers typically produce three classes of generators: continuous, prime or standby power. Continuous and prime power generators are designed to operate continuously for long periods of time. Continuous generators are designed to operate at a consistent load while prime generators are designed to operate at a variable load. Standby/emergency generators are designed to only operate during outages in the utility grid or during back up situations.

Standby systems are designed to operate continuously for less than 24 hours without a cool down period and typically less than 500 hours per year. Review of generator operation data and utility load shed data indicates that these generators typically operate at less than full capacity. Since its installation in 1994, EU 204 has averaged 60 hours of operation per year. Since their installation in 2007, EU 213 has averaged 75.43 hours per year and EU 214 has averaged 70.38.

The Attachments to Form NEW include a description of the source's processes and products, a process flow diagram, a list and description of all proposed emission units and air pollution-generating activities, information on the type and quantity of fuels used on a daily, annual and maximum hourly basis, a proposed operating schedule, and a description of all proposed emissions controls, control efficiencies, emission limits, and monitoring for each emission unit and air pollution generating activity. Form SYNMIN also includes criteria pollutant emissions data. Further information is provided in the Attachments to Form SYNMIN.

1.7 Identification of Emission Units

This permit application covers the generators at the DSF identified as EU 204, EU 213, and EU 214 and identified in the ACO as requiring a permit application to be submitted by 31 July 2012. Form NEW includes a table of the generators' locations and coordinates and the attachments to Form New include a table summarizing emission unit information. Figure 2, located at the end of the Application Narrative, shows the locations of EU 204, EU 213, and EU 214. The SMSC has included Part 71 EUD forms to summarize information regarding EU 204's, EU 213's, and EU 214's manufacturer, model number, and fuel use. Appendix C contains the Manufacturer's Specifications for EU 213 and EU 214.

1.8 Potential To Emit Calculations

Where available, the SMSC used manufacturer test data to calculate generator emissions. In other cases different databases were used to calculate emissions and at times data had to be converted to compatible units. Emissions factors provided by **AP 42, Fifth Edition, Volume I, Chapter 3: Stationary Internal Combustion Sources Section 3.4 Large Stationary Diesel and All Stationary Dual-Fuel Engines**

were used to calculate emissions for pollutants not covered by manufacturer specification sheets or NSPS IIII.

The SMSC has based potential to emit calculations on the generator design, the switching equipment that will be installed on the generators and representative data regarding anticipated peak management of the generators (EU 213 and EU 214). EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 were originally installed as emergency generators to support the DSF and its various entertainment operations. All three generators are currently configured as emergency generators and automatically come on when the feed from the utility grid fails. As emergency generators the number of outages coupled with the weekly to biweekly generator testing, which ranges from 20 minutes to an hour, limit emissions.

Multiple underground feeders service the DSF and limit the number of outages.

Seven feeders from MVEC service the SMSC. In 2009 single outages on the individual feeders ran from 0 minutes to 2.3 hours with a 10 minute average duration. After an outage a generator typically has a cool down period of around 20 minutes where it runs at idle. Assuming an annual average of six ten minute outages per generator, and a 20 minute cool down period for each outage, total run time for outages would average around 6 hours of emergency service per year. We estimate combined emergency and testing and maintenance hours for each generator at less than 100 hours per year.

This permit application will enable SMSC to continue to operate EU 204 as an emergency generator and will allow MVEC to operate EU 213 and EU 214 in load shed status. This involves installing equipment by MVEC to allow the utility to manage EU 213 and EU 214 during peak control periods. This equipment allows the utility to switch sections of DSF off utility power and onto EU 213 and EU 214 during periods of peak demand. The MVEC load shed agreement to be negotiated will limit the maximum peak control periods. SMSC anticipates that the agreement will either limit each generator to 400 hours in the winter and 200 hours in the summer for a total of 600 hours or limit the peak control periods for each generator to a total of 500 hours per year.

Based on the likely terms of any load shed contracts and the worst case emergency the SMSC estimates the potential to emit based on a maximum of 700 annual hours of operation. Although the 700 hours exceeds the manufacturer's recommended annual maximum by 40%, the short duration of the peak management events and their wide dispersal throughout the year provides ample time for generator maintenance and cool down. Likewise, a significant proportion of generator operation is below full load.

The SMSC estimates the potential maximum hours of operation for EU 204, the generator to continue on emergency only status, at 500 hours per year based on Seitz, John S., United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, *Calculating Potential to Emit (PTE) for Emergency Generators,* September 6, 1995.

On the enclosed forms (Form NEW, Form NEW Attachments, Form SYNMIN, Form SYNMIN Attachments, FORM EUD, Form EMISS and Form PTE) and in the enclosed emission calculations provided in Appendix D, the Post Change Potential Emissions and the Post Change Allowable Emissions are the same. As discussed in this subsection and in subsection 1.14 Existing Limitations on Source Operations we believe

that the engine design, the contractual agreement with MVEC, and the equipment to be installed by MVEC will limit emissions to the allowable emission levels requested by this permit.

1.9 New Source Performance Standards

The Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII) sets emission standards for engines manufactured after July 1, 2006. This applies to EU 213 and EU 214. For these generators the SMSC based emissions calculations on NSPS EPA certified emission rates provided by the engine manufacturer (manufacturer specifications provided in Appendix C). A highlighted copy of the applicable sections of NSPS IIII is in Appendix B.

1.10 Proposed Synthetic Minor Limits

Item 1 in the Attachment to Form SYNMIN includes information on the synthetic minor limits.

1.11 Actual Emissions

The attachments to Form NEW include information on actual emissions.

1.12 Fuel Use

EU 213 and EU 214 are equipped with a fuel meter and this will be used to demonstrate compliance. EU 204 is equipped with a runtime hour meter and SMSC will use this information to demonstrate compliance with permit conditions.

1.13 Air Pollution Control Equipment

Item 3 in the Attachment to Form SYNMIN describes existing air pollution control equipment.

1.14 Existing Limitations on Source Operations

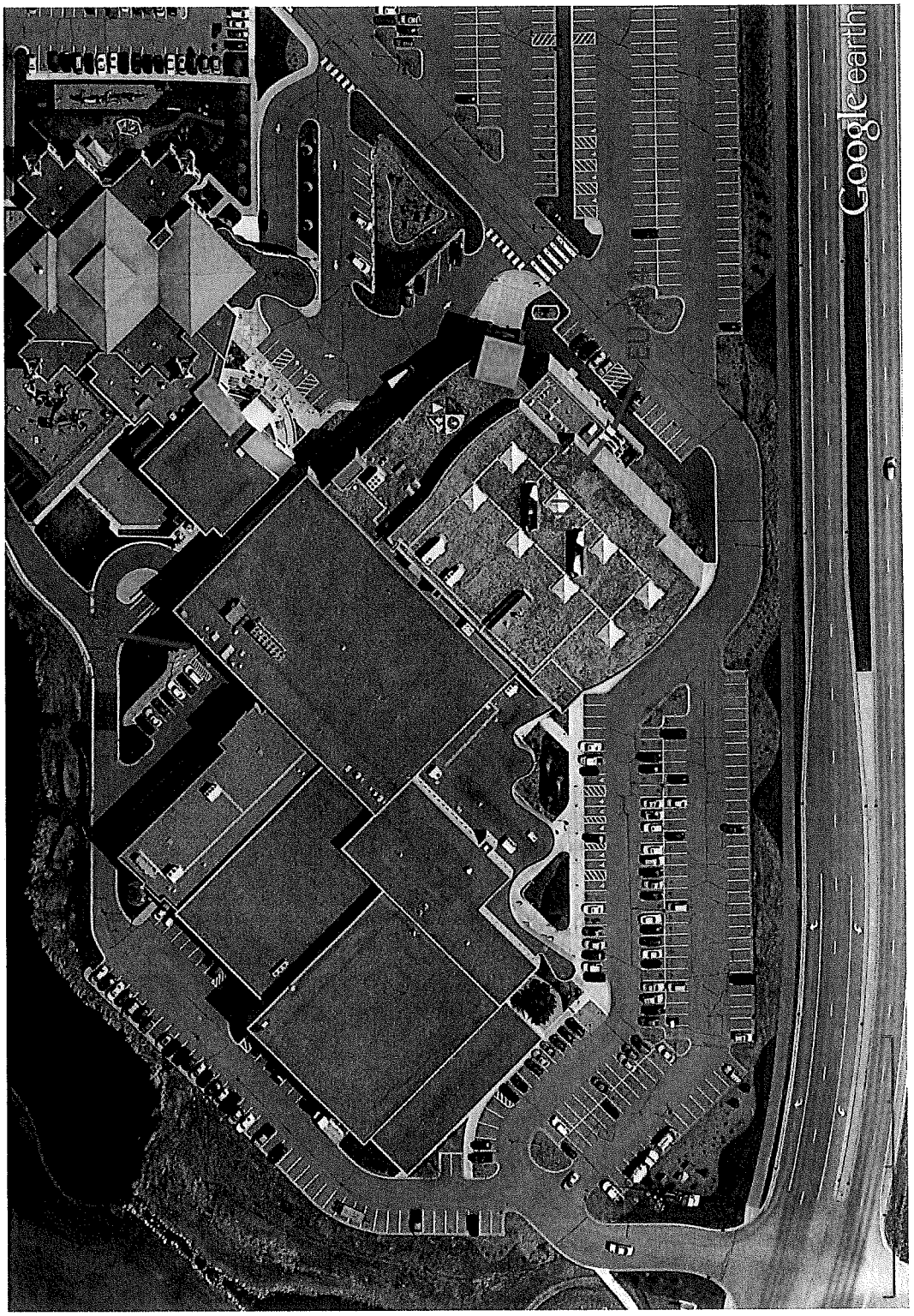
EU 204, EU 213, and EU 214 currently operate as emergency generators. To ensure their ability to function in emergencies, SMSC tests them weekly for 20 minutes to 1 hour. These tests include recording generator condition, functioning, performance, and fluid levels. Multiple underground feeders provide the DSF with reliable, consistent service. MVEC, the electric utility, estimates the annual outage time at 60 minutes. Outages typically last a few minutes to an hour in duration. After an outage, a generator will cool down at idle for approximately 20 minutes. Under these conditions, a worst case scenario would involve several short outages. Based on utility reliability, SMSC estimates total emergency and maintenance operations for EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 at approximately 100 hours per year.

All three generators are designed as standby generators and are designed to operate at no more than 500 hours per year at full load.

1.15 Stack Information

Form EUD1 provides stack information for EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214.

Figure 2



213.2
214.2

2.0 Bibliography

Caterpillar Inc., **Gen Set Package Performance Data [SBJ000327],** September 25, 2009

Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Office of Air and Radiation**, AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources, Chapter 3: Stationary Internal Combustion Sources, Section 3.3 Gasoline and Industrial Engines, Fifth Edition,** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, January 1995

Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Office of Air and Radiation**, AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources, Chapter 3: Stationary Internal Combustion Sources, Section 3.4 Large Stationary Diesel and All Stationary Dual-fuel Engines, Fifth Edition,** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, January 1995

Seitz, John S., United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, *Calculating Potential to Emit (PTE) for Emergency Generators,* September 6, 1995

3. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACO	Administrative Consent Order
Btu	British Thermal Unit
Btu/hp-hr	Btu per horsepower hour
CAA	Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. Section 7401 et seq.]
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EEU	Emission Unit
g/bhp-hr	grams per brake horsepower hour
gal	gallon
gr/dscf	grains per dry standard cubic foot
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the CAA
hr	hour
Id. No.	Identification number
lb	pound
lb/HP-hr	pounds per horsepower hour
lb/MMBtu	pounds per million British thermal units
M	one thousand
Mg	megagram
MM	one million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
mo	month
MVEC	Minnesota Valley Electric Cooperative
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NESHAP	National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants
DSF	New Little Six Casino
NO_X	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PM	Particulate Matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter under 2.5 microns
PM_{10}	Particulate matter under 10 microns
ppm	part per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
PTE	potential to emit
SMSC	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
SO_X	Sulfur Oxides
THC	Total Hydrocarbons
TOC	Total organic compounds
VOC	Volatile organic compounds

Appendix A – EPA Forms

CTAC
Form NEW
Form NEW Attachments
Form SYNMIN
Form SYNMIN Attachments
EUD1 – 204
EMISS – 204
EUD1 – 213
EMISS – 213
EUD1 – 214
EMISS – 214
PTE

OMB Control No. 2060-0003
Approval expires 04/30/2012

United States Environmental Protection Agency

OMB No. 2060-0336, Approval Expires 04/30/2012

Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY, AND COMPLETENESS (CTAC)

This form must be completed, signed by the "Responsible Official" designated for the facility or emission unit, and sent with each submission of documents (i.e., application forms, updates to applications, reports, or any information required by a part 71 permit).

A. Responsible Official

Name: (Last) Crooks (First) Stanley (MI) R

Title Tribal Chairman

Street or P.O. Box 2330 Sioux Trail NW

City Prior Lake State MN ZIP 55372 - ____

Telephone (952) 496 - 6153 Ext. ____ Facsimile (____) ____ - ____

B. Certification of Truth, Accuracy and Completeness (to be signed by the responsible official)

I certify under penalty of law, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information contained in these documents are true, accurate and complete.

Name (signed)X Stanley R Crooks

Name (typed) Stanley R. Crooks Date: 07/26/2012

OMB Control No. 2060-0003
Approval expires 04/30/2012

United States Environmental Protection Agency Program Address Phone Fax Web address	Genevieve Damico, Chief, Air Permits Section U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 77 West Jackson Blvd (AR-18J) Chicago, IL 60604 phone: (312) 353-4761 fax: (312) 385-5501 email: damico.genevieve@epa.gov

FEDERAL MINOR NEW SOURCE REVIEW PROGRAM IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Application for New Construction
(Form NEW)

Please check all that apply to show how you are using this form:

Proposed Construction of a New Source
Proposed Construction of New Equipment at an Existing Source
X Proposed Modification of an Existing Source
X Other – Please Explain
Permit application for an existing unpermitted source

Please submit information to:

Genevieve Damico, Chief, Air Permits Section
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd (AR-18J)
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (312) 353-4761

A. GENERAL SOURCE INFORMATION

1. (a) **Company Name** Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (b) **Operator Name** Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community		2. **Source Name** Dakota Sport and Fitness	
3. Type of Operation Amusement and Recreation Services, Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers, Electricity		4. Portable Source? Yes No X 5. Temporary Source? Yes No X	
6. NAICS Code 71394, 62131, 62134		7. SIC Code 7991, 8041, 8049	
8. Physical Address (home base for portable sources) Dakota Sport and Fitness 2100 Trail of Dreams, Prior Lake, MN, 55372			
9. Reservation*Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community	10. County* See Below	11a. Latitude* See Below	11b. Longitude* See Below
12a. Quarter Quarter Section* See Below	12b. Section* See Below	12c. Township* See Below	12d. Range* See Below

*Provide all proposed locations of operation for portable sources

EPA Form No. 5900-248

Generator and Stack Location Coordinates

Generator /Stack	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	UTM Coordinates E	UTM Coordinates N	Township and Range Quarter/Quarter
EU 204	44.724992	-93.47819	44°43.49953'	-093°28.69138'	15T 462131.48mE	4952512.46mN	MN Fifth T115N R22W S33
EU 213.1	44.724137	-93.47758	44°43.44822'	-093°28.65480'	15T 462179.21mE	4952417.19mN	MN Fifth T115N R22W S33
EU 213.2	44.724131	-93.47756	44°43.44785'	-093°28.65386'	15T 462180.44mE	4952416.49mN	MN Fifth T115N R22W S33
EU 214.1	44.72412	-93.47756	44°43.44723'	-093°28.65339'	15T 462181.06mE	4952415.33mN	MN Fifth T115N R22W S33
EU 214.2	44.724114	-93.47755	44°43.44684'	-093°28.65282'	15T 462181.80mE	4952414.62mN	MN Fifth T115N R22W S33

B. PREVIOUS PERMIT ACTIONS (Provide information in this format for each permit that has been issued to this source. Provide as an attachment if additional space is necessary)

Source Name on the Permit
Permit Number
Date of the Permit Action

Source Name on the Permit
Permit Number (xx-xxx-xxxxx-xxxx.xx)
Date of the Permit Action

Source Name on the Permit
Permit Number (xx-xxx-xxxxx-xxxx.xx)
Date of the Permit Action

Source Name on the Permit
Permit Number (xx-xxx-xxxxx-xxxx.xx)
Date of the Permit Action

Source Name on the Permit
Permit Number (xx-xxx-xxxxx-xxxx.xx)
Date of the Permit Action

OMB Control No. 2060-0003
Approval expires 04/30/2012

C. CONTACT INFORMATION

Company Contact Stanley Ellison	Title Director of Land and Natural Resources
Mailing Address Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community , 2330 Sioux Trail NW, Prior Lake, MN, 55372	
Email Address stan.ellison@shakopeedakota.org	
Telephone Number (952)496-6158	Facsimile Number (952) 445-8906
Operator Contact (if different from company contact) **SAME AS COMPANY CONTACT**	Title
Mailing Address	
Email Address	
Telephone Number	Facsimile Number
Source Contact SAME AS COMPANY CONTACT	Title
Mailing Address	
Email Address	
Telephone Number	Facsimile Number
Compliance Contact **SAME AS COMPANY CONTACT**	Title
Mailing Address	
Email Address	
Telephone Number	Facsimile Number

D. ATTACHMENTS

Include all of the following information (see the attached instructions)

FORM SYNMIN - New Source Review Synthetic Minor Limit Request Form, if synthetic minor limits are being requested.

Narrative description of the proposed production processes. This description should follow the flow of the process flow diagram to be submitted with this application.

Process flow chart identifying all proposed processing, combustion, handling, storage, and emission control equipment.

A list and descriptions of all proposed emission units and air pollution-generating activities.

Type and quantity of fuels, including sulfur content of fuels, proposed to be used on a daily, annual and maximum hourly basis.

Type and quantity of raw materials used or final product produced proposed to be used on a daily, annual and maximum hourly basis.

Proposed operating schedule, including number of hours per day, number of days per week and number of weeks per year.

A list and description of all proposed emission controls, control efficiencies, emission limits, and monitoring for each emission unit and air pollution generating activity.

Criteria Pollutant Emissions - Estimates of Current Actual Emissions, Current Allowable Emissions, Post-Change Uncontrolled Emissions, and Post-Change Allowable Emissions for the following air pollutants: particulate matter, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compound (VOC), lead (Pb) and lead compounds, fluorides (gaseous and particulate), sulfuric acid mist (H_2SO_4), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), total reduced sulfur (TRS) and reduced sulfur compounds, including all calculations for the estimates.

These estimates are to be made for each emission unit, emission generating activity, and the project/source in total.

Modeling – Air Quality Impact Analysis (AQIA)

ESA (Endangered Species Act)

NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act)

E. TABLE OF ESTIMATED EMISSIONS

The following tables provide the total emissions in tons/year for all pollutants from the calculations required in Section D of this form, as appropriate for the use specified at the top of the form.

E(i) – Proposed New Source

Pollutant	Potential Emissions (tpy)	Proposed Allowable Emissions (tpy)	
PM			PM - Particulate Matter PM_{10} - Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size $PM_{2.5}$ - Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in size SOx - Sulfur Oxides NOx - Nitrogen Oxides CO - Carbon Monoxide VOC - Volatile Organic Compound Pb - Lead and lead compounds Fluorides - Gaseous and particulates H_2SO_4 - Sulfuric Acid Mist H_2S - Hydrogen Sulfide TRS - Total Reduced Sulfur RSC - Reduced Sulfur Compounds
PM_{10}			
$PM_{2.5}$			
SO_x			
NO_x			
CO			
VOC			
Pb			
Fluorides			
H_2SO_4			
H_2S			
TRS			
RSC			

Emissions calculations must include fugitive emissions if the source is one the following listed sources, pursuant to CAA Section 302(j):

(a) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
(b) Kraft pulp mills;
(c) Portland cement plants;
(d) Primary zinc smelters;
(e) Iron and steel mills;
(f) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
(g) Primary copper smelters;
(h) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
(i) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
(j) Petroleum refineries;
(k) Lime plants;
(l) Phosphate rock processing plants;
(m) Coke oven batteries;
(n) Sulfur recovery plants;
(o) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
(p) Primary lead smelters;
(q) Fuel conversion plants;
(r) Sintering plants;
(s) Secondary metal production plants;
(t) Chemical process plants
(u) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
(v) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
(w) Taconite ore processing plants;
(x) Glass fiber processing plants;
(y) Charcoal production plants;
(z) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more that 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, and
(aa) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

E(ii) – Proposed New Construction at an Existing Source or Modification of an Existing Source
DSF EU 204 Emergency Generator

Pollutant	Current Actual Emissions (tpy)	Current Allowable Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Potential Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Allowable Emissions (tpy)
PM	0.038	0.29	0.29	0.29
PM_{10}	0.038	0.29	0.29	0.29
$PM_{2.5}$	0.038	0.29	0.29	0.29
SO_x	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO_x	1.223	9.40	9.40	9.40
CO	0.325	2.50	2.50	2.50
VOC	0.006	0.18	0.25	0.07
Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fluorides	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PM - Particulate Matter
PM_{10} - Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size $PM_{2.5}$ - Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in size SOx - Sulfur Oxides
NOx - Nitrogen Oxides
CO - Carbon Monoxide
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound Pb - Lead and lead compounds Fluorides - Gaseous and particulates
H_2SO_4 - Sulfuric Acid Mist
H_2S - Hydrogen Sulfide
TRS - Total Reduced Sulfur
RSC - Reduced Sulfur Compounds

[Disclaimers] The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 hours per response, unless a modeling analysis is required. If a modeling analysis is required, the public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 60 hours per response .Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

E(ii) – Proposed New Construction at an Existing Source or Modification of an Existing Source
DSF EU 213 Non-Emergency Generator

Pollutant	Current Actual Emissions (tpy)	Current Allowable Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Potential Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Allowable Emissions (tpy)
PM	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.22
PM_{10}	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.22
$PM_{2.5}$	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.22
SO_x	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO_x	0.168	2.28	3.19	3.19
CO	0.024	0.32	0.45	0.45
VOC	0.009	0.13	0.18	0.18
Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fluorides	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PM - Particulate Matter
PM_{10} - Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size $PM_{2.5}$ - Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in size SOx - Sulfur Oxides
NOx - Nitrogen Oxides
CO - Carbon Monoxide
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound Pb - Lead and lead compounds Fluorides - Gaseous and particulates
H_2SO_4 - Sulfuric Acid Mist
H_2S - Hydrogen Sulfide
TRS - Total Reduced Sulfur
RSC - Reduced Sulfur Compounds

[Disclaimers] The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 hours per response, unless a modeling analysis is required. If a modeling analysis is required, the public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 60 hours per response .Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

E(ii) – Proposed New Construction at an Existing Source or Modification of an Existing Source
DSF EU 214 Non-Emergency Generator

Pollutant	Current Actual Emissions (tpy)	Current Allowable Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Potential Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Allowable Emissions (tpy)
PM	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.06
PM_{10}	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.06
$PM_{2.5}$	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.06
SO_x	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO_x	0.173	2.28	3.19	0.91
CO	0.024	0.32	0.45	0.13
VOC	0.010	0.13	0.18	0.05
Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fluorides	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PM - Particulate Matter
PM_{10} - Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size $PM_{2.5}$ - Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in size SOx - Sulfur Oxides
NOx - Nitrogen Oxides
CO - Carbon Monoxide
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound Pb - Lead and lead compounds Fluorides - Gaseous and particulates
H_2SO_4 - Sulfuric Acid Mist
H_2S - Hydrogen Sulfide
TRS - Total Reduced Sulfur
RSC - Reduced Sulfur Compounds

[Disclaimers] The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 hours per response, unless a modeling analysis is required. If a modeling analysis is required, the public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 60 hours per response .Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

E(ii) – Proposed New Construction at an Existing Source or Modification of an Existing Source

DSF All Generators

Pollutant	Current Actual Emissions (tpy)	Current Allowable Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Potential Emissions (tpy)	Post-Change Allowable Emissions (tpy)
PM	0.062	0.16	0.737	0.579
PM_{10}	0.062	0.16	0.737	0.579
$PM_{2.5}$	0.062	0.16	0.737	0.579
SO_x	0.001	0.00	0.011	0.009
NO_x	1.564	2.28	15.771	13.495
CO	0.373	0.32	3.390	3.070
VOC	0.054	0.13	0.624	0.496
Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fluorides	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PM - Particulate Matter
PM_{10} - Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in size $PM_{2.5}$ - Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in size SOx - Sulfur Oxides
NOx - Nitrogen Oxides
CO - Carbon Monoxide
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound Pb - Lead and lead compounds Fluorides - Gaseous and particulates
H_2SO_4 - Sulfuric Acid Mist
H_2S - Hydrogen Sulfide
TRS - Total Reduced Sulfur
RSC - Reduced Sulfur Compounds

[Disclaimers] The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 hours per response, unless a modeling analysis is required. If a modeling analysis is required, the public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 60 hours per response .Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

FORM SYNMIN - New Source Review Synthetic Minor Limit Request Form, if synthetic minor limits are being requested.

Attached

Narrative description of the proposed production processes. This description should follow the flow of the process flow diagram to be submitted with this application.

The SMSC originally constructed the DSF in 1994 and as part of that operation installed an emergency generator (EU 204) and installed two additional generators (EU 213 and 214) in 2007.

The SMSC began working with EPA staff on a permit for the emergency and standby generators on tribal land in 2002 and submitted an application with minor source limits on 10 December 2008. EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 were included in the 2008 permit application. The SMSC submitted a construction permit application for three generators at another source (Mystic Lake Casino Hotel) (identified as EU 116, 117 and 118) on 22 June 2011 and provided revisions to that application on 31 October 2011. To resolve a dispute over the installation of EU 116, 117, and 118, the EPA and the SMSC entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) on February 27, 2012. The ACO establishes a schedule for submittal of permit applications for the unpermitted generators at the SMSC with the potential to emit greater than the major source thresholds for various criteria pollutants. Attachment A of the ACO requires permit applications for the generators identified as EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 by 31 July 2012.

This permit application responds to the ACO and seeks a permit for the existing generators at the DSF. This application seeks to modify two of the existing generators (EU 213 and EU 214) to allow them to change operations from emergency status to also include load shed status. These changes will require a contract with the utility, Minnesota Valley Electric Cooperative, and installation of equipment to allow the utility to switch the generators to load shed status when required. This application proposes synthetic minor limits for these two generators to allow them to operate on load shed status. Actual practice indicates that these generators can operate well below major source thresholds for all criteria pollutants. This application also seeks a permit for an existing emergency generator at the source, EU 204 which will continue to operate as an emergency only generator.

As an emergency generators the number of outages coupled with the weekly generator testing, which ranges from 20 minutes to an hour per generator, limits emissions. Underground feeders service the DSF which limits the number of outages.

We estimate combined emergency and testing and maintenance hours for each generator at less than 100 hours per year.

The MVEC agreements will limit the maximum peak control periods. The agreement is likely to either limit each generator to 400 hours in the winter and 200 hours in the summer for a total of 600 hours or limit the peak control periods for each generator to a total of 500 hours per year. Combining use for load shed with routine maintenance and the worst case emergency use we estimate the potential to emit based on a maximum fuel use at 700 annual hours of operation per generator.

We estimate the potential to emit for the existing emergency generators based on 500 hours of annual operation based on the September 6, 1995 EPA Memorandum: *Calculating Potential to Emit (PTE) for Emergency Generators,* John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. This is the basis for the existing PTE for all here generators and for the permit limits established for EU 204.

Use of the emergency generators such as EU213 and EU 214 for peak shaving requires installation of closed transition transfer switches (soft load) and linking of the equipment to a remotely located control system to control the switching equipment. The closed transition switches allow the generators to momentarily parallel with the main power grid and when it becomes parallel then the DSF is switched from the power grid to the one or more of the generators. This allows the power transfer to occur unnoticed. If the main power grid fails while in peak shaving mode, the closed transition transfer switches activate the emergency power switches and the system is transferred to critical power mode (emergency power). The generators are currently connected with an emergency power transfer switch.

The generators are sized to take the full load of the DSF and to accommodate any potential surge loads in the system (such as electric motors coming online). Based on these considerations, the generator typically uses fuel most efficiently and produces the least engine wear when operating in a load range between 70% and 80%, which it is designed to do. The system has some redundancy to ensure uninterrupted operation of the DSF and the safety of all of the guests and staff.

Manufacturers typically produce three classes of generators: continuous, prime or standby power. Continuous and prime power generators are designed to operate continuously for long periods of time. Continuous generators are designed to operate at a consistent load while prime generators are designed to operate at a variable load. Standby/emergency generators are designed to only operate during outages in the utility grid or during back up situations.

Prime and continuous power generators due to their continuous operation must withstand greater heat and thus have oversized cooling systems and have heavier duty parts to endure sustained heat generation. A standby system provides cooling off periods for the lubrication system and parts such as the alternator. Prime and continuous power generators require additional cooling for these systems.

Standby systems, because they are designed for operating only a few hours at a time provide a natural cool down period for the generator and engine and also provide time for maintenance of the unit without disruption of the power supply.

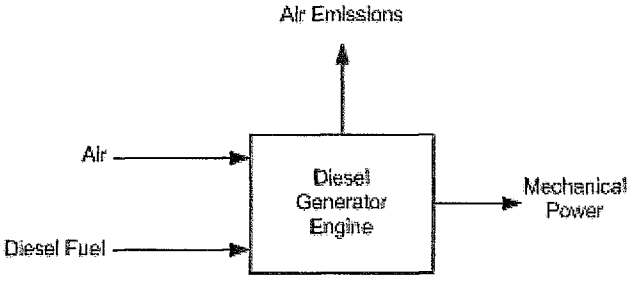
Prime and continuous power systems require heavy duty air cleaning systems that can operate for long periods without maintenance.

Standby systems are designed to operate continuously for less than 24 hours without a cool down period and typically less than 500 hours per year. Since its installation in 1994, EU 204 has averaged 60 hours of operation per year. Since their installation, EU 213 has averaged 75.43 hours per year and EU 214 has averaged 70.38.

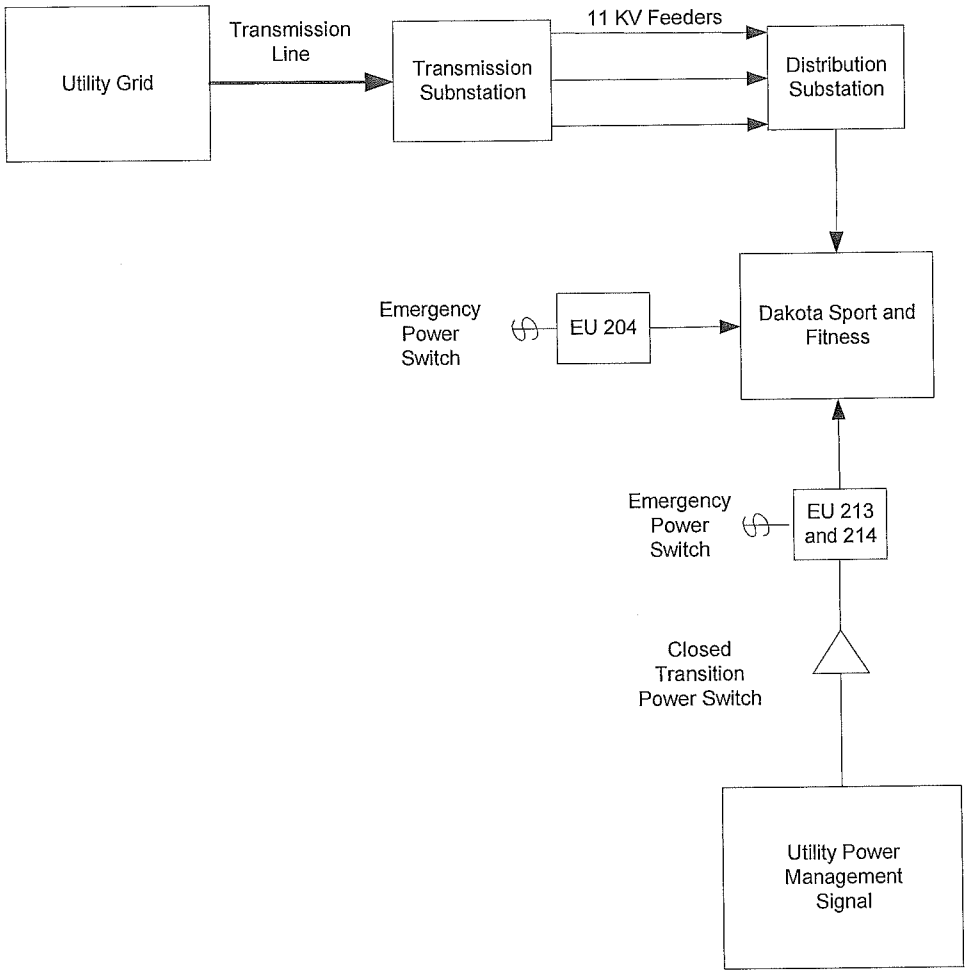
EU 213 and 214 are equipped with emergency power switches and will be connected to closed transition power switches when the permit is approved. Multiple underground feeders serve the Substation that services the DSF. When a single feeder fails, other feeders can provide backup service to the DSF. Power interruptions caused by failure of more than one feeder or by failure of the utility grid trips the emergency power switch on EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 causing them to switch on and provide power to the DSF.

Process flow chart identifying all proposed processing, combustion, handling, storage, and emission control equipment.

Diesel Engine Process Flow Diagram



Power Management Process Flow Diagram



A list and descriptions of all proposed emission units and air pollution-generating activities.

The table below summarizes information on EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214. SMSC has also provided forms EUD1 and EMISS for each emission unit. The EUD 1 Form includes stack information. Appendix C provides manufacturer's specifications for each generator.

Source	EU	Location	Make	Model	Serial Number	Month/Yr Mfg.	Month/Yr Installed	Primary Fuel	Rated kW	Horse Power	MMBtu /hr
Diesel Generator	204	DSF	Energy Dynamics	8011250C	1DGN03437	Jul-94	Jul-94	Diesel	1250	1678	11.75
Diesel Generator	213	DSF	Generac	SD600	2098463	Sep-07	Sep-07	Diesel	600	864	6.33
Diesel Generator	214	DSF	Generac	SD600	2098462	Sep-07	Sep-07	Diesel	600	864	6.33

Type and quantity of fuels, including sulfur content of fuels, proposed to be used on a daily, annual and maximum hourly basis.

EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 operate on ultra low sulfur diesel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015%. The Material Safety Data Sheet for the fuel is in Appendix F. The table below shows the maximum hourly fuel use, the proposed annual fuel limits and the actual fuel use from April 2011 through March 2012.

EU	(gal/hr)	Limited (gal/yr)	Actual 1/11 - 12/11 (gal/yr)
204	85.72	42,859	5,873.0
213	46.20	33,340	1,704.8
214	46.20	33,340	1,751.0

Type and quantity of raw materials used or final product produced proposed to be used on a daily, annual and maximum hourly basis.

The relevant information is covered above, under fuels.

Proposed operating schedule, including number of hours per day, number of days per week and number of weeks per year.

The operating schedule is intermittent with the exception of the weekly maintenance schedule. Emergency operation is a random event. Load shed typically occurs during summer and winter peak periods and is intermittent, generally lasting a few hours and with 12 or more hours between events.

A list and description of all proposed emission controls, control efficiencies, emission limits, and monitoring for each emission unit and air pollution generating activity.

The New Source Performance Standard 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII applies to generators manufactured after 1 April 2006. EU 204 was manufactured in 1994 and Subpart IIII does not apply. Generators EU 213 and EU 214 were manufactured after April 1, 2006 and Subpart IIII does apply.

Engines manufactured after 1 April 2006 are new engines under Subpart ZZZZ. Generators EU 213 and 214 are certified to meet NSPS IIII EPA Tier 2 emissions standards.

Generators EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 are also subject to the area source maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standard for RICE under 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. Engines installed after June 12, 2006 are new engines under Subpart ZZZZ. Generators EU 213 and EU 214 were installed after June 12, 2006. New engines must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. There are no additional control requirements under Subpart ZZZZ. EU 204 is an emergency generator and will continue to operate as an emergency generator. Subpart ZZZZ specifies annual maintenance procedures for emergency generators which DSF follows for EU 204. See Appendix B for a marked up copy of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII and Appendix E for a marked up copy of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

Criteria Pollutant Emissions - Estimates of Current Actual Emissions, Current Allowable Emissions, Post- Change Uncontrolled Emissions, and Post-Change Allowable Emissions for the following air pollutants: particulate matter, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compound (VOC), lead (Pb) and lead compounds, fluorides (gaseous and particulate), sulfuric acid mist (H_2SO_4), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), total reduced sulfur (TRS) and reduced sulfur compounds, including all calculations for the estimates.

The attached Form EMISS (Appendix 1) and in the emission calculations provided in Appendix D provides emissions information for EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214.

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

			Current		Post Change	
Source	EU Nos.	Pollutant	Actual Emissions	Allowable Emissions	Uncontrolled Emissions	Allowable Emissions
DSF	204	CO	0.325	2.50	2.50	2.50
DSF	204	NO_X	1.223	9.40	9.40	9.40
DSF	204	PM	0.038	0.29	0.29	0.29
DSF	204	PM_{10}	0.038	0.29	0.29	0.29
DSF	204	$PM_{2.5}$	0.038	0.29	0.29	0.29
DSF	204	SO_2	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204	VOC	0.034	0.26	0.26	0.26
DSF	204	Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204	Fl	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204	H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204	H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204	TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

			Current		Post Change	
Source	EU Nos.	Pollutant	Actual Emissions	Allowable Emissions	Uncontrolled Emissions	Allowable Emissions
DSF	213	CO	0.024	0.32	0.45	0.45
DSF	213	NO_X	0.168	2.28	3.19	3.19
DSF	213	PM	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.22
DSF	213	PM_{10}	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.22
DSF	213	$PM_{2.5}$	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.22
DSF	213	SO_2	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	213	VOC	0.009	0.13	0.18	0.18
DSF	213	Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	213	Fl	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	213	H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	213	H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	213	TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

			Current		Post Change	
Source	EU Nos.	Pollutant	Actual Emissions	Allowable Emissions	Uncontrolled Emissions	Allowable Emissions
DSF	214	CO	0.024	0.32	0.45	0.13
DSF	214	NO_X	0.173	2.28	3.19	0.91
DSF	214	PM	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.06
DSF	214	PM_{10}	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.06
DSF	214	$PM_{2.5}$	0.012	0.16	0.22	0.06
DSF	214	SO_2	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	214	VOC	0.010	0.13	0.18	0.05
DSF	214	Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	214	Fl	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	214	H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	214	H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	214	TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

			Current		Post Change	
Source	EU Nos.	Pollutant	Actual Emissions	Allowable Emissions	Uncontrolled Emissions	Allowable Emissions
DSF	204, 213, 214	CO	0.373	0.32	3.390	3.070
DSF	204, 213, 214	NO_X	1.564	2.28	15.771	13.495
DSF	204, 213, 214	PM	0.062	0.16	0.737	0.579
DSF	204, 213, 214	PM_{10}	0.062	0.16	0.737	0.579
DSF	204, 213, 214	$PM_{2.5}$	0.062	0.16	0.737	0.579
DSF	204, 213, 214	SO_2	0.001	0.00	0.011	0.009
DSF	204, 213, 214	VOC	0.054	0.13	0.624	0.496
DSF	204, 213, 214	Pb	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204, 213, 214	Fl	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204, 213, 214	H_2SO_4	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204, 213, 214	H_2S	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
DSF	204, 213, 214	TRS	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00

Modeling – Air Quality Impact

The Federal Minor New Source Review Regulations 40 CFR 49.159(d) require a modeling analysis (AQIA) of proposed emissions be performed if there is reason to be concerned that new construction would cause or contribute to a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment violation. Given the proposed pattern of use and intermittent operations, there appears to be little, if any chance of a NAAQS violation, and a modeling analysis is not planned.

Minnesota is currently in attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards for all criteria air pollutants.

EU 204, EU 213 and EU 214 are designed for standby operation. They operate independently and intermittently. During routine maintenance they operate from 20 minutes to an hour per week. Emergency operation is random and sporadic. Emergency operation combined with routine maintenance is under 100 hours per year for all three generators.

During the proposed peak management operation the generator may operate between 2 and 10 hours and then rest a minimum of 7 hours per peak management event. The contract with the utility will restrict generator operation to between 500 and 600 hours of operation per year. At a maximum, operation would range from 71 to 85 days per year, spread out throughout the year. At least 10% of generator operation is at idle speed (during weekly testing and cool down periods after emergency and peak management events).

Analysis (AQIA) ESA (Endangered Species Act)

These are existing generators.

NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act)

These are existing generators.

OMB Control No. 2060-0003
Approval expires 04/30/2012

United States Environmental Protection Agency Program **Address** **Phone** **Fax** **Web address**	Genevieve Damico, Chief, Air Permits Section U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 77 West Jackson Blvd (AR-18J) Chicago, IL 60604 phone: (312) 353-4761 fax: (312) 385-5501 email: damico.genevieve@epa.gov

FEDERAL MINOR NEW SOURCE REVIEW PROGRAM IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Application For Synthetic Minor Limit

(Form SYNMIN)

Please submit information to:

Genevieve Damico, Chief, Air Permits Section
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd (AR-18J)
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (312) 353-4761

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Company Name Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community	**Source Name** Dakota Spot and Fitness	
Company Contact or Owner Name Stanley Ellison		Title Director of Land and Natural Resources
Mailing Address Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community , 2330 Sioux Trail NW, Prior Lake, MN, 55372		
Email Address stan.ellison@shakopeedakota.org		
Telephone Number 952-496-6158	Facsimile Number (952) 445-8906	

B. ATTACHMENTS

For each criteria air pollutant, hazardous air pollutant and for all emission units and air pollutant-generating activities to be covered by a limitation, include the following:

Item 1 - The proposed limitation and a description of its effect on current actual, allowable and the potential to emit.

Item 2 - The proposed testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements to be used to demonstrate and assure compliance with the proposed limitation.

Item 3 - A description of estimated efficiency of air pollution control equipment under present or anticipated operating conditions, including documentation of the manufacturer specifications and guarantees.

Item 4 - Estimates of the Post-Change Allowable Emissions that would result from compliance with the proposed limitation, including all calculations for the estimates.

Item 5 – Estimates of the potential emissions of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) pollutants:

Attachments to Form SYNMIN

Item 1 - The proposed limitation and a description of its effect on current actual, allowable and the potential to emit.

The SMSC proposes a 500 hour per year limit on EU 204 based on 500 hours of operation as an emergency generator. The SMSC proposes a gallon per hour fuel limit for EU 213 and EU 214 based on the manufacturer's specification and a 24 hour averaging time. The SMSC also proposes an annual fuel limit for EU 213 and EU 214 based on a 12-month rolling sum.

Proposed NOx Limits

	Throughput				Nox	
	Maximum		Actual 4/11 - 3/12	Limited	Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1]	
	(gal/hr)	(gal/yr)	(gal/yr)	(gal/yr)	lb/hr	tons/yr
204	85.72	750,894	5,580.3	42,859	26.85	9.40
213	46.20	404,712	1,704.8	32,340	9.11	3.19
214	46.20	404,712	1,751.0	32,340	9.11	3.19
					Total	15.77

EU213 and EU 214 will be equipped with fuel meters that allow determining monthly fuel use. The SMSC bases the overall fuel limits for EU 213 and 214 on the total fuel use when operated at maximum load for 700 hours per year. The 700 hours reflect the maximum anticipated utility peak shaving contract hours (600) combined with an assumed 100 hour emergency use and weekly maintenance maximum.

Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) Limitations and Requirements:

1. EU 204
    a. Limit NO_X emissions to no greater than 37.59 pounds per hour expressed as NO_2, averaged over the duration of the emission performance test.
    b. Limit NO_X emissions to no greater than 9.40 tons per year expressed as NO_2, based on a 12 month rolling sum. Compliance with this limit shall be based on a rolling sum of monthly emissions during the previous 12 months.
    c. Limit fuel usage to ultra low diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015%.
    d. Limit fuel usage to 42,589 gallons per year, based on a 12 month rolling sum. Compliance with this limit shall be based on a rolling sum of monthly fuel

usage (in gallons) during the previous 12 months.

2. EU 213
    a. Limit NO_X emissions to no greater than 9.11 pounds per hour expressed as NO_2, averaged over the duration of the emission performance test.
    b. Limit NO_X emissions to no greater than 3.2 tons per year expressed as NO_2, based on a 12 month rolling sum. Compliance with this limit shall be based on a rolling sum of monthly emissions during the previous 12 months.
    c. Limit fuel usage to ultra low diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015%.
    d. Limit fuel usage to 32,340 gallons per year, based on a 12 month rolling sum. Compliance with this limit shall be based on a rolling sum of monthly fuel usage (in gallons) during the previous 12 months.
3. EU 214
    a. Limit NO_X emissions to no greater than 9.11 pounds per hour expressed as NO_2, averaged over the duration of the emission performance test.
    b. Limit NO_X emissions to no greater than 3.2 tons per year expressed as NO_2, based on a 12 month rolling sum. Compliance with this limit shall be based on a rolling sum of monthly emissions during the previous 12 months.
    c. Limit fuel usage to ultra low diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015%.
    d. Limit fuel usage to 32,340 gallons per year, based on a 12 month rolling sum. Compliance with this limit shall be based on a rolling sum of monthly fuel usage (in gallons) during the previous 12 months.
4. Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart III) apply to EU 213 and 214. These proposed operational limitations ensure that EU 213 and 214 conform to these standards:
    a. Obtain from the manufacturer for EU 213 and 214 a certification that generator emissions will be at or below the emission standards set forth for new non-emergency stationary internal combustion engines at 40 CFR §§ 94.8, 60.4201 and 60.4202 and shall continue to meet them for the useful life of the engine.
    b. Operate and maintain applicable units according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions over the entire life of the engine. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer.
    c. Meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Parts 89, 94 and 1068.
5. Good Air Pollution Control Practices
    a. At all times, including start-up, shut-down, and malfunction, maintain and operate all sources including associated air pollution control equipment regulated by this permit in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

Item 2 - The proposed testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements to be used to demonstrate and assure compliance with the proposed limitation.

1. Monitoring
    a. EU 213 and 214 will be equipped with fuel meter and runtime hour meter that allows calculation of monthly fuel use. SMSC will calculate emissions and fuel use to determine compliance with rolling monthly averages by the 15th day of the month and shall add the monthly total to the previous 11 months of data.
    b. Should fuel meters fail on any individual generator, SMSC shall calculate emissions using run time hour data.
2. Performance Testing
    a. Initial Compliance Test. Within 180 days after permit issuance, SMSC shall conduct an initial performance test on EU 112 and at other times as may be required by the EPA under Section 114 of the CAA,) for NOx to determine compliance with the emission limits. SMSC shall furnish the EPA with a written report of the results of such performance test(s) within 45 days of the performance test(s).
    b. Periodic Performance Tests. SMSC shall conduct a performance test on EU 213 and 214 once every nine years, starting nine years after the initial compliance test (on or before the anniversary of the initial compliance test). SMSC shall conduct the tests to determine compliance with the applicable NOx emissions limits. Within 45 days of the performance test(s), SMSC shall furnish the EPA a written report of the results of such performance test(s).
    c. Reference Test Methods. SMSC shall test EU 213 and 214 for emissions of nitrogen compounds in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Method 7E of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A for testing NOx emissions, unless an alternative test method has been approved in advance by the EPA.
    d. Representative Testing Conditions. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the EPA shall specify to the facility operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. SMSC shall make available to the EPA such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test.
    e. Operating Conditions for Performance Testing. All performance tests shall be conducted at worst-case operating (non-malfunction) conditions for all emission units for each air pollutant.
    f. Failure to Demonstrate Compliance. Upon the EPA's written notice that the facility has failed to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit, unless an alternative schedule is given in an applicable requirement or compliance document, the Permittee shall:
        i. Conduct a retest within 30 days of receipt of the EPA written notice.
        ii. Submit to the EPA written notice of testing and submit a test plan for the retest.
        iii. Submit a complete report of the results of the retest within 45 days after completion.
    g. Annual Testing. SMSC shall measure NOx emissions from each emissions unit

annually (on or before the anniversary of the initial compliance test) using a portable emissions analyzer to determine compliance with the applicable emissions limits, and shall furnish the EPA with a written report of the results of such measurements no later than 45 days after the tests are completed. The portable emissions analyzer shall be used according to the Portable Electrochemical Analyzer Procedure. This requirement does not apply during the calendar years in which a performance test is required, only during years between the periodic performance tests.

3. Recordkeeping and Reporting
    a. Recordkeeping. SMSC shall maintain at the Tribal Government office a file containing the records specified below. SMSC shall retain all records at the facility location for at least five years following the creation of such records. Records that must be retained at this location include all calibration and maintenance records, all original recording for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. Records of all monitoring required by this permit and information about monitoring include, but are not limited to:
        i. Fuel usage for emissions units EU 213 and EU 214;
        ii. Fuel supplier certification for emissions units EU 213 and EU 214. The SMSC shall obtain and maintain a fuel supplier certification for each shipment of fuel oil, certifying that the sulfur content does not exceed 0.0015% by weight;
        iii. Hours of operation for emissions units EU 213 and EU 214;
        iv. Performance test data and results including:
            1. Sampling dates and the times of sampling or measurement;
            2. The operating conditions that existed at the time of sampling or measurement; -
            3. The date analyses were performed;
            4. The location where samples were taken;
            5. The company or entity that performed the sampling and analysis;
            6. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
            7. The results of the analysis;
        v. Results of annual NOx testing from the portable emissions analyzer;
        vi. Reports of excess emissions;
        vii. Calibration and maintenance records, original strip chart, or computer-based recordings; and
        viii. Standard operation and maintenance procedures for each emission unit.
    b. Reporting
        i. Test Reports. Within 45 days after completion of a set of annual NOx emission measurements under Section 2(B)(2)(viii), above, SMSC shall submit a copy of the results to the EPA.
        ii. Deviation Reporting. The SMSC shall report to EPA any deviation from any permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions, the probable cause of such deviation and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken within 180 days of the deviation.

Item 3 - A description of estimated efficiency of air pollution control equipment under present or anticipated operating conditions, including documentation of the manufacturer specifications and guarantees.

EU 213 and EU 214 are existing generators installed in 2007. The generators were ordered and manufactured six to 11 months prior to their installation date. The generators met applicable manufacturer requirements at the time of manufacture.

EU 213 and EU 214 were manufactured to meet NSPS IIII Tier 2 emissions standards. The generator engines are equipped with a turbo charger, after cooler and lean burn combustion. The catalytic converter, turbo chargers, after cooler and lean burn combustion are considered an inherent part of the process and not add-on pollution control equipment.

Appendix C contains the manufacturer data regarding these generators and their engines.

Item 4 - Estimates of the Post-Change Allowable Emissions that would result from compliance with the proposed limitation, including all calculations for the estimates.

These are existing generators. Underground feeder lines serve the DSF and the utility, MVEC, has a very low outage rate which limits emergency use. EU 204 is an emergency only generator and is permitted to operate 500 hours per year or less. This permit will allow EU 213 and EU 214 to operate as peak management generators. A contract between SMSC and the utility will limit peak management use. Section 2.4 of the application narrative describes this process in detail and Section 2.5 discusses how it impacts potential to emit calculations.

The Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII) sets emission standards for engines manufactured after July 1, 2006. This applies to EU 213 and 214. For these generators SMSC based emissions calculations on NSPS EPA certified emission rates provided by the engine manufacturer (manufacturer specifications provided in Appendix C). A highlighted copy of the applicable sections of NSPS IIII is in Appendix B. All calculations are provided in Appendix D.

Item 5 – Estimates of the potential emissions of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) pollutants

	Current		Post Change	
	Actual Emissions	Allowable Emissions	Uncontrolled Emissions	Allowable Emissions
CO_2	102.15	1,006.81	1,215.73	1,215.73
CH_4	0.06	0.55	0.66	0.66
N_2O	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total CO_2e	103.58	1,020.84	1,232.67	1,232.67

Post change uncontrolled emissions equal post change allowable emissions due to limitations in generator design and contractual agreements with MVEC as discussed in the Application narrative subsections 1.14.

Appendix D includes calculations of CO_2 and CO_2e emissions for each generator and provides summaries of total emissions.

United States Environmental Protection Agency

OMB No. 2060-0336, Approval Expires 04/30/2012

Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

EMISSION UNIT DESCRIPTION FOR FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES (EUD-1)

A. General Information

Emissions unit ID EU 204 Description DSF Emergency only generator

SIC Code (4-digit) 4911 SCC Code 20300101

B. Emissions Unit Description

Primary use Emergency backup power Temporary Source ___Yes X No

Manufacturer Energy Dynamics Model No. 8011250C

Serial Number 1DGN03437 Installation Date 07 / 01 / 94

Boiler Type: ___ Industrial boiler ___ Process burner ___ Electric utility boiler

Other (describe) _____

Boiler horsepower rating_____ Boiler steam flow (lb/hr)_____

Type of Fuel-Burning Equipment (coal burning only):

___ Hand fired ___Spreader stoker ___Underfeed stoker ___Overfeed stoker

___ Traveling grate ___Shaking grate ___Pulverized, wet bed ___ Pulverized, dry bed

Actual Heat Input _____MM BTU/hr Max. Design Heat Input 11.75 MM BTU/hr

C. Fuel Data

Primary fuel type(s) Diesel Standby fuel type(s) none

Describe each fuel you expected to use during the term of the permit.

Fuel Type	Max. Sulfur Content (%)	Max. Ash Content (%)	BTU Value (cf, gal., or lb.)
Diesel	0.0015	0	137,030 Btu/gal

D. Fuel Usage Rates

Fuel Type	Annual Actual Usage	Maximum Usage	
		Hourly	Annual
Diesel	5,085 Gallons	85.72 gallons	42,859 gallons

E. Associated Air Pollution Control Equipment

Emissions unit ID NA Device type_____

Air pollutant(s) Controlled_____ Manufacturer_____

Model No._____ Serial No._____

Installation date____/____/____ Control efficiency (%) _____

Efficiency estimation method_____

F. Ambient Impact Assessment

This information must be completed by temporary sources or when ambient impact assessment is an applicable requirement for this emissions unit (this is not common).

Stack height (ft)	9.92	Inside stack diameter (ft)	1.0
Stack temp(°F)	950.0	Design stack flow rate (ACFM)	12,000.0
Actual stack flow rate (ACFM)	12,000.0	Velocity (ft/sec)	254.65

United States Environmental Protection Agency

OMB No. 2060-0336, Approval Expires 04/30/2012

Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

EMISSION UNIT DESCRIPTION FOR FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES (EUD-1)

A. General Information

Emissions unit ID EU 213 Description DSF Emergency only generator

SIC Code (4-digit) 4911 SCC Code 20300101

B. Emissions Unit Description

Primary use Backup power and potential peak load management Temporary Source _Yes X No

Manufacturer Generac Model No. SD600

Serial Number 2098463 Installation Date 09 / 01 / 07

Boiler Type: ___ Industrial boiler ___ Process burner ___ Electric utility boiler

Other (describe) _____

Boiler horsepower rating_____ Boiler steam flow (lb/hr)_____

Type of Fuel-Burning Equipment (coal burning only):

___ Hand fired ___Spreader stoker ___Underfeed stoker ___Overfeed stoker

___ Traveling grate ___Shaking grate ___Pulverized, wet bed ___ Pulverized, dry bed

Actual Heat Input _____MM BTU/hr Max. Design Heat Input 6.33 MM BTU/hr

C. Fuel Data

Primary fuel type(s) Diesel Standby fuel type(s) none

Describe each fuel you expected to use during the term of the permit.

Fuel Type	Max. Sulfur Content (%)	Max. Ash Content (%)	BTU Value (cf, gal., or lb.)
Diesel	0.0015	0	137,030 Btu/gal

D. Fuel Usage Rates

Fuel Type	Annual Actual Usage	Maximum Usage	
		Hourly	Annual
Diesel	1,704.8 gpy	46.20 gph	32,340 gph

E. Associated Air Pollution Control Equipment

Emissions unit ID NA Device type_____

Air pollutant(s) Controlled_____ Manufacturer_____

Model No._____ Serial No._____

Installation date____/____/____ Control efficiency (%) _____

Efficiency estimation method_____

F. Ambient Impact Assessment

This information must be completed by temporary sources or when ambient impact assessment is an applicable requirement for this emissions unit (this is not common).

SV 214.1

Stack height (ft)	11.67	Inside stack diameter (ft)	0.67
Stack temp(°F)	1300.00	Design stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00
Actual stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00	Velocity (ft/sec)	136.22

SV 214.2

Stack height (ft)	11.67	Inside stack diameter (ft)	0.67
Stack temp(°F)	1300.00	Design stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00
Actual stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00	Velocity (ft/sec)	136.22

United States Environmental Protection Agency

OMB No. 2060-0336, Approval Expires 04/30/2012

Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

EMISSION UNIT DESCRIPTION FOR FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES (EUD-1)

A. General Information

Emissions unit ID EU 214 Description DSF Emergency only generator

SIC Code (4-digit) 4911 SCC Code 20300101

B. Emissions Unit Description

Primary use Backup power and potential peak load management Temporary Source _Yes X No

Manufacturer Generac Model No. SD600

Serial Number 2098462 Installation Date 09 / 01 / 07

Boiler Type: ___ Industrial boiler ___ Process burner ___ Electric utility boiler

Other (describe) _____

Boiler horsepower rating_____ Boiler steam flow (lb/hr)_____

Type of Fuel-Burning Equipment (coal burning only):

___ Hand fired ___Spreader stoker ___Underfeed stoker ___Overfeed stoker

___ Traveling grate ___Shaking grate ___Pulverized, wet bed ___ Pulverized, dry bed

Actual Heat Input _____MM BTU/hr Max. Design Heat Input 6.33 MM BTU/hr

EPA Form 5900-80

C. Fuel Data

Primary fuel type(s) Diesel Standby fuel type(s) none

Describe each fuel you expected to use during the term of the permit.

Fuel Type	Max. Sulfur Content (%)	Max. Ash Content (%)	BTU Value (cf, gal., or lb.)
Diesel	0.0015	0	137,030 Btu/gal

D. Fuel Usage Rates

Fuel Type	Annual Actual Usage	Maximum Usage	
		Hourly	Annual
Diesel	1,751.0 gpy	46.20 gph	32,340 gph

E. Associated Air Pollution Control Equipment

Emissions unit ID NA Device type_____

Air pollutant(s) Controlled_____ Manufacturer_____

Model No._____ Serial No._____

Installation date____/____/____ Control efficiency (%) _____

Efficiency estimation method_____

F. Ambient Impact Assessment

This information must be completed by temporary sources or when ambient impact assessment is an applicable requirement for this emissions unit (this is not common).

SV 214.1

Stack height (ft)	11.67	Inside stack diameter (ft)	0.67
Stack temp(°F)	1300.00	Design stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00
Actual stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00	Velocity (ft/sec)	136.22

SV 214.2

Stack height (ft)	11.67	Inside stack diameter (ft)	0.67
Stack temp(°F)	1300.00	Design stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00
Actual stack flow rate (ACFM)	6,419.00	Velocity (ft/sec)	136.22

United States Environmental Protection Agency

OMB No. 2060-0336, Approval Expires 04/30/2012

Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

EMISSION CALCULATIONS (EMISS)

Calculate potential to emit (PTE) for applicability purposes and actual emissions for fee purposes for each emissions unit, control device, or alternative operating scenario identified in section I of form **GIS**. If form **FEE** does not need to be submitted with the application, do not calculate actual emissions.

A. Emissions Unit ID EU 204

B. Identification and Quantification of Emissions

First, list each air pollutant that is either regulated at the unit or present in major amounts, then list any other regulated pollutant (for fee calculation) not already listed. HAP may be simply listed as "HAP." Next, calculate PTE for applicability purposes and actual emissions for fee purposes for each pollutant. Do not calculate PTE for air pollutants listed solely for fee purposes. Include all fugitives for fee purposes. You may round to the nearest tenth of a ton for yearly values or tenth of a pound for hourly values.

Air Pollutants	Emission Rates			CAS No.
	Actual Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	Potential to Emit		
		Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (tons/yr)	
NOx	1.21	37.59	164.63	
CO	0.32	9.98	43.73	
PM	0.04	1.17	5.14	
PM10	0.04	1.17	5.14	
PM2.5	0.04	1.17	5.14	
SO2	0.00	0.02	0.08	
VOC	0.03	1.06	4.63	
CO2e	63.08	1965.1	8488.83	
Highest Single HAP (Benzene)	3.0E-04	9.11E-03	3.99E-02	
All HAPs	5.70E-04	1.75E-02	7.8E-02	

United States Environmental Protection Agency

OMB No. 2060-0336, Approval Expires 04/30/2012

Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

EMISSION CALCULATIONS (EMISS)

Calculate potential to emit (PTE) for applicability purposes and actual emissions for fee purposes for each emissions unit, control device, or alternative operating scenario identified in section I of form **GIS**. If form **FEE** does not need to be submitted with the application, do not calculate actual emissions.

A. Emissions Unit ID EU 213

B. Identification and Quantification of Emissions

First, list each air pollutant that is either regulated at the unit or present in major amounts, then list any other regulated pollutant (for fee calculation) not already listed. HAP may be simply listed as "HAP." Next, calculate PTE for applicability purposes and actual emissions for fee purposes for each pollutant. Do not calculate PTE for air pollutants listed solely for fee purposes. Include all fugitives for fee purposes. You may round to the nearest tenth of a ton for yearly values or tenth of a pound for hourly values.

Air Pollutants	Emission Rates			CAS No.
	Actual Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	Potential to Emit		
		Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (tons/yr)	
NOx	0.17	9.11	39.89	
CO	0.02	1.28	5.59	
PM	0.01	0.63	2.77	
PM10	0.01	0.63	2.77	
PM2.5	0.01	0.63	2.77	
SO2	0.00	0.01	0.04	
VOC	0.01	0.51	2.25	
CO2e	19.27	1044.58	4575.26	
Highest Single HAP (Benzene)	9.1E-05	7.91E-03	2.15E-02	
All HAPs	1.74E-04	9.45E-03	4.14E-02	

United States Environmental Protection Agency

OMB No. 2060-0336, Approval Expires 04/30/2012

Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

EMISSION CALCULATIONS (EMISS)

Calculate potential to emit (PTE) for applicability purposes and actual emissions for fee purposes for each emissions unit, control device, or alternative operating scenario identified in section I of form **GIS**. If form **FEE** does not need to be submitted with the application, do not calculate actual emissions.

A. Emissions Unit ID EU 214

B. Identification and Quantification of Emissions

First, list each air pollutant that is either regulated at the unit or present in major amounts, then list any other regulated pollutant (for fee calculation) not already listed. HAP may be simply listed as "HAP." Next, calculate PTE for applicability purposes and actual emissions for fee purposes for each pollutant. Do not calculate PTE for air pollutants listed solely for fee purposes. Include all fugitives for fee purposes. You may round to the nearest tenth of a ton for yearly values or tenth of a pound for hourly values.

Air Pollutants	Emission Rates			CAS No.
	Actual Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	Potential to Emit		
		Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (tons/yr)	
NOx	0.17	9.11	39.89	
CO	0.02	1.28	5.59	
PM	0.01	0.63	2.77	
PM10	0.01	0.63	2.77	
PM2.5	0.01	0.63	2.77	
SO2	0.00	0.01	0.04	
VOC	0.01	0.51	2.25	
CO2e	19.79	1044.58	4575.26	
Highest Single HAP (Benzene)	9.3E-05	7.91E-03	2.15E-02	
All HAPs	1.79E-04	9.45E-03	4.14E-02	

United States Environmental Protection Agency

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Federal Operating Permit Program (40 CFR Part 71)

POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE)

For each unit with emissions that count towards applicability, list the emissions unit ID and the PTE for the air pollutants listed below and sum them up to show totals for the facility. You may find it helpful to complete form **EMISS** before completing this form. Show other pollutants not listed that are present in major amounts at the facility on attachment in a similar fashion. You may round values to the nearest tenth of a ton. Also report facility totals in section **J** of form **GIS**.

Emissions Unit ID	Regulated Air Pollutants and Pollutants for which the Source is Major (tons/yr)						
	NOx	VOC	SO2	PM10	CO	Lead	HAP
EU 204	164.63	4.63	0.1	5.1	43.7	0.0	0.0
EU 213	38.9	2.25	0.0	2.8	5.6	0.0	0.0
EU 214	38.9	2.25	0.0	2.8	5.6	0.0	0.0
FACILTY TOTALS	242.5	9.1	0.1	10.7	54.9	0.0	0.0

Appendix B:

Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR, Subpart IIII

Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines;

(ii) The model year listed in Table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are: **EU 213 AND 214**

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(4) The provisions of §60.4208 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources.

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(e) Owners and operators of facilities with CI ICE that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the

certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(3) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.110, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 1 to 40 CFR 1042.1 identifies 40 CFR part 1042 as being applicable, 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS); and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;

(3) Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and

(4) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, stationary emergency CI internal combustion engines identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 2 to 40 CFR 1042.101 identifies Tier 3 standards as being applicable, the requirements applicable to Tier 3 engines in 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

[76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable. **Eu 213 AND 214**

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the following requirements:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_Xin the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr) (12.7 grams per horsepower-hr (g/HP-hr)) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm);

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_Xin the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_Xin the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 3.4 g/KW-hr (2.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $9.0 \cdot n^{-0.20}$g/KW-hr ($6.7 \cdot n^{-0.20}$g/HP-hr) where n (maximum engine speed) is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

(iii) 2.0 g/KW-hr (1.5 g/HP-hr) where maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(4) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

(d) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(e) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in this section.

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_Xin the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/kW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_Xin the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

(e) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine. **EU 213 and 214**

[76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must purchase diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. **EU 213 and 214**

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning June 1, 2012, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder are no longer subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, and must use fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines. **EU 213 and 214**

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 KW (804 HP) and less than 2,000 KW (2,680 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.

(h) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section. **EU 213 and 214**

(i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

Compliance Requirements

§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(d) and (e) and §60.4202(e) and (f) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 94, subpart C, or 40 CFR part 1042, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94 or 1042, as applicable.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 1039.125, 1039.130, and 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89, 40 CFR part 94 or 40 CFR part 1042 for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate, but the words "stationary" must be included instead of "nonroad" or "marine" on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words "and stationary" after the word "nonroad" or "marine," as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as "Fire Pump Applications Only".

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §§60.4201 or 60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section: **EU 213 and 214**

(1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;

(2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and

(3) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

(4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.

(5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212, as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section. **EU 213 and 214**

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(c) or §60.4205(d), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NO_X and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NO_X and PM emissions;

(iii) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(iv) A discussion identifying the methods and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(v) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212 or §60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

(f) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

(g) If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is

not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37970, June 28, 2011]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

C_i= concentration of NO_Xor PM at the control device inlet,

C_o= concentration of NO_Xor PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of NO_Xor PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the NO_Xor PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen (O_2) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \%\,O_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

C_{adj}= Calculated NO_Xor PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d= Measured concentration of NO_Xor PM, uncorrected.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.

$\%O_2$= Measured O_2concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent $O_2$and CO_2concentration is measured in lieu of O_2concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific $F_o$value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209_{H}}{F_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of O_2volume to the ultimate CO_2volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O_2, percent/100.

F_d= Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

X_{CO2}= CO_2correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2using CO_2as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

C_{adj}= Calculated NO_Xor PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d= Measured concentration of NO_Xor PM, uncorrected.

$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO_Xmass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_Xin the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_d= Measured NO_Xconcentration in ppm.

1.912×10^{-3}= Conversion constant for ppm $NO_X$to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \qquad (Eq. 8)$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_{adj}= Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address of the affected source;

(iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

(c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

Special Requirements

§ 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

(a) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §§60.4202 and 60.4205.

(b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.

(c) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the following emission standards:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) Except as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the requirements of 40 CFR parts 94 or 1042, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 89 and 1039, as indicated in sections §§60.4201(f) and 60.4202(g) of this subpart.

(c) Manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 and §60.4205, and not those for non-emergency engines in §60.4201 and §60.4204, except that for 2014 model year and later non-emergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine that was not certified as meeting Tier 4 PM standards, must meet the applicable requirements for PM in §60.4201 and §60.4204 or install a PM emission control device that achieves PM emission reductions of 85 percent, or 60 percent for engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, compared to engine-out emissions.

(d) The provisions of §60.4207 do not apply to owners and operators of pre-2014 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS.

(e) The provisions of §60.4208(a) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and §60.4207 do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in 40 CFR 279.11.

[76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4204 or §60.4205 using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost, energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

[76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

General Provisions

§ 60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you. **EU 213 and 214**

Definitions

§ 60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(a).

Combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

(1) For freshly manufactured engines and modified engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine is originally produced.

(2) For reconstructed engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine was originally produced, except as specified in paragraph (3) of this definition.

(3) Reconstructed engines are assigned a new date of manufacture if the fixed capital cost of the new and refurbished components exceeds 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

Diesel particulate filter means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is

interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

Engine manufacturer means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of "manufacturer" in this section.

Fire pump engine means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

Freshly manufactured engine means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

Installed means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

Manufacturer has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for sale or resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

Model year means the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year.

(2) For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was manufactured (see "date of manufacture").

Other internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

Reciprocating internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Spark ignition means relating to a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas fueled engine or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007–2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder EU 213 and 214

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007–2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

	NMHC + NO_X	HC	NO_X	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			9.2 (6.9)		
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750) EU 213 and 214		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards]

	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
Engine power	Model year(s)	NO_X+ NMHC	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d)[1]
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

[1]Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP) and less than 450 KW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO_X	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.30 (0.22)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+[1]	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+[1]	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010+[2]	4.0 (3.0)		0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+[3]	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)

225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+[3]	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2008+	6.4 (4.8)		0.20 (0.15)

[1]For model years 2011–2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

[2]For model years 2010–2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

[3]In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in §60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in §60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

Table 6 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed[1]	Torque (percent)[2]	Weighting factors
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

[1]Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

[2]Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.

Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:]

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO_Xemissions by 90 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_Xconcentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_Xconcentration.
		iv. Measure NO_Xat the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO_Xconcentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. Limit the concentration of NO_Xin the stationary CI	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the

	internal combustion engine exhaust.	points;		control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_Xconcentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_Xconcentration.
		iv. Measure NO_Xat the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO_Xconcentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary,	(3) Method 4 of	(c) Measurements to

		measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	40 CFR part 60, appendix A	determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII EU 213 and 214

[As stated in §60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4219.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4214(a).
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart IIII.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder.
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device	No	

	requirements		
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Appendix C

EU 213 and 214 Engine Manufacturer's Specifications

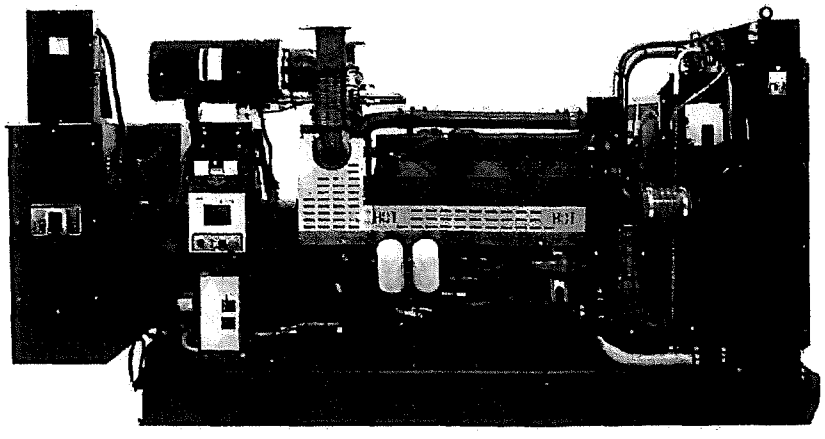
SD600

GENERAC® | INDUSTRIAL POWER

Industrial Diesel Generator Set

EPA CERTIFIED STATIONARY EMERGENCY

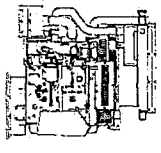
600 kW Diesel

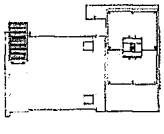


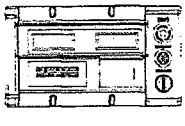
Standby Power Rating
600KW 60 Hz

Prime Power Rating
547KW 60 Hz

EPA Certified Prime ratings are not available in the U.S. or its Territories for engine model year 2011 and beyond







features	benefits
Generator Set	
• PROTOTYPE & TORSIONALLY TESTED	▶ PROVIDES A PROVEN UNIT
• UL2200 TESTED	▶ ENSURES A QUALITY PRODUCT
• RHINOCOAT PAINT SYSTEM	▶ IMPROVES RESISTANCE TO ELEMENTS
• WIDE RANGE OF ENCLOSURES AND TANKS	▶ PROVIDES A SINGLE SOURCE SOLUTION
Engine	
• EPA TIER COMPLIANT	▶ ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY
• INDUSTRIAL TESTED, GENERAC APPROVED	▶ FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
• POWER-MATCHED OUTPUT	▶ ENGINEERED FOR PERFORMANCE
• INDUSTRIAL GRADE	▶ IMPROVES LONGEVITY AND RELIABILITY
Alternator	
• TWO-THIRDS PITCH	▶ ELIMINATES HARMFUL 3RD HARMONIC
• LAYER WOUND ROTOR & STATOR	▶ IMPROVES COOLING
• CLASS H MATERIALS	▶ HEAT TOLERANT DESIGN
• DIGITAL 3-PHASE VOLTAGE CONTROL	▶ FAST AND ACCURATE RESPONSE
Controls	
• ENCAPSULATED BOARD W/ SEALED HARNESS	▶ EASY, AFFORDABLE REPLACEMENT
• 4-20mA VOLTAGE-TO-CURRENT SENSORS	▶ NOISE RESISTANT 24/7 MONITORING
• SURFACE-MOUNT TECHNOLOGY	▶ PROVIDES VIBRATION RESISTANCE
• ADVANCED DIAGNOSTICS & COMMUNICATIONS	▶ HARDENED RELIABILITY

primary codes and standards

NEMA c UL us LISTED NFPA ASME ISO

SD600 application and engineering data

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS

General

Make	Doosan
EPA Emissions Compliance	Stationary Emergency
EPA Emissions Engine Reference	See Emissions Data Sheet
Cylinder #	12
Type	V-12
Displacement - L (cu. in.)	22.0(1338)
Bore - mm (in.)	128(5.04)
Stroke - mm (in.)	142(5.60)
Compression Ratio	15.0:1
Intake Air Method	Turbocharged/Aftercooled
Number of Main Bearings	6
Connecting Rod Type	I-Beam Section
Cylinder Head Type	3 Cylinder Bank Heads
Piston Type	Open Chamber/Oil Cooled
Crankshaft Type	Counter Weighted Type

Valve Train

Lifter Type	Solid
Intake Valve Material	High Temp, Hardened
Exhaust Valve Material	High Temp, Hardened

Engine Governing

Governor	Electronic Isochronous
Frequency Regulation (Steady State)	+/- 0.25%

Lubrication System

Oil Pump Type	Gear
Oil Filter Type	Full-Flow Cartridge
Crankcase Capacity - L (gal)(qts)	42(11.1)

Cooling System

Cooling System Type	Closed Recovery
Water Pump	Centrifugal Type, Belt Driven
Fan Type	Pusher
Fan Blade Number	9
Fan Diameter mm (in.)	915(36)
Coolant Heater Wattage	240V (4000W)
Coolant Heater Standard Voltage	240VAC

Fuel System

Fuel Type	Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel
Fuel Specifications	ASTM
Fuel Filtering (microns)	10
Fuel Inject Pump Make	Bosch P Type x 1
Fuel Pump Type	Engine Driven Gear
Injector Type	Bosch Multi-Hole
Engine Type	V-Type, 4 Cycle
Fuel Supply Line - mm (in.)	1/2"FNPT
Fuel Return Line - mm (in.)	5/16" FNPT

Engine Electrical System

System Voltage	24VDC
Battery Charging Alternator	45A
Battery Size (at 0 oC)	2x700CCA/90AH
Battery Group	31
Battery Voltage	(2) 12VDC
Ground Polarity	Negative

ALTERNATOR SPECIFICATIONS

Model	Generac WEG
Poles	4
Field Type	Revolving
Insulation Class - Rotor	H
Insulation Class - Stator	H
Total Harmonic Distortion	<3%
Telephone Interference Factor (TIF)	<50
Alternator Type	Self-Ventilated, Drip-Proof
Bearings	Single Sealed Cartridge
Coupling	Direct, Flexible Disc
Load Capacity - Standby	100%
Load Capacity - Prime	110%
Prototype Short Circuit Test	Y

Voltage Regulator Type	Digital
Number of Sensed Phases	All
Regulation Accuracy (Steady State)	+/- 0.25%

CODES AND STANDARDS COMPLIANCE (WHERE APPLICABLE)

NFPA 99
NFPA 110
ISO 8528-5
ISO 1708A.5
ISO 3046
BS5514
SAE J1349
DIN6271
IEEE C62.41 TESTING
NEMA ICS 1

Rating Definitions:
Standby – Applicable for a varying emergency load for the duration of a utility power outage with no overload capability. (Max. load factor = 70%)
Prime – Applicable for supplying power to a varying load in lieu of utility for an unlimited amount of running time. (Max. load factor = 80%) A 10% overload capacity is available for 1 out of every 12 hours.

SD600 operating data (60Hz)

POWER RATINGS (kW)

	STANDBY		PRIME	
	Amps:		Amps:	
Single-Phase 120/240VAC @1.0pf	600	Amps: 2081	547	Amps: 1898
Three-Phase 120/208VAC @0.8pf	600	Amps: 1804	547	Amps: 1645
Three-Phase 120/240VAC @0.8pf	600	Amps: 902	547	Amps: 822
Three-Phase 277/480VAC @0.8pf	600	Amps: 722	547	Amps: 658
Three-Phase 600VAC @0.8pf				

STARTING CAPABILITIES (sKVA)

sKVA vs. Voltage Dip

		480VAC						208/240VAC					
Alternator	kW	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%
Standard*	600	743	1114	1486	1857	2229	2600	543	814	1086	1357	1629	1900
Upsize 1**	832	757	1136	1514	1893	2271	2650	571	857	1143	1429	1714	2000
Upsize 2**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*All Generac Industrial alternators utilize Class H materials. Standard alternator provides less than or equal to Class F temperature rise. Upsize 1 provides less than or equal to Class B temperature rise. Upsize 2 provides Class A temperature rise. ** 208VAC Upsize is 700kW alternator. Consult factory for 600VAC.

FUEL

Fuel Pump Lift - in (m)
39

Fuel Consumption Rates

STANDBY			PRIME		
Percent Load	gph	lph	Percent Load	gph	lph
25%	14.4	54.5	25%	14.1	53.4
50%	23.4	88.7	50%	21.1	79.1
75%	36.6	138.6	75%	32.3	122.4
100%	46.2	175.1	100%	42.1	159.6

COOLING

Coolant Capacities - Gal (L)	
System	34.6 (131)
Engine	9.5 (36)
Radiator	25 (95)

		STANDBY	PRIME
Coolant Flow per Minute	gpm (lpm)	230 (870)	231 (870)
Heat rejection to Coolant	BTU/min	1,740,000	1,566,000
Inlet Air	cfm (m3/hr)	23,500 (665)	23,500 (665)
Max. Operating Radiator Air Temp	F° (C°)	140 (60)	140 (60)
Max. Operating Ambient Temperature	F° (C°)	122 (50)	122 (50)

COMBUSTION AIR REQUIREMENTS

		STANDBY	PRIME
Flow at Rated Power	cfm (m3/min)	1959 (55.5)	1716 (48.6)

EXHAUST

Exhaust Outlet Size - N.P.T. (female)
2x8", or 1x10" ANSI (Open Sets)

		STANDBY	PRIME
Exhaust Flow (Rated Output)	cfm (m3/hr)	6419 (182)	5615 (159)
Maximum Backpressure	inHg (Kpa)	1.5 (5.1)	1.5 (5.1)
Exhaust Temp (Rated Output)	°F (°C)	1300 (704)	1141 (616)

ENGINE

		STANDBY	PRIME
Rated Engine Speed	rpm	1800	1800
Horsepower at Rated kW	hp	954	859
Piston Speed	ft/min (m/min)	1677 (8.5)	1677 (8.5)
BMEP	psi	313	274

Deration – Operational characteristics consider maximum ambient conditions. Derate factors may apply under atypical site conditions. Please consult a Generac Power Systems Industrial Dealer for additional details. All performance ratings in accordance with ISO3046, BS5514, ISO8528 and DIN6271 standards.

SD600

standard features and options

GENERATOR SET

● Genset Vibration Isolation	Std
○ IBC Seismic Certified/Seismic Rated Vibration Isolators	Opt
○ Extended warranty	Opt
○ Export boxing	Opt
○ Gen-Link Communications Software	Opt
○ Steel Enclosure	Opt
○ Aluminum Enclosure	Opt

ENGINE SYSTEM

General

● Oil Drain Extension	Std
○ Oil Make-Up System	Opt
○ Oil Heater	Opt

Fuel System

● Fuel lockoff solecnoid	Std
● Secondary fuel filter	Std
● Stainless steel flexible exhaust connection	Std
● Industrial Exhaust Silencer	Std
○ Critical Exhaust Silencer	Opt
○ Flexible fuel lines	Opt
○ Primary fuel filter	Opt
○ ULC/UL142 Fuel Tank	Opt

Cooling System

○ 120VAC Coolant Heater	Opt
○ 208VAC Coolant Heater	Opt
● 240VAC Coolant Heater	Std
○ Other Coolant Heater_____	-
● Closed Coolant Recovery System	Std
● UV/Ozone resistant hoses	Std
● Factory-Installed Radiator	Std
● Radiator Drain Extension	Std

Engine Electrical System

● Battery charging alternator	Std
● Battery cables	Std
● Battery tray	Std
○ Battery box	Opt
○ Battery heater	Opt
● Solenoid activated starter motor	Std
● Air cleaner	Std
● Fan guard	Std
● Radiator duct adapter	Std
○ 2A battery charger	Opt
○ 10A UL float/equalize battery charger	Opt
● Rubber-booted engine electrical connections	Std

ALTERNATOR SYSTEM

● UL2200 GENprotect™	Std
○ Main Line Circuit Breaker	Opt
○ 2nd Circuit Breaker	Opt
○ 3rd Circuit Breaker	Opt
○ Alternator Upsizing	Opt
○ Anti-Condensation Heater	Opt
○ Tropical coating	Opt

CONTROL SYSTEM

Control Panel

○ Digital H Control Panel - Dual 4x20 Display	na
● Digital G-100 Control Panel - Touchscreen	Std
○ Digital G-200 Paralleling Control Panel - Touchscreen	na
● Programmable Crank Limiter	Std
○ 21-Light Remote Annunciator	Opt
○ Remote Relay Panel (8 or 16)	Opt
● 7-Day Programmable Exerciser	Std
● Special Applications Programmable PLC	Std
● RS-232	Std
● RS-485	Std
● All-Phase Sensing DVR	Std
● Full System Status	Std
● Utility Monitoring (Req. H-Transfer Switch)	Std
● 2-Wire Start Compatible	Std
● Power Output (kW)	Std
● Power Factor	Std
● Reactive Power	Std
● All phase AC Voltage	Std
● All phase Currents	Std
● Oil Pressure	Std
● Coolant Temperature	Std
● Coolant Level	Std
○ Oil Temperature	Opt
● Fuel Pressure	Std
● Engine Speed	Std
● Battery Voltage	Std
● Frequency	Std
● Date/Time Fault History (Event Log)	Std
● UL2200 GENprotect™	Std
○ Low-Speed Exercise	-
● Isochronous Governor Control	Std
● -40deg C - 70deg C Operation	Std
● Waterproof Plug-In Connectors	Std
● Audible Alarms and Shutdowns	Std
● Not in Auto (Flashing Light)	Std
● On/Off/Manual Switch	Std
● E-Stop (Red Mushroom-Type)	Std
○ Remote E-Stop (Break Glass-Type, Surface Mount)	Opt
○ Remote E-Stop (Red Mushroom-Type, Surface Mount)	Opt
○ Remote E-Stop (Red Mushroom-Type, Flush Mount)	Opt
● NFPA 110 Level I and II (Programmable)	Std
● Remote Communication - RS232	Std
○ Remote Communication - Modem	Std
○ Remote Communication - Ethernet	-
○ 10A Run Relay	-

Alarms (Programmable Tolerances, Pre-Alarms and Shutdowns)

○ Low Fuel	Opt
● Oil Pressure (Pre-programmed Low Pressure Shutdown)	Std
● Coolant Temperature (Pre-programmed High Temp Shutdown)	Std
● Coolant Level (Pre-programmed Low Level Shutdown)	Std
● Oil Temperature	Std
● Fuel Pressure	Std
● Engine Speed (Pre-programmed Overspeed Shutdown)	Std
● Voltage (Pre-programmed Overvoltage Shutdown)	Std
● Battery Voltage	Std

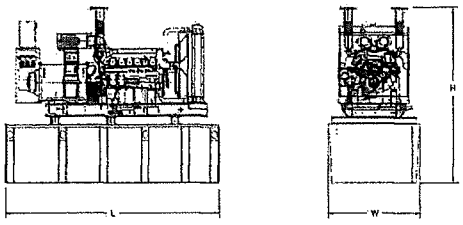
Other Options

○ _____

○ _____

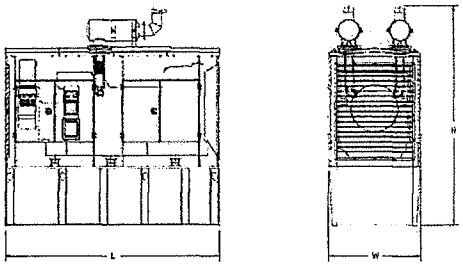
○ _____

SD600 dimensions, weights and sound levels



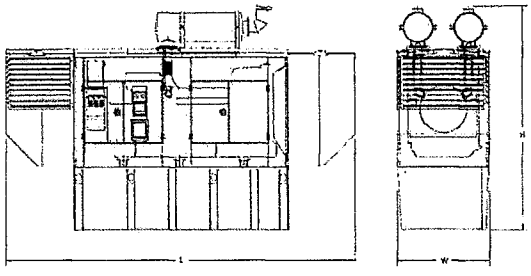
OPEN SET

RUN TIME HOURS	USABLE CAPACITY (GAL)	L	W	H	WT	dBA*
NO TANK	-	148	52.7	84.1	9902	91
6	265	151.6	63	101.2	11722	
9	396	151.6	63	107	11760	
12	550	151.6	63	112.6	12104	
17	793	185.2	63	116.3	12702	
21	960	185.2	63	123.5	12980	



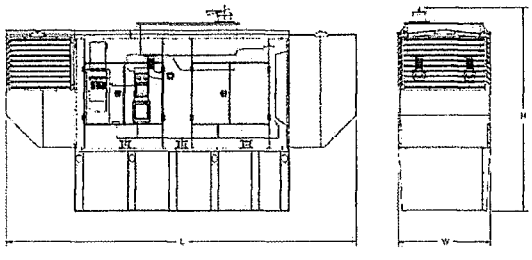
WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURE

RUN TIME HOURS	USABLE CAPACITY (GAL)	L	W	H	WT	dBA*
NO TANK	-	165.4	70.9	121.4	12190	87
6	265	165.4	70.9	138.56	14010	
9	396	165.4	70.9	144.35	14048	
12	550	151.6	70.9	149.94	14392	
17	793	185.2	63	153.64	14990	
21	960	185.2	63	160.77	15268	



LEVEL 1 SOUND ENCLOSURE

RUN TIME HOURS	USABLE CAPACITY (GAL)	L	W	H	WT	dBA*
NO TANK	-	269.5	63	118	11993	83.7
7	313	269.5	63	134	13655	
10	469	269.5	63	139.25	13785	
15	685	269.5	63	146.54	14543	
20	936	269.5	63	147.1	14663	
29	1347	269.5	63	157.37	15763	



LEVEL 2 SOUND ENCLOSURE

RUN TIME HOURS	USABLE CAPACITY (GAL)	L	W	H	WT	dBA*
NO TANK	-	269.5	70.9	104.1	15263	75
7	313	269.5	70.9	120.1	16925	
10	469	269.5	70.9	125.35	17055	
15	685	269.5	70.9	132.64	17813	
20	936	269.5	70.9	133.16	17933	
29	1347	269.5	70.9	143.47	19033	

*All measurements are approximate and for estimation purposes only. Weights are without fuel in tank. Sound levels measured at 23ft (7m). Does not account for ambient site conditions.

Tank Options

○ MDEQ	OPT
○ Florida DERM/DEP	OPT
○ Chicago Fire Code	OPT
○ IFC Certification	CALL
○ ULC	CALL

Other Custom Options Available from your Generac Industrial Power Dealer

YOUR FACTORY RECOGNIZED GENERAC INDUSTRIAL DEALER

Specification characteristics may change without notice. Dimensions and weights are for preliminary purposes only. Please consult a Generac Power Systems Industrial Dealer for detailed installation drawings.

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Appendix D

EU 204, 213, 214 Emission Calculations

Shakopee Mdewaka[illegible] Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Emergency Generator Emissions Calculations

Stack ID	Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	Site	Operating Scenario	Throughput Maximum (Units/hr)	Throughput Maximum (Units/yr)	Throughput Actual (Units/yr)	Throughput Limited (Units/yr)	Units
SV 204	EU 204	1,678 hp Generator (#2 Fuel Oil)	New Little Six	LS	11.75 [12]	102,895 [11]	764.66 [17]	5,873 [14]	MMBtu
		Emergency Generator			85.72	750,894	5,580.3	42,859	Gallons

EU 204

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Emergency Generator Emissions Calculations

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Fuel Parameter	Pollutant	Type	Emission Factor (lb/unit)		Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1]		Control Efficiency		Max. Controlled Emissions [2]		Limited Emissions		Actual Emissions [3]
[4]					lb/hr	tons/yr	%		lb/hr	tons/yr	(tons/yr)		tons/yr
	CO	CO	0.85	[7]	9.98	43.73	0.00	[6]	9.98	43.73	2.50	[5]	0.32
	NO_X	NO_X	3.20	[7]	37.59	164.63	0.00	[6]	37.59	164.63	9.40	[5]	1.22
	PM	PM	0.10	[7]	1.17	5.14	0.00	[6]	1.17	5.14	0.29	[5]	0.04
	PM_{10}	PM_{10}	0.10	[7]	1.17	5.14	0.00	[6]	1.17	5.14	0.29	[5]	0.04
	$PM_{2.5}$	$PM_{2.5}$	0.10	[7]	1.17	5.14	0.00	[6]	1.17	5.14	0.29	[5]	0.04
0.0015 wt% S	SO_2	SO_2	0.0015	[4]	0.02	0.08	0.00	[6]	0.02	0.08	0.00	[5]	0.00
	VOC	VOC	0.09	[13]	1.06	4.63	0.00	[6]	1.06	4.63	0.26	[5]	0.03
	CO_2	CO_2	165.00	[7]	1938.09	8488.83	0.00	[6]	1938.09	8488.83	484.52	[5]	63.08
	CH_4	CH_4	0.09	[7]	1.06	4.63	0.00	[6]	1.06	4.63	0.26	[5]	0.03
	N_2O	N_2O	0.0013	[10]	0.02	0.07	0.00	[6]	0.02	0.07	0.00	[5]	0.00
	Total CO_2e	CO_2e		[10]	1965.10	8607.12	0.00	[6]	1965.10	8607.12	491.27	[5]	63.96

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Emergency Generator Emissions Calculations

HAP and PAH Emissions

Fuel Parameter	Pollutant	Type	Emission Factor (lb/unit)		Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1]		Control Efficiency		Max. Controlled Emissions [2]		Limited Emissions		Actual Emissions [3]
[4]					lb/hr	tons/yr	%		lb/hr	tons/yr	(tons/yr)		tons/yr
	Benzene	HAP	7.76E-04	[8]	9.11E-03	3.99E-02	0%	[6]	9.11E-03	3.99E-02	2.28E-03	[5]	3.0E-04
	Toluene	HAP	2.81E-04	[8]	3.30E-03	1.45E-02	0%	[6]	3.30E-03	1.45E-02	8.25E-04	[5]	1.1E-04
	Xlenes	HAP	1.93E-04	[8]	2.27E-03	9.93E-03	0%	[6]	2.27E-03	9.93E-03	5.67E-04	[5]	7.4E-05
	Formaldehyde	HAP	7.89E-05	[8]	9.27E-04	4.06E-03	0%	[6]	9.27E-04	4.06E-03	2.32E-04	[5]	3.0E-05
	Acetaldehyde	HAP	2.52E-05	[8]	2.96E-04	1.30E-03	0%	[6]	2.96E-04	1.30E-03	7.40E-05	[5]	9.6E-06
	Acrolein	HAP	7.88E-06	[8]	9.26E-05	4.05E-04	0%	[6]	9.26E-05	4.05E-04	2.31E-05	[5]	3.0E-06
	Naphthalene	HAP	1.30E-04	[9]	1.53E-03	6.69E-03	0%	[6]	1.53E-03	6.69E-03	3.82E-04	[5]	5.0E-05
	Acenaphthylene	PAH	9.23E-06	[9]	1.08E-04	4.75E-04	0%	[6]	1.08E-04	4.75E-04	2.71E-05	[5]	3.5E-06
	Acenaqphthene	PAH	4.68E-06	[9]	5.50E-05	2.41E-04	0%	[6]	5.50E-05	2.41E-04	1.37E-05	[5]	1.8E-06
	Flourene	PAH	1.28E-05	[9]	1.50E-04	6.59E-04	0%	[6]	1.50E-04	6.59E-04	3.76E-05	[5]	4.9E-06
	Phenanthrane	PAH	4.08E-05	[9]	4.79E-04	2.10E-03	0%	[6]	4.79E-04	2.10E-03	1.20E-04	[5]	1.6E-05
	Anthracene	PAH	1.23E-06	[9]	1.44E-05	6.33E-05	0%	[6]	1.44E-05	6.33E-05	3.61E-06	[5]	4.7E-07
	Fluoranthene	PAH	4.03E-06	[9]	4.73E-05	2.07E-04	0%	[6]	4.73E-05	2.07E-04	1.18E-05	[5]	1.5E-06
	Pyrene	PAH	3.71E-06	[9]	4.36E-05	1.91E-04	0%	[6]	4.36E-05	1.91E-04	1.09E-05	[5]	1.4E-06
	Benzo(a)anthracene	PAH	6.22E-07	[9]	7.31E-06	3.20E-05	0%	[6]	7.31E-06	3.20E-05	1.83E-06	[5]	2.4E-07
	Chysene	PAH	1.53E-06	[9]	1.80E-05	7.87E-05	0%	[6]	1.80E-05	7.87E-05	4.49E-06	[5]	5.8E-07
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	PAH	< 1.11E-06	[9]	< 1.30E-05	< 5.71E-05	0%	[6]	< 1.30E-05	< 5.71E-05	< 3.26E-06	[5]	< 4.2E-07
	Benzo(k)fluroanthene	PAH	< 2.18E-07	[9]	< 2.56E-06	< 1.12E-05	0%	[6]	< 2.56E-06	< 1.12E-05	< 6.40E-07	[5]	< 8.3E-08
	Benzo(a)pyrene	PAH	< 2.57E-07	[9]	< 3.02E-06	< 1.32E-05	0%	[6]	< 3.02E-06	< 1.32E-05	< 7.55E-07	[5]	< 9.8E-08
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	PAH	< 4.14E-07	[9]	< 4.86E-06	< 2.13E-05	0%	[6]	< 4.86E-06	< 2.13E-05	< 1.22E-06	[5]	< 1.6E-07
	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	PAH	< 3.46E-07	[9]	< 4.06E-06	< 1.78E-05	0%	[6]	< 4.06E-06	< 1.78E-05	< 1.02E-06	[5]	< 1.3E-07
	Benzo(g,h,I)perylene	PAH	< 5.56E-07	[9]	< 6.53E-06	< 2.86E-05	0%	[6]	< 6.53E-06	< 2.86E-05	< 1.63E-06	[5]	< 2.1E-07
	Total HAPS		1.49E-03		1.75E-02	7.68E-02	0%	[6]	1.75E-02	7.68E-02	4.38E-03	[5]	5.70E-04

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Emergency Generator Emissions Calculations

References:

[1] Except where noted otherwise:
Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Maximum Hourly Throughput (units/hr)
Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Maximum Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton)

[2] Except where noted otherwise:
Maximum Controlled Emissions (lb/hr) = Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/hr) x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)
Maximum Controlled Emissions (tons/yr) = Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)

[3] Except where noted otherwise:
Actual Emissions (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Actual Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton)x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)

[4]
#2 Fuel oil used in Engines = 0.0015 % wt. sulfur, emission factor (lb/10^3 gal) calculated using AP-42 c01s03.pdf Table 1.3-1 for No. 2 fuel oil = 142 x Sulfur Content
Converted to lb/MMBtu per note [11] = 0.03 lb/MMBtu

[5] Limited Controlled Emissions (tons/yr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Limited Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton) x ((100-Control Efficiency)/100), 700 hours per year synthetic minor limit

[6] Either no Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) is used in this process or the APCD is not effective in controlling this pollutant

[7] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-1

[8] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-3

[9] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-4

[10] Source: 40 CFR 98 Table C-2

6.0×10^{-04} **kg N_2O /mmBtu**

3.0×10^{-03} **kg CH_4;/mmBtu**

Total CO_2e = CO_2 + 21 x CH_4 + 310 x N_2O 40 CFR 98 Table A-1

[11] Max Hourly Throughput = Design rating (mmBtu/hr)/Heating Value of fue1 (mmBtu/unit fuel), where:
Design Rating = generator max gph x Heating Value of Fuel = mmBtu/hr
Heating value #2 Fuel Oil = 140mmBtu/10^3 gal.
To convert lb/gal to lb/MMBtu = (lb/gal)/(140 MMBtu/10^3 gal) Source: AP-42 c01s03.pdf Table 1.3-2

[12] Max Annual Throughput = Max Hourly Throughput x 8760 hr/yr

[13] Generator Manufacturer Nominal Data at 100% load - in Appendix C: Manufacturer's Specifications

Pollutant	Lb/hr					g/hp-hr	g/lb =	0.0022
NOX (as NO^2)	20.16	BHP	1678.00					
CO	1.11	Fuel GPH	85.72		NOX	5.45		
HC	0.41	MMBtu/hr	11.75		CO	0.30		
Total CO^2	1625.20				HC	0.11		
Particulate Matter	0.09				PM	0.03		

[14] MMBtu per hour assumes an average grake-specific fuel consumption (BSFC) of 7,000 Btu/hp-hr per AP-42 c03s03.
GPH assumes 19,300 Btu/lb with a density of 7.1 lb/gallon per AP-42 c03s04

Btu/gallon = per AP-42 c03s04	137030			
Max. Hourly Throughput = Design Rating (MMBtu/hr)				
HHV Low Sulfur Diesel =	19,300	Btu/lb	[15]	
diesel fuel Specific Gravity =	0.847		[16]	
water lbs cu ft. =	62.40			
Diesel lbs/cu ft = 0.84 x 62.4	52.87			
1 cu ft. =	7.48	gallons		
1 gal water =	8.34	lb		
1 gal diesel =	7.10	lb		
Diesel =	137,030	Btu/gal	138,490	[15]

Assumes maximum emergency only use of 500 hours per year.

[15] AP 42, Volume I, Chapter 3, Section 3.4, Table 3.4-1

[16] From range specified in CHS MSDS for #2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel

[17] Actual Fuel use and MMBtu based on Calendar Year 2011 run time hours

Shakopee Mdewaka...n Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

	Emission Unit				Throughput				
				Operating	Maximum		Actual	Limited	
Stack ID	ID	Description	Site	Scenario	(Units/hr)	(Units/yr)	(Units/yr)	(Units/yr)	Units
SV 213	EU 213	864 hp Generator (#2 Fuel Oil)	DSF	LS	6.33 [12]	55,458 [11]	233.61 [17]	4,432 [14]	MMBtu
					46.20	404,712	1,704.8	32,340	Gallons

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Fuel Parameter	Pollutant	Type	Emission Factor (lb/unit)		Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1]		Control Efficiency		Max. Controlled Emissions [2]		Limited Emissions		Actual Emissions [3]
[4]					lb/hr	tons/yr	%		lb/hr	tons/yr	(tons/yr)		tons/yr
	CO	CO	0.20	[13]	1.28	5.59	0.00	[6]	1.28	5.59	0.45	[5]	0.02
	NO_X	NO_X	1.44	[13]	9.11	39.89	0.00	[6]	9.11	39.89	3.19	[5]	0.17
	PM	PM	0.10	[7]	0.63	2.77	0.00	[6]	0.63	2.77	0.22	[5]	0.01
	PM_{10}	PM_{10}	0.10	[7]	0.63	2.77	0.00	[6]	0.63	2.77	0.22	[5]	0.01
	$PM_{2.5}$	$PM_{2.5}$	0.10	[7]	0.63	2.77	0.00	[6]	0.63	2.77	0.22	[5]	0.01
0.0015 wt% S	SO_2	SO_2	0.0015	[4]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[6]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[5]	0.00
	VOC	VOC	0.08	[13]	0.51	2.25	0.00	[6]	0.51	2.25	0.18	[5]	0.01
	CO_2	CO_2	165.00	[7]	1044.58	4575.26	0.00	[6]	1044.58	4575.26	365.60	[5]	19.27
	CH_4	CH_4	0.09	[7]	0.57	2.50	0.00	[6]	0.57	2.50	0.20	[5]	0.01
	N_2O	N_2O	0.00	[10]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[6]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[5]	0.00
	Total CO_2e	CO_2e		[10]	1059.14	4639.01	0.00	[6]	1059.14	4639.01	370.70	[5]	19.54

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

HAP and PAH Emissions

Fuel Parameter [4]	Pollutant	Type	Emission Factor (lb/unit)		Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1] lb/hr	Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1] tons/yr	Control Efficiency %		Max. Controlled Emissions [2] lb/hr	Max. Controlled Emissions [2] tons/yr	Limited Emissions (tons/yr)		Actual Emissions [3] tons/yr
	Benzene	HAP	7.76E-04	[8]	4.91E-03	2.15E-02	0%	[6]	4.91E-03	2.15E-02	1.72E-03	[5]	9.1E-05
	Toluene	HAP	2.81E-04	[8]	1.78E-03	7.79E-03	0%	[6]	1.78E-03	7.79E-03	6.23E-04	[5]	3.3E-05
	Xlenes	HAP	1.93E-04	[8]	1.22E-03	5.35E-03	0%	[6]	1.22E-03	5.35E-03	4.28E-04	[5]	2.3E-05
	Formaldehyde	HAP	7.89E-05	[8]	4.99E-04	2.19E-03	0%	[6]	4.99E-04	2.19E-03	1.75E-04	[5]	9.2E-06
	Acetaldehyde	HAP	2.52E-05	[8]	1.60E-04	6.99E-04	0%	[6]	1.60E-04	6.99E-04	5.58E-05	[5]	2.9E-06
	Acrolein	HAP	7.88E-06	[8]	4.99E-05	2.19E-04	0%	[6]	4.99E-05	2.19E-04	1.75E-05	[5]	9.2E-07
	Naphthalene	HAP	1.30E-04	[9]	8.23E-04	3.60E-03	0%	[6]	8.23E-04	3.60E-03	2.88E-04	[5]	1.5E-05
	Acenaphthylene	PAH	9.23E-06	[9]	5.84E-05	2.56E-04	0%	[6]	5.84E-05	2.56E-04	2.05E-05	[5]	1.1E-06
	Acenaqphthene	PAH	4.68E-06	[9]	2.96E-05	1.30E-04	0%	[6]	2.96E-05	1.30E-04	1.04E-05	[5]	5.5E-07
	Flourene	PAH	1.28E-05	[9]	8.10E-05	3.55E-04	0%	[6]	8.10E-05	3.55E-04	2.84E-05	[5]	1.5E-06
	Phenanthrane	PAH	4.08E-05	[9]	2.58E-04	1.13E-03	0%	[6]	2.58E-04	1.13E-03	9.04E-05	[5]	4.8E-06
	Anthracene	PAH	1.23E-06	[9]	7.79E-06	3.41E-05	0%	[6]	7.79E-06	3.41E-05	2.73E-06	[5]	1.4E-07
	Fluoranthene	PAH	4.03E-06	[9]	2.55E-05	1.12E-04	0%	[6]	2.55E-05	1.12E-04	8.93E-06	[5]	4.7E-07
	Pyrene	PAH	3.71E-06	[9]	2.35E-05	1.03E-04	0%	[6]	2.35E-05	1.03E-04	8.22E-06	[5]	4.3E-07
	Benzo(a)anthracene	PAH	6.22E-07	[9]	3.94E-06	1.72E-05	0%	[6]	3.94E-06	1.72E-05	1.38E-06	[5]	7.3E-08
	Chysene	PAH	1.53E-06	[9]	9.69E-06	4.24E-05	0%	[6]	9.69E-06	4.24E-05	3.39E-06	[5]	1.8E-07
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	PAH	< 1.11E-06	[9]	< 7.03E-06	< 3.08E-05	0%	[6]	< 7.03E-06	< 3.08E-05	< 2.46E-06	[5]	< 1.3E-07
	Benzo(k)fluroanthene	PAH	< 2.18E-07	[9]	< 1.38E-06	< 6.04E-06	0%	[6]	< 1.38E-06	< 6.04E-06	< 4.83E-07	[5]	< 2.5E-08
	Benzo(a)pyrene	PAH	< 2.57E-07	[9]	< 1.63E-06	< 7.13E-06	0%	[6]	< 1.63E-06	< 7.13E-06	< 5.69E-07	[5]	< 3.0E-08
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	PAH	< 4.14E-07	[9]	< 2.62E-06	< 1.15E-05	0%	[6]	< 2.62E-06	< 1.15E-05	< 9.17E-07	[5]	< 4.8E-08
	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	PAH	< 3.46E-07	[9]	< 2.19E-06	< 9.59E-06	0%	[6]	< 2.19E-06	< 9.59E-06	< 7.67E-07	[5]	< 4.0E-08
	Benzo(g,h,l)perylene	PAH	< 5.56E-07	[9]	< 3.52E-06	< 1.54E-05	0%	[6]	< 3.52E-06	< 1.54E-05	< 1.23E-06	[5]	< 6.5E-08
	Total HAPS		1.49E-03		9.45E-03	4.14E-02	0%	[6]	9.45E-03	4.14E-02	3.31E-03	[5]	1.74E-04

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Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

References:

[1] Except where noted otherwise:
Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Maximum Hourly Throughput (units/hr)
Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Maximum Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton)

[2] Except where noted otherwise:
Maximum Controlled Emissions (lb/hr) = Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/hr) x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)
Maximum Controlled Emissions (tons/yr) = Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)

[3] Except where noted otherwise:
Actual Emissions (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Actual Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton)x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)

[4]
#2 Fuel oil used in Engines = 0.0015 % wt. sulfur, emission factor (lb/10^3 gal) calculated using AP-42 c01s03.pdf Table 1.3-1 for No. 2 fuel oil = 142 x Sulfur Content
Converted to lb/MMBtu per note [11] = Jan-00 lb/MMBtu

[5] Limited Controlled Emissions (tons/yr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Limited Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton) x ((100-Control Efficiency)/100), 700 hours per year synthetic minor limit

[6] Either no Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) is used in this process or the APCD is not effective in controlling this pollutant

[7] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-1

[8] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-3

[9] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-4

[10] Source: 40 CFR 98 Table C-2

6.0×10^{-04} **kg N_2O /mmBtu**

3.0×10^{-03} **kg CH_4;/mmBtu**

Total CO_2e = CO_2 + 21 x CH_4 + 310 x N_2O 40 CFR 98 Table A-1

[11] Max Hourly Throughput = Design rating (mmBtu/hr)/Heating Value of fuel (mmBtu/unit fuel), where:
Design Rating = generator max gph x Heating Value of Fuel = mmBtu/hr
Heating value #2 Fuel Oil = 140mmBtu/10^3 gal.
To convert lb/gal to lb/MMBtu = (lb/gal)/(140 MMBtu/10^3 gal) Source: AP-42 c01s03.pdf Table 1.3-2

[12] Max Annual Throughput = Max Hourly Throughput x 8760 hr/yr

[13] Generator Manufacturer Nominal Data at 100% load - in Appendix C: Manufacturer's Specifications

Pollutant	Lb/hr					g/hp-hr	g/lb =	0.002205
NOX (as NO^2)	9.11	BHP	864.00					
CO	1.28	Fuel GPH	46.20		NOX	4.78		
VOC	0.51	MMBtu/hr	6.33		CO	0.67		
					VOC	0.27		

Emission rates based on Manufacturer's data as reported in Oklahoma Departmen of Environmental qualiy Air Quality Division 2/9/2012 Evaluation of Permit Application No. 2009-165-C (M-2) in Appendix C

gph from manufacturer's specifications at 100% load
MMBtu/hr = Btu/gal/1,000,000

[14] Max. Hourly Throughput = Design Rating (MMBtu/hr)

HHV Low Sulfur Diesel =	19,300	Btu/lb	[15]	
diesel fuel Specific Gravity =	0.847		[16]	
water lbs cu ft. =	62.40			
Diesel lbs/cu ft = 0.84 x 62.4	52.87			
1 cu ft. =	7.48	gallons		
1 gal water =	8.34	lb		
1 gal diesel =	7.10	lb		
Diesel =	137,030	Btu/gal		138490.00 [15]

[15] AP 42, Volume I, Chapter 3, Section 3.4, Table 3.4-1

[16] From range specified in CHS MSDS for #2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel

[17] Actual Fuel use and MMBtu based on Calendar Year 2011 run time hours

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

Stack ID	Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	Site	Operating Scenario	Throughput Maximum (Units/hr)	Throughput Maximum (Units/yr)	Throughput Actual (Units/yr)	Throughput Limited (Units/yr)	Units
SV 214	EU 214	864 hp Generator (#2 Fuel Oil)	DSF	LS	6.33 [12]	55,458 [11]	239.94 [17]	4,432 [14]	MMBtu
					46.20	404,712	1,751.0	32,340	Gallons

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Fuel Parameter	Pollutant	Type	Emission Factor (lb/unit)		Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1]		Control Efficiency		Max. Controlled Emissions [2]		Limited Emissions		Actual Emissions [3]
[4]					lb/hr	tons/yr	%		lb/hr	tons/yr	(tons/yr)		tons/yr
	CO	CO	0.20	[13]	1.28	5.59	0.00	[6]	1.28	5.59	0.45	[5]	0.02
	NO_X	NO_X	1.44	[13]	9.11	39.89	0.00	[6]	9.11	39.89	3.19	[5]	0.17
	PM	PM	0.10	[7]	0.63	2.77	0.00	[6]	0.63	2.77	0.22	[5]	0.01
	PM_{10}	PM_{10}	0.10	[7]	0.63	2.77	0.00	[6]	0.63	2.77	0.22	[5]	0.01
	$PM_{2.5}$	$PM_{2.5}$	0.10	[7]	0.63	2.77	0.00	[6]	0.63	2.77	0.22	[5]	0.01
0.0015 wt% S	SO_2	SO_2	0.0015	[4]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[6]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[5]	0.00
	VOC	VOC	0.08	[13]	0.51	2.25	0.00	[6]	0.51	2.25	0.18	[5]	0.01
	CO_2	CO_2	165.00	[7]	1044.58	4575.26	0.00	[6]	1044.58	4575.26	365.60	[5]	19.79
	CH_4	CH_4	0.09	[7]	0.57	2.50	0.00	[6]	0.57	2.50	0.20	[5]	0.01
	N_2O	N_2O	0.00	[10]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[6]	0.01	0.04	0.00	[5]	0.00
	Total CO_2e	CO_2e		[10]	1059.14	4639.01	0.00	[6]	1059.14	4639.01	370.70	[5]	20.07

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Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

HAP and PAH Emissions

Fuel Parameter	Pollutant	Type	Emission Factor (lb/unit)		Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1]		Control Efficiency		Max. Controlled Emissions [2]		Limited Emissions		Actual Emissions [3]
[4]					lb/hr	tons/yr	%		lb/hr	tons/yr	(tons/yr)		tons/yr
	Benzene	HAP	7.76E-04	[8]	4.91E-03	2.15E-02	0%	[6]	4.91E-03	2.15E-02	1.72E-03	[5]	9.3E-05
	Toluene	HAP	2.81E-04	[8]	1.78E-03	7.79E-03	0%	[6]	1.78E-03	7.79E-03	6.23E-04	[5]	3.4E-05
	Xlenes	HAP	1.93E-04	[8]	1.22E-03	5.35E-03	0%	[6]	1.22E-03	5.35E-03	4.28E-04	[5]	2.3E-05
	Formaldehyde	HAP	7.89E-05	[8]	4.99E-04	2.19E-03	0%	[6]	4.99E-04	2.19E-03	1.75E-04	[5]	9.5E-06
	Acetaldehyde	HAP	2.52E-05	[8]	1.60E-04	6.99E-04	0%	[6]	1.60E-04	6.99E-04	5.58E-05	[5]	3.0E-06
	Acrolein	HAP	7.88E-06	[8]	4.99E-05	2.19E-04	0%	[6]	4.99E-05	2.19E-04	1.75E-05	[5]	9.5E-07
	Naphthalene	HAP	1.30E-04	[9]	8.23E-04	3.60E-03	0%	[6]	8.23E-04	3.60E-03	2.88E-04	[5]	1.6E-05
	Acenaphthylene	PAH	9.23E-06	[9]	5.84E-05	2.56E-04	0%	[6]	5.84E-05	2.56E-04	2.05E-05	[5]	1.1E-06
	Acenaqphthene	PAH	4.68E-06	[9]	2.96E-05	1.30E-04	0%	[6]	2.96E-05	1.30E-04	1.04E-05	[5]	5.6E-07
	Flourene	PAH	1.28E-05	[9]	8.10E-05	3.55E-04	0%	[6]	8.10E-05	3.55E-04	2.84E-05	[5]	1.5E-06
	Phenanthrane	PAH	4.08E-05	[9]	2.58E-04	1.13E-03	0%	[6]	2.58E-04	1.13E-03	9.04E-05	[5]	4.9E-06
	Anthracene	PAH	1.23E-06	[9]	7.79E-06	3.41E-05	0%	[6]	7.79E-06	3.41E-05	2.73E-06	[5]	1.5E-07
	Fluoranthene	PAH	4.03E-06	[9]	2.55E-05	1.12E-04	0%	[6]	2.55E-05	1.12E-04	8.93E-06	[5]	4.8E-07
	Pyrene	PAH	3.71E-06	[9]	2.35E-05	1.03E-04	0%	[6]	2.35E-05	1.03E-04	8.22E-06	[5]	4.5E-07
	Benzo(a)anthracene	PAH	6.22E-07	[9]	3.94E-06	1.72E-05	0%	[6]	3.94E-06	1.72E-05	1.38E-06	[5]	7.5E-08
	Chysene	PAH	1.53E-06	[9]	9.69E-06	4.24E-05	0%	[6]	9.69E-06	4.24E-05	3.39E-06	[5]	1.8E-07
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	PAH	< 1.11E-06	[9]	< 7.03E-06	< 3.08E-05	0%	[6]	< 7.03E-06	< 3.08E-05	< 2.46E-06	[5]	< 1.3E-07
	Benzo(k)fluroanthene	PAH	< 2.18E-07	[9]	< 1.38E-06	< 6.04E-06	0%	[6]	< 1.38E-06	< 6.04E-06	< 4.83E-07	[5]	< 2.6E-08
	Benzo(a)pyrene	PAH	< 2.57E-07	[9]	< 1.63E-06	< 7.13E-06	0%	[6]	< 1.63E-06	< 7.13E-06	< 5.69E-07	[5]	< 3.1E-08
	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	PAH	< 4.14E-07	[9]	< 2.62E-06	< 1.15E-05	0%	[6]	< 2.62E-06	< 1.15E-05	< 9.17E-07	[5]	< 5.0E-08
	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	PAH	< 3.46E-07	[9]	< 2.19E-06	< 9.59E-06	0%	[6]	< 2.19E-06	< 9.59E-06	< 7.67E-07	[5]	< 4.2E-08
	Benzo(g,h,l)perylene	PAH	< 5.56E-07	[9]	< 3.52E-06	< 1.54E-05	0%	[6]	< 3.52E-06	< 1.54E-05	< 1.23E-06	[5]	< 6.7E-08
	Total HAPS		1.49E-03		9.45E-03	4.14E-02	0%	[6]	9.45E-03	4.14E-02	3.31E-03	[5]	1.79E-04

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Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Nonemergency Generator Emissions Calculations

References:

[1] Except where noted otherwise:
Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Maximum Hourly Throughput (units/hr)
Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Maximum Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton)

[2] Except where noted otherwise:
Maximum Controlled Emissions (lb/hr) = Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/hr) x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)
Maximum Controlled Emissions (tons/yr) = Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)

[3] Except where noted otherwise:
Actual Emissions (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Actual Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton)x ((100- Control Efficiency)/100)

[4]
#2 Fuel oil used in Engines = 0.0015 % wt. sulfur, emission factor (lb/10^3 gal) calculated using AP-42 c01s03.pdf Table 1.3-1 for No. 2 fuel oil = 142 x Sulfur Content
Converted to lb/MMBtu per note [11] = Jan-00 lb/MMBtu

[5] Limited Controlled Emissions (tons/yr) = Emission Factor (lb/unit) x Limited Annual Throughput (units/yr)/2000 (lb/ton) x ((100-Control Efficiency)/100), 700 hours per year synthetic minor limit

[6] Either no Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) is used in this process or the APCD is not effective in controlling this pollutant

[7] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-1

[8] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-3

[9] Source: AP-42, October 1996, Table 3.4-4

[10] Source: 40 CFR 98 Table C-2

6.0×10^{-04} **kg N_2O /mmBtu**

3.0×10^{-03} **kg CH_4;/mmBtu**

Total CO_2e = CO_2 + 21 x CH_4 + 310 x N_2O 40 CFR 98 Table A-1

[11] Max Hourly Throughput = Design rating (mmBtu/hr)/Heating Value of fuel (mmBtu/unit fuel), where:
Design Rating = generator max gph x Heating Value of Fuel = mmBtu/hr
Heating value #2 Fuel Oil = 140mmBtu/10^3 gal.
To convert lb/gal to lb/MMBtu = (lb/gal)/(140 MMBtu/10^3 gal) Source: AP-42 c01s03.pdf Table 1.3-2

[12] Max Annual Throughput = Max Hourly Throughput x 8760 hr/yr

[13] Generator Manufacturer Nominal Data at 100% load - in Appendix C: Manufacturer's Specifications

Pollutant	Lb/hr				g/hp-hr	g/lb = 0.002205
NOX (as NO^2)	9.11 BHP	864.00				
CO	1.28 Fuel GPH	46.20		NOX	4.78	
VOC	0.51 MMBtu/hr	6.33		CO	0.67	
				VOC	0.27	

Emission rates based on Manufacturer's data as reported in Oklahoma Departmen of Environmental qualiy Air Quality Division 2/9/2012 Evaluation of Permit Application No. 2009-165-C (M-2) in Appendix C

gph from manufacturer's specifications at 100% load
MMBtu/hr = Btu/gal/1,000,000

[14] Max. Hourly Throughput = Design Rating (MMBtu/hr)

HHV Low Sulfur Diesel =	19,300 Btu/lb	[15]	
diesel fuel Specific Gravity =	0.847	[16]	
water lbs cu ft. =	62.40		
Diesel lbs/cu ft = 0.84 x 62.4	52.87		
1 cu ft. =	7.48 gallons		
1 gal water =	8.34 lb		
1 gal diesel =	7.10 lb		
Diesel =	137,030 Btu/gal		138490.00 [15]

[15] AP 42, Volume I, Chapter 3, Section 3.4, Table 3.4-1

[16] From range specified in CHS MSDS for #2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel

[17] Actual Fuel use and MMBtu based on Calendar Year 2011 run time hours

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Appendix D: Dakota Sport and Fitness Generator Emissions Calculations:

Emissions Totals

Pollutant	Type	Max. Uncontrolled Emissions [1]		Control Efficiency		Max. Controlled Emissions [2]		Limited Emissions		Actual Emissions [3]
		lb/hr	tons/yr	%		lb/hr	tons/yr	(tons/yr)		tons/yr
CO	CO	12.54	54.91	0.00	[6]	12.54	54.91	3.39	[5]	0.37
NO_X	NO_X	55.80	244.40	0.00	[6]	55.80	244.40	15.77	[5]	1.56
PM	PM	2.44	10.69	0.00	[6]	2.44	10.69	0.74	[5]	0.06
PM_{10}	PM_{10}	2.44	10.69	0.00	[6]	2.44	10.69	0.74	[5]	0.06
$PM_{2.5}$	$PM_{2.5}$	2.44	10.69	0.00	[6]	2.44	10.69	0.74	[5]	0.06
SO_2	SO_2	0.04	0.16	0.00	[6]	0.04	0.16	0.01	[5]	0.00
VOC	VOC	2.09	9.14	0.00	[6]	2.09	9.14	0.62	[5]	0.05
CO_2	CO_2	4027.25	17639.35	0.00	[6]	4027.25	17639.35	1215.73	[5]	102.15
CH_4	CH_4	2.20	9.62	0.00	[6]	2.20	9.62	0.66	[5]	0.06
N_2O	N_2O	0.03	0.14	0.00	[6]	0.03	0.14	0.01	[5]	0.00
Total CO_2e	CO_2e	4083.37	17885.15	0.00	[6]	4083.37	17885.15	1232.67	[5]	103.58
Benzene	HAP	1.89E-02	8.30E-02	0.00	[6]	1.89E-02	8.30E-02	5.72E-03	[5]	4.80E-04
Toluene	HAP	6.86E-03	3.00E-02	0.00	[6]	6.86E-03	3.00E-02	2.07E-03	[5]	1.74E-04
Xlenes	HAP	4.71E-03	2.06E-02	0.00	[6]	4.71E-03	2.06E-02	1.42E-03	[5]	1.19E-04
Formaldehyde	HAP	1.93E-03	8.43E-03	0.00	[6]	1.93E-03	8.43E-03	5.81E-04	[5]	4.88E-05
Acetaldehyde	HAP	6.15E-04	2.69E-03	0.00	[6]	6.15E-04	2.69E-03	1.86E-04	[5]	1.56E-05
Acrolein	HAP	1.92E-04	8.42E-04	0.00	[6]	1.92E-04	8.42E-04	5.81E-05	[5]	4.88E-06
Naphthalene	PAH	3.17E-03	1.39E-02	0.00	[6]	3.17E-03	1.39E-02	9.58E-04	[5]	8.05E-05
Acenaphthylene	PAH	2.25E-04	9.87E-04	0.00	[6]	2.25E-04	9.87E-04	6.80E-05	[5]	5.71E-06
Acenaqphthene	PAH	1.14E-04	5.00E-04	0.00	[6]	1.14E-04	5.00E-04	3.45E-05	[5]	2.90E-06
Flourene	PAH	3.12E-04	1.37E-03	0.00	[6]	3.12E-04	1.37E-03	9.43E-05	[5]	7.92E-06
Phenanthrane	PAH	9.96E-04	4.36E-03	0.00	[6]	9.96E-04	4.36E-03	3.01E-04	[5]	2.53E-05
Anthracene	PAH	3.00E-05	1.31E-04	0.00	[6]	3.00E-05	1.31E-04	9.06E-06	[5]	7.61E-07
Fluoranthene	PAH	9.84E-05	4.31E-04	0.00	[6]	9.84E-05	4.31E-04	2.97E-05	[5]	2.49E-06
Pyrene	PAH	9.06E-05	3.97E-04	0.00	[6]	9.06E-05	3.97E-04	2.73E-05	[5]	2.30E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	PAH	1.52E-05	6.65E-05	0.00	[6]	1.52E-05	6.65E-05	4.58E-06	[5]	3.85E-07
Chysene	PAH	3.73E-05	1.64E-04	0.00	[6]	3.73E-05	1.64E-04	1.13E-05	[5]	9.47E-07
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	PAH	< 2.71E-05	< 1.19E-04	0.00	[6]	< 2.71E-05	< 1.19E-04	< 8.18E-06	[5]	< 6.87E-07
Benzo(k)fluroanthene	PAH	< 5.32E-06	< 2.33E-05	0.00	[6]	< 5.32E-06	< 2.33E-05	< 1.61E-06	[5]	< 1.35E-07
Benzo(a)pyrene	PAH	< 6.27E-06	< 2.75E-05	0.00	[6]	< 6.27E-06	< 2.75E-05	< 1.89E-06	[5]	< 1.59E-07
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	PAH	< 1.01E-05	< 4.43E-05	0.00	[6]	< 1.01E-05	< 4.43E-05	< 3.05E-06	[5]	< 2.56E-07
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	PAH	< 8.45E-06	< 3.70E-05	0.00	[6]	< 8.45E-06	< 3.70E-05	< 2.55E-06	[5]	< 2.14E-07
Benzo(g,h,I)perylene	PAH	< 1.36E-05	< 5.94E-05	0.00	[6]	< 1.36E-05	< 5.94E-05	< 4.10E-06	[5]	< 3.44E-07
Total HAPS		3.64E-02	1.60E-01	0.00	[6]	3.64E-02	1.60E-01	1.10E-02	[5]	9.24E-04

Appendix E

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.* **EU 204**

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002. **EU 204**

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002. **EU 213 and 214**

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006. **EU 213 and 214**

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, including initial notification requirements:

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or

(viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source; **EU 213 and 214**

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

Emission and Operating Limitations

§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b and Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS) you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d to this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d to this subpart.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE?

If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. Existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

C_i= concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o= concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific $F_o$value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209\, F_d}{F_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d= Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

X_{co2}= CO_2correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and SO_2gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2using CO_2as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (*e.g.,* operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (*e.g.,* wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO_2at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO_2concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (*e.g.,* thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) *Requirements for emergency stationary RICE.* (1) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the

requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

(2) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed prior to June 12, 2006, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.,* process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.,* superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (*e.g.* biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, *etc.* Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_X) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_X, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.,* remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_X(such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE	a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.

exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR.	
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and Existing 4SLB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2cto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of	

stationary SI RICE <100 HP	operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[2]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions EU 204

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and	a. Change oil and filter	

black start stationary CI RICE.[2] **EU 204**	every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace	

	as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the	

	stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

[1]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

[2]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]

stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources		
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

[1]After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O_2at the inlet and outlet of the	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[a](incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

stationary RICE		control device; and		Measurements to determine O_2must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[ab](incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00m (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary	a. Limit the concentration	i. Select the sampling port	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60,	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site

RICE	of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	location and the number of traverse points; and	appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005),[a]Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

[a]You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM–D6522–00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

[b]You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

[c]You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6348–03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and

≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.

6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the

		Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating

		parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a] and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a]and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and

		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.[a]
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;[a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;[a]and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year		
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data

		according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

[a]After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in	

HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP		§63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4) i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).	
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.	
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and i. See item 2.a.i.	
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters. i. See item 2.a.i.	

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation

citation			
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension	Yes.	

	procedures and criteria		
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	

§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable.

			Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	

§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	

§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i)(C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

Appendix F:

MSDS for Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CHS Inc.
P.O. Box 64089
Mail station 525
St. Paul, MN 55164-0089

Transportation Emergency (CHEMTREC): 1-800-424-9300
Technical Information: 1-651-355-8443
MSDS Information: 1-651-355-8438

PRODUCT NAME: No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel / Distillate

MSDS: 0201-M1A0.3 – Rev. C, 03/08/2011

COMMON NAME: #2 Diesel Fuel, #2 Distillate, Fuel Oil
Fieldmaster XL Diesel Fuel, Roadmaster XL Diesel Fuel

CHEMICAL FORMULA: Mixture

CHEMICAL NAME: Petroleum Distillate

CHEMICAL FAMILY: A mixture of paraffinic, olefinic, naphthenic and aromatic hydrocarbons.

Section 2 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS	PERCENTAGES (by weight)	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)	CAS #
Diesel Fuel	99-100%	N/D	N/D	68476-34-6
Sulfur	(15 ppm)	N/D	N/D	7704-34-9

Other components: 1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6, <0.6%), Biphenyl (92-52-4, <0.6%), Xylene (1330-20-7, <0.2%) Naphthalene (91-20-3, <0.2%)

(TWA) - Time Weighted Average is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week which shall not be exceeded.
(STEL) - Short Term Exposure Limit is the employee's 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during a work day unless another time limit is specified.

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

A clear, to yellow or red liquid with a hydrocarbon odor. **Danger! Harmful or Fatal If Swallowed**

OSHA Hazard Classes

Based on OSHA definitions, the following ingredients in this product are hazardous. The OSHA physical and health Hazard categories are shown below. **Note: CHS has not conducted specific toxicity tests on this product. Our hazard evaluation is based on information from similar ingredients, technical literature, and/or professional experience.**

Diesel Fuel - Combustible, toxic (moderate), target organ (Skin, Central Nervous System)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ROUTES OF ENTRY: (Eye Contact, Dermal, Inhalation, Ingestion.)

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE:

Eyes - Contact with eyes may cause irritation.

Skin - Contact with skin may cause irritation.

Inhalation - May cause respiratory tract irritation. High levels may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting in-coordination and unconsciousness.

Ingestion - May cause nausea, vomiting, cramping, diarrhea, and central nervous system depression. Pulmonary irritation form exhaling solvent and delayed signs of liver and kidney damage may also occur.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE: Dermatitis from chronic exposure. Projects of similar composition (boiling ranges of 100-700; naphtha, jet fuel, diesel fuel, etc.) were tested on laboratory animals by repeatedly applying and never washing from the animal's skin. Weak to moderately positive results were found in mouse skin cancer studies, mixed and inconsistent results were found in mutagenicity studies, and negative results were found in rate teratology studies. A few studies have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between treatment greatly reduces the carcinogenic skin cancer in humans. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by International Association for Research on Cancer, or Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Prolonged exposure from inhalation of vapors may cause dizziness, weakness, weight loss, anemia, nervousness, pains in the limbs, peripheral numbness, and paresthesia. Degenerative changes in the liver and kidneys may occur after prolonged exposure to high concentrations.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), based on findings or carcinogenic and tumorigenic responses of mice and rats exposed to whole diesel exhaust, recommends that diesel exhaust be regarded as a "potential occupational carcinogen".
Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Conditions which have the same symptoms or effects as stated above.
Carcinogenic Potential: this material may contain ethylbenzene and naphthalene at concentrations above 0.1%. IARC has identified ethylbenzene and naphthalene as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2) based on laboratory animal studies. NTP has determined that exposure to diesel exhaust particulates, a complex mixture of combustion products of diesel fuel, is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eye Contact - If material comes in contact with the eyes, immediately wash the eyes with large amounts of water for fifteen minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact - If the material comes in contact with the skin, wash the contaminated skin with soap and water promptly. If the material penetrates through clothing, remove the clothing and wash the skin with soap and water promptly. If irritation persists after washing, get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation - If person breathes in large amounts of material, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep the person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

Ingestion - If material has been swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 - FIRE - FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: >125°F (>52°C) (PMCC) **AUTO IGNITION TEMP:** >494°F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR % BY VOLUME	**LOWER**	**UPPER**
	0.6	7.5

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Use foam, dry chemical or water spray (fog) to extinguish fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water may be ineffective on flames, but should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water or foam sprayed into container or hot burning product could cause frothing and endanger fire fighters. Large fires, such as tank fires, should be fought with caution. If possible, pump the contents from the tank and keep adjoining structures cool with water. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Combustion may produce CO, CO2, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur, and reactive hydrocarbons.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to a source of ignition (pilot light, heater, electric motor) some distance away. Containers, drums (even empty) can explode when heat (welding, cutting, etc.) is applied.

HAZARD RATINGS:	**NFPA 704:**	Health- _0_	Fire- _2_	Reactivity- _0_
	HMIS:	Health- _1__	Fire- _2__	Reactivity- _0__

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO TAKE IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Remove all sources of ignition. Notify emergency response personnel as appropriate. If facility or operations has an "Oil or Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan", "Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan" or equivalent, activate its procedures. Prohibit persons not wearing protective equipment from entering the area. Stop leak at source, contain spill to prevent spreading. Small spills can be removed with inert absorbent. Dike area of large spill to prevent runoff to sewers, streams, etc. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORING: Transport, handle and store in accordance with OSHA Regulations 29 CFR 1910.106, and applicable D.O.T. regulation. Caution: Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous since emptied containers retain product residue (vapor, liquid, and/or solid). Cutting or welding empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL - PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ventilation requirements: Provide adequate local or dilution ventilation to keep vapors below permissible concentrations.

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT: Personnel should never enter areas of high concentrations without proper respiratory protection. If exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH-approved resiratory protection equipment should be worn. Proper selection of respirators should be determined by adequately trained personnel, based on the contaminates, the degree of potential exposure and published respiratory protection factors. Self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air respiratory protection required for entry into tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces containing #2 Distillate Fuel.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles or face shield where contact with liquid or mist may occur.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Impervious clothing and gloves when contact with skin may occur.

OTHER (SAFETY SHOWERS, EYE WASH STATIONS, ETC.): Water should be available for flushing and washing when exposure exists. Launder soiled clothes. Discard shoes or other leather articles saturated with the material.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: clear, yellow to red liquid

ODOR: Mild hydrocarbon odor

BOILING POINT: 309°F - 700°F

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water=1): 0.8400 - 0.9000

VAPOR PRESSURE: <2.6 mm Hg @ 122° F

VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): >4

SOLUBLE IN WATER: Insoluble

EVAPORATION RATE (ether=1): slower

pH: N/D

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

STABLE X (At room temperature and pressure. See handling and storage section)
UNSTABLE ___

INCOMPATIBILITY -

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, flame, static electricity and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition products may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ant other petroleum decomposition products (hydrocarbons).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Has not been reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Note: CHS has not conducted specific toxicity tests on this product.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Note: CHS has not conducted specific ecological tests on this product.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES: Place contaminated materials in a disposable container and dispose of in accordance with Local, State and Federal environmental regulations. Recycle as much of the recovered product as possible. Do not flush to drain or storm sewer or otherwise release to the environment.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Fuel Oil #2

DOT HAZARD CLASS: Combustible Liquid

DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: NA 1993

DOT EMER. RESPONSE GUIDE NO.: 128 (formerly # 27)

Proper Shipping Name-**Fuel Oil #2**; Hazard Class-**3**; UN/NA Identification #-**NA1993**; **Packing Group-III**; Placard-**Combustible Liquid**

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

CAS Number	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight

SARA SECTION 311-312 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370.2):

FIRE: Yes **SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE:** No **REACTIVE:** No **ACUTE:** Yes **CHRONIC:** Yes

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date: March 08, 2011 Supersedes: February 16, 2007

Reason for Issue: CAS # correction, Section 2

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MSDS RELATES ONLY TO THE SPECIFIC MATERIAL IDENTIFIED. IT DOES NOT COVER USE OF THAT MATERIAL IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER MATERIAL OR IN ANY PARTICULAR PROCESS. IN COMPLIANCE WITH 29 C.F.R. 1910.1200(g), CHS HAS PREPARED THIS MSDS IN SEGMENTS, WITH THE INTENT THAT THOSE SEGMENTS BE READ TOGETHER AS A WHOLE WITHOUT TEXTUAL OMISSIONS OR ALTERATIONS. CHS BELIEVES THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN TO BE ACCURATE, BUT MAKES NO REPRESENTATION, GUARANTEE, OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, ABOUT THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION OR ABOUT THE FITNESS OF CONTENTS HEREIN FOR EITHER GENERAL OR PARTICULAR PURPOSES. PERSONS REVIEWING THIS MSDS SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN DETERMINATION AS TO THE MATERIAL'S SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS FOR USE IN THEIR PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.

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Appendix G: Calculating Potential to Emit (PTE) for Emergency Generators

September 6, 1995

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Calculating Potential to Emit (PTE) for Emergency Generators

FROM: John S. Seitz, Director
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (MD-10)

TO: Director, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, Regions I and IV
Director, Air and Waste Management Division, Region II
Director, Air, Radiation and Toxics Division, Region III
Director, Air and Radiation Division, Region V
Director, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Division, Region VI
Director, Air and Toxics Division, Regions VII, VIII, IX, and X

The purpose of this guidance is to address the determination of PTE for emergency electrical generators.

Background

In a memorandum dated January 25, 1995, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) addressed a number of issues related to the determination of a source's PTE under section 112 and title V of the Clean Air Act (Act). One of the issues discussed in the memorandum was the term "maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit under its physical and operational design," which is part of the definition of "potential to emit." The memorandum clarified that inherent physical limitations, and operational design features which restrict the potential emissions of individual emission units, can be taken into account. This clarification was intended to address facilities for which the theoretical use of equipment is much higher than could ever actually occur in practice. For such facilities, if their

physical limitations or operational design features are not taken

into account, the potential emissions could be overestimated and consequently the source owner could be subject to the Act requirements affecting major sources. Although such source owners could in most cases readily accept enforceable limitations restricting the operation to its designed level, EPA believes this administrative requirement for such sources to be unnecessary and burdensome.

On the topic of "physical and operational design," the January 25 memorandum provided a general discussion. In addition, EPA committed to providing technical assistance on the type of inherent physical and operational design features that may be considered acceptable in determining the potential to emit for certain individual small source categories. The EPA is currently conducting category-specific analyses in support of this effort, and hopes as a result of these analyses to generate more general guidance on this issue as well.

The purpose of this memorandum is to address the issue of PTE as it relates specifically to emergency generators. There is a significant level of interest in this source category because there are many thousands of locations for which an emergency generator is the only emitting source. Moreover, based on a review of this source category, there exists a readily identifiable constraint on the operational design of emergency generators. Hence, the EPA believes it would be useful to provide today's guidance before the entire effort is complete.

The policies set forth in this memorandum are intended solely as guidance, do not represent final Agency action, and cannot be relied upon to create any rights enforceable by any party.

Guidance for Emergency Generators

For purposes of today's guidance, an "emergency generator" means a generator whose sole function is to provide back-up power when electric power from the local utility is interrupted. The emission source for such generators is typically a gasoline or diesel-fired engine, but can in some cases include a small gas turbine. Emissions consist primarily of carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides. Other criteria pollutants, and hazardous air pollutants, are also emitted, but at much lower levels. Emissions occur only during emergency situations (i.e., where electric power from the local utility is interrupted), and for a very short time to perform maintenance checks and operator training.

The EPA believes that generators devoted to emergency uses are clearly constrained in their operation, in the sense that, by definition and design, they are used only during periods where electric power from public utilities is unavailable. Two factors indicate that this constraint is in fact "inherent." First, while the combined period for such power outages during any one year will vary somewhat, an upper bound can be estimated which would never be expected to be exceeded absent extraordinary circumstances. Second, the duration of these outages are entirely beyond the control of the source, and when they do occur (except in the case of a major catastrophe) rarely last more than a day.

For emergency generators, EPA has determined that a reasonable and realistic "worst-case" estimate of the number of hours that power would be expected to be unavailable from the local utility may be considered in identifying the "maximum capacity" of such generators for the purpose of estimating their PTE. Consequently, EPA does not recommend the use of 8760 hours per year (i.e., full-year operation) for calculating the PTE for emergency generators. Instead, EPA recommends that the potential to emit be determined based upon an estimate of the maximum amount of hours the generator could operate, taking into account (1) the number of hours power would be expected to be unavailable and (2) the number of hours for maintenance activities.

The EPA believes that 500 hours is an appropriate default assumption for estimating the number of hours that an emergency generator could be expected to operate under worst-case conditions. Alternative estimates can be made on a case-by-case basis where justified by the source owner or permitting authority (for example, if historical data on local power outages indicate that a larger or smaller number would be appropriate). Using the 500 hour default assumption, EPA has performed a number of calculations for some typically-sized emergency generators. These calculations indicate that these generators, in and of themselves, rarely emit at major source levels. (Of course, there may be unusual circumstances where these calculations would not be representative, for example where many generators are present that could operate simultaneously).

Cautions

Today's guidance is only meant to address emergency generators as described. Specifically, the guidance does not address: (1) peaking units at electric utilities; (2) generators at industrial facilities that typically operate at low rates, but are not confined to emergency purposes; and (3) any standby

generator that is used during time periods when power is available from the utility. This guidance is also not intended to discourage permitting authorities from establishing operational limitations in construction permits when such limitations are deemed appropriate or necessary. Additionally, this memorandum is not intended to be used as the basis to rescind any such restrictions already in place.

Distribution/Further Information

The Regional Offices should send this memorandum to States within their jurisdiction. Questions concerning specific issues and cases should be directed to the appropriate Regional Office. Regional Office staff may contact Tim Smith of the Integrated Implementation Group at 919-541-4718. The document is also available on the technology transfer network (TTN) bulletin board, under "Clean Air Act" - "Title V" - "Policy Guidance Memos". (Readers unfamiliar with this bulletin board may obtain access by calling the TTN help line at 919-541-5384).

cc: Air Branch Chief, Region I-X
Regional Air Counsels, Region I-X
Adan Schwartz (2344)
Tim Smith (MD-12)