

AIR QUALITY DIVISION
CHAPTER 6, SECTION 3
OPERATING PERMIT

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR QUALITY DIVISION
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002



PERMIT NO. 3-2-001-1

Issue Date: **December 21, 2011**
Expiration Date: **May 14, 2013**
Effective Date: **December 21, 2011**
Replaces Permit No.: **3-2-001**

In accordance with the provisions of W.S. §35-11-203 through W.S. §35-11-212 and Chapter 6, Section 3 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations,

Marathon Oil Company
Oregon Basin Gas Plant
Section 29, Township 51 North, Range 100 West
Park County, Wyoming

is authorized to operate a stationary source of air contaminants consisting of emission units described in this permit. The units described are subject to the terms and conditions specified in this permit. All terms and conditions of the permit are enforceable by the State of Wyoming. All terms and conditions of the permit, except those designated as not federally enforceable, are enforceable by EPA and citizens under the Act. A copy of this permit shall be kept on-site at the above named facility or at an acceptable alternate location.

Steven A. Dietrich

Steven A. Dietrich, Administrator
Air Quality Division

12-21-11

Date

John W. Corra

John W. Corra, Director
Department of Environmental Quality

12/27/11

Date

WAQSR CHAPTER 6, SECTION 3 OPERATING PERMIT

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AIR QUALITY DIVISION

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Company Name: **Marathon Oil Company**

Mailing Address: **1501 Stampede Avenue**

City: **Cody**

State: **WY**

Zip: **82414**

Plant Name: **Oregon Basin Gas Plant**

Plant Location: **Section 29, Township 51 North, Range 100 West, Park County, Wyoming
(approximately 20 miles southeast of Cody, Wyoming)**

Latitude/Longitude (WGS84): **44° 21.441'/108° 54.692'**

Plant Mailing Address: **1501 Stampede Ave, Room #2121**

City: **Cody**

State: **WY**

Zip: **82414**

Name of Owner: **Marathon Oil Company**

Phone: **(713) 629-6600**

Responsible Official: **R.J. Whisonant**

Phone: **(307) 527-2103**

(modified December 21, 2011)

Plant Manager/Contact: **Ken Walsh**

Phone: **(307) 587-4226 ext. 4227**

(modified December 21, 2011)

DEQ Air Quality Contact: **District 4 Engineer**

Phone: **(307) 332-6755**

510 Meadowview Drive

Lander, Wyoming 82520

SIC Code: **1321 - Natural Gas Liquids**

Description of Process: **The Oregon Basin Gas Plant is a 7.1 million standard cubic feet per day natural gas sweetening/liquids extraction plant. This facility includes a 90 percent efficient three-stage Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant processing sour gas from the Oregon Basin Field for sales and to fuel production equipment.**

SOURCE EMISSION POINTS

This table may not include any or all insignificant activities at this facility.
(modified December 21, 2011)

SOURCE ID#	SOURCE DESCRIPTION	SIZE	CH. 6, SEC. 2 PERMITS
1	Three-Stage Claus Unit	6.665 MMSCFD 2.85 MMBtu/hr	MD-10728
2	Cleaver Brooks Process Boiler	24.5 MMBtu/hr	AP-5442
3	Claus Plant Indirect Fired Heater (#1)	0.15 MMBtu/hr	None
4	Claus Plant Indirect Fired Heater (#2)	0.15 MMBtu/hr	None
5	Cooper Bessemer Compressor Engine (back-up compressor, 2 Stroke Rich Burn)	300 hp	None
6	Oregon Basin Gas Plant Dehydration Unit	6.0 MMSCFD (steam heated)	None
7	Oregon Basin Gas Plant Inlet Flare-Pilot	2.85 MMBtu/hr	None
8	Office Heater	0.105 MMBtu/hr	None
9	Warehouse Heater	0.100 MMBtu/hr	None
10	Warehouse Heater	0.100 MMBtu/hr	None
11	Welding Shop Heater	0.100 MMBtu/hr	None
13	Oregon Basin Gas Plant Fugitive Emissions	N/A	None
14	South Chugwater Dehydration Unit	3.75 MMBtu/hr	None
15	Battery 1 North Flare	N/A	MD-10728
16	Sidney Battery Flare	N/A	MD-10728
17	Battery 2 North Flare	N/A	MD-10728
18	North E-T Flare	N/A	MD-10728
19	North to South Meter Flare	N/A	MD-10728
20	Battery 1 South Flare	N/A	MD-10728
21	Battery 3 South Flare	N/A	MD-10728
24	South Booster Flare	N/A	MD-10728
None	Emergency Back-up Generator (diesel)	N/A	None
None	Emergency Fire Water Pump (diesel)	N/A	None

TOTAL FACILITY ESTIMATED EMISSIONS

For informational purposes only. These emissions are not to be assumed as permit limits.

POLLUTANT	EMISSIONS (TPY)
CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSIONS	
PM _{2.5} Particulate Matter	1.6
PM ₁₀ Particulate Matter	1.6
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	349.5
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	26.4
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	17.8
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	37.3
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) EMISSIONS	4.9

Emission estimates are from the operating permit application.

FACILITY-SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS

Facility-Wide Permit Conditions

- (F1) **SULFUR REMOVAL EFFICIENCY AND SO₂ EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728] (modified December 21, 2011)**
The plant shall be operated at a sulfur removal efficiency of at least 90 percent and not to exceed the hourly SO₂ emission rate of 79.8 lb/hr. The average plant sulfur recovery shall be calculated on a weekly basis and the average SO₂ emission rate shall be calculated on a daily basis.
- (F2) **FLARING OR VENTING OF SOUR GAS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728] (modified December 21, 2011)**
The permittee shall follow the SO₂ and H₂S Minimization Plan attached in Appendix A of this permit. Compliance with the SO₂ and H₂S Minimization Plan shall be based on operations at the Oregon Basin Gas Plant and surrounding facilities effective January 1, 2011.
- (F3) **ALARM SYSTEM [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728] (modified December 21, 2011)**
The plant shall be equipped with an alarm system to notify the plant operator of any abnormal condition or equipment malfunction. Such condition or malfunction shall be reported to the Division as required by Chapter 1, Section 5 of the WAQSR and condition G19 of this permit.
- (F4) **SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3] (modified December 21, 2011)**
The permittee shall comply with the requirements of WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3, including estimating SO₂ emissions in accordance with Ch 14 Sec 3(b), and adjusting estimates in accordance with Ch 14 Sec 3(c), if necessary.

Source-Specific Permit Conditions

- (F5) **VISIBLE EMISSIONS [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2]**
- (a) Visible emissions from the two diesel engines shall not exceed 30 percent opacity except for periods not exceeding ten consecutive seconds. This limitation shall not apply during a reasonable period of warm-up following a cold start or where undergoing repairs and adjustment following a malfunction.
 - (b) Visible emissions of any contaminant discharged into the atmosphere from any other emission source shall not exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one period or periods aggregating not more than six minutes in any one hour of not more than 40 percent opacity.
- (F6) **FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3 and Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-5442]**
- (a) NO_x emissions from the Cleaver Brooks process boiler shall not exceed 0.07 lb/MMBtu heat input.
 - (b) The Claus plant indirect-fired heaters (units 3 and 4), office heater (unit 8), warehouse heaters (units 9 and 10), welding shop heater (unit 11), and south Chugwater dehydration unit (unit 14), shall each not exceed NO_x emissions of 0.20 lb/MMBtu heat input.
- (F7) **TEMPORARY ENGINE REPLACEMENT [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(I)] (modified December 21, 2011)**
- (a) Should an engine **break down or require an overhaul, the permittee may bring on site and operate** a temporary replacement engine until repairs are made. Permanent replacement of an engine **must** be evaluated by the Division under Chapter 6, Section 2 of WAQSR to determine appropriate permitting action and evaluate the need for additional requirements resulting from the permanent replacement.
 - (b) The temporary replacement unit shall be identical or similar to the unit replaced with emission levels at or below those of the unit replaced.
 - (c) The permittee shall notify the Division in writing of such replacement within five working days; provide the date of startup of the replacement engine; and provide a statement regarding the applicability of any New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR Part 60 and the applicability of any National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) in 40 CFR Part 63.

Testing Requirements

(F8) EMISSIONS TESTING [W.S. 35-11-110]

- (a) The Division reserves the right to require additional testing as provided under condition G1 of this permit. Should testing be required, test methods found at 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, shall be used as follows:
 - (i) For visible emissions, Method 9 shall be used.
 - (ii) For SO₂ emissions, Methods 1-4 and 6 or 6C shall be used.
 - (iii) For NO_x emissions, Methods 1-4 and 7 or 7E shall be used.
 - (iv) For alternative test methods, or methods used for other pollutants, the approval of the Administrator must be obtained prior to using the test method to measure emissions.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified, testing shall be conducted in accordance with WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 2(h).

Monitoring Requirements

(F9) SULFUR RECOVERY EFFICIENCY AND SO₂ EMISSIONS MONITORING

[WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3; WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728] (modified December 21, 2011)

The permittee shall adhere to the compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) plan, attached as Appendix B of this permit, for SO₂ emissions from the sulfur recovery unit, and shall conduct monitoring as follows:

- (a) **The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the hourly emission rate in condition F1 of this permit, by operating a continuous emissions monitor (CEM) on the Three-Stage Claus unit stack to determine the daily average of the SO₂ hourly rate.**
- (b) **For the sulfur removal efficiency requirements of condition F1, the permittee shall:**
 - (i) **Determine the total sulfur entering the plant and sulfur production, on a daily basis.**
 - (ii) **Sample the H₂S content of the inlet gas quarterly for use in sulfur removal calculations.**
- (c) **Using the monitoring information collected under (a) and (b) of this condition, the permittee shall determine the average plant sulfur recovery efficiency and plant SO₂ emissions on a weekly basis.**
- (d) The permittee shall follow all other applicable requirements under the CAM conditions of this permit.

(F10) VISIBLE EMISSIONS MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(I)]

- (a) For periodic monitoring for visible emissions from the process boiler (unit 2), the compressor engine (unit 5), and the other fuel-burning equipment (units 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14), the permittee shall monitor the type of fuel used to ensure natural gas is the sole fuel source for these units.
- (b) Periodic monitoring of visible emissions from Three-Stage Claus unit is not required because no visible emissions are expected during normal operation of this unit.
- (c) Periodic monitoring of visible emissions from the two diesel engines is not required since these sources do not operate during normal operations of the facility.
- (d) Periodic monitoring of visible emissions from the field flares is not required since these sources do not operate during normal operations of the facility.

(F11) FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT MONITORING

[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(I)] (modified December 21, 2011)

- (a) **The permittee shall measure NO_x emissions from the Cleaver Brooks boiler (unit 2), at least once every five years. The permittee shall measure NO_x emissions using the Division's portable analyzer monitoring protocol, or the EPA reference methods described in condition F8. The Division's monitoring protocol is attached as Appendix C of this permit.**
- (b) Based on the size of the NO_x emissions from the sources listed in F6(b) and their potential impact on ambient standards, the Division is satisfied that no additional monitoring is required.

Recordkeeping Requirements

(F12) ABNORMAL OR EMERGENCY CONDITIONS, AND SO₂ AND H₂S MINIMIZATION PLAN RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728 and Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II)] (modified December 21, 2011)

- (a) The permittee shall maintain records of the time that the plant is not operating, the frequency of abnormal or emergency conditions, and the duration of such abnormal or emergency conditions.
- (b) The permittee shall maintain an adequate log to document the occurrences of abnormal or emergency conditions and the reasons for the occurrences.
- (c) **The permittee shall maintain records as described in the Reporting and Recordkeeping Section of the SO₂ and H₂S Minimization Plan, included as Appendix A of this permit. The record shall include a description of any deviations from the plan, including the nature and cause of the deviation and any corrections taken.**
- (d) The permittee shall retain the records required by this condition for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the occurrence or event.

(F13) SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY RECORDS [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3(b)]

- (a) The permittee shall maintain all records used in the calculation of SO₂ emissions for the inventory required by condition F4, including but not limited to the following:
 - (i) Amount of fuel consumed;
 - (ii) Percent sulfur content of fuel and how the content was determined;
 - (iii) Quantity of product produced;
 - (iv) Emissions monitoring data;
 - (v) Operating data; and
 - (vi) How the emissions are calculated, including monitoring/estimation methodology with a demonstration that the selected methodology is acceptable under Ch 14, Sec 3.
- (b) The permittee shall maintain records of any physical changes to facility operations or equipment, or any other changes (e.g. raw material or feed) that may affect emissions projections of SO₂.
- (c) The permittee shall retain all records and support information for compliance with this condition and with the reporting requirements of condition F18 at the facility, for a period of **at least ten (10) years** from the date of establishment, or if the record was the basis for an adjustment to the milestone, five (5) years after the date of an implementation plan revision, whichever is longer.

(F14) TESTING AND MONITORING RECORDS

[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II)] **(modified December 21, 2011)**

- (a) For any testing or monitoring required under condition F8 **and F11(a)**, other than Method 9 observations, the permittee shall record, as applicable, the following:
 - (i) The date, place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) The date(s) the analyses were performed;
 - (iii) The company or entity that performed the analyses;
 - (iv) The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - (v) The results of such analyses;
 - (vi) The operating conditions as they existed at the time of sampling or measurement; **and**
 - (vii) **Any** corrective actions taken.
- (b) For any Method 9 observations required by the Division under condition F8, the permittee shall keep field records in accordance with Section 2.2 of Method 9.
- (c) **Reserved**
- (d) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility, or at an acceptable alternative location, the records of each test, measurement, or observation and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the test, measurement, or observation.

(F15) **ADDITIONAL SULFUR AND CAM RECORDS** [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(II) & Ch 7, Sec 3(i)(ii); WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728] **(modified December 21, 2011)**

- (a) The permittee shall record the monitoring data used to determine the average SO₂ emissions **hourly rate** on a daily basis, the **daily total sulfur entering the plant and sulfur production measurements**, and the information used to calculate the weekly sulfur recovery efficiency.
- (b) Additionally, for the CAM required under condition F9, the permittee shall also maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(h), any activities undertaken to

- implement a Quality Improvement Plan (QIP), and other supporting information required to be maintained under WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3.
- (c) The permittee shall retain on-site at the facility the records of each test, measurement, or observation and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the test, measurement, or observation.

Reporting Requirements

(F16) **QUARTERLY REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permits OP-184, MD-10728 and Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III)] (modified December 21, 2011)**

The permittee shall report within 60 days of the end of each calendar quarter:

- (a) A summary of flaring activities for each flare at the Oregon Basin Plant and Field. Significant flaring events (greater than five tons) shall be listed separately, and volume flared, SO₂ emissions, date, duration, and reason for flaring shall be reported.
- (b) The results of **monitoring and CAM** required under condition F9 of this permit for the Three-Stage Claus Unit (unit 1), **which** shall include the following:
- (i) **Daily average SO₂ emissions from unit 1;**
 - (ii) **Weekly average plant sulfur recovery efficiency;**
 - (iii) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause of excursions, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
 - (iv) Summary information on the number, duration, and cause for monitor downtime incidents; and
 - (v) A description of the action taken to implement a QIP (if required) during the reporting period as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3 (h). Upon completion of a QIP, the permittee shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has reduced the likelihood of similar excursions.
- (c) **The documentation that all emissions units are firing natural gas as specified in condition F10.**
- (d) All instances of deviations from the conditions of this permit, **including the SO₂ and H₂S Minimization Plan and the CAM plan**, must be clearly identified in each report.
- (e) **The quarterly reports shall reference this permit condition (F16) and shall be submitted in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.**

(F17) **TESTING NOTIFICATION AND REPORTS**

[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III)] (modified December 21, 2011)

- (a) **Notification of the test date for the monitoring required by condition F11(a) shall be provided to the Division 15 days prior to testing.**
- (b) **The permittee shall report the results of the emissions tests required under condition F11(a) and any additional testing required by the Division under condition F8, within 45 days of completing the tests. The reports shall include the information specified under condition F14, reference this permit condition (F17), and shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4.**

(F18) **SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS INVENTORY REPORTS [WAQSR Ch 14, Sec 3(b) and (c)] (modified December 21, 2011)**

- (a) The permittee shall report calendar year SO₂ emissions by April 15th of the following year. The inventory shall be submitted in the format specified by the Division.
- (b) Emissions from startup, shutdown, and upset conditions shall be included in the inventory.
- (c) If the permittee uses a different emission monitoring or calculation method than was used to report SO₂ emissions in 1998, the permittee shall adjust reported SO₂ emissions to be comparable to the emission monitoring or calculation method that was used in 1998. The calculations that are used to make this adjustment shall be included with the annual emission report.
- (d) **The annual reports shall reference this permit condition (F18) and shall be submitted in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.**

(F19) **REPORTING EXCESS EMISSIONS & DEVIATIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

[WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(C)(III)]

- (a) General reporting requirements are described under the General Conditions of this permit. The Division reserves the right to require reports as provided under condition G1 of this permit.
- (b) Emissions which exceed the limits specified in this permit and which are not reported under a different condition of this permit shall be reported annually with the emission inventory unless specifically superseded by condition G17, condition G19, or other condition(s) of this permit. The probable cause of such exceedance, the duration of the exceedance, the magnitude of the exceedance, and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken shall be included in this annual report. For sources and pollutants which are not continuously monitored, if at any time emissions exceed the limits specified in this permit by 100 percent, or if a single episode of emission limit exceedance spans a period of 24 hours or more, such exceedance shall be reported to the Division within one working day of the exceedance. (Excess emissions due to an emergency shall be reported as specified in condition G17. Excess emissions due to unavoidable equipment malfunction shall be reported as specified in condition G19.)
- (c) Any other deviation from the conditions of this permit shall be reported to the Division in writing within 30 days of the deviation or discovery of the deviation.

(F20) **GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTS [W.S. 35-11-110] (modified December 21, 2011)**

The permittee shall submit to the Division a summary of any report(s) required to be submitted to the EPA under 40 CFR Part 98.

- (a) The report(s) shall be submitted to the Division within 60 days of submission to EPA, in a format as specified by the Division.
- (b) The report(s) shall be submitted in accordance with condition G4(a)(i) of this permit, to the attention of the Division's Emission Inventory Program. A copy need not be sent to the DEQ Air Quality contact.

WAQSR CHAPTER 7, SECTION 3
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM) REQUIREMENTS

(Chapter 7, Section 3 is provided in Appendix D)

(CAM-1) COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(b) and (c)]

The permittee shall follow the CAM plan attached as Appendix B of this permit and meet all CAM requirements of WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 as they apply to the Three-Stage Claus Unit (unit 1). Compliance with the source specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit meets the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3, except for additional requirements specified under conditions CAM-2 through CAM-4.

(CAM-2) OPERATION OF APPROVED MONITORING [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(g)]

- (a) At all times, the permittee shall maintain the monitoring under this section, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
- (b) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities, the permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant specific emissions unit is operating.
- (c) Upon detecting an excursion, the permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emission unit to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices. The response shall include minimizing the period of any start-up, shutdown or malfunction and taking any corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion.
- (d) If the permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limit for which the monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing documents a need to modify the existing indicator ranges, the permittee shall promptly notify the Division and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes.

(CAM-3) QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (QIP) REQUIREMENTS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(h)]

- (a) If the Division or the EPA Administrator determines, based on available information, that the permittee has used unacceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance, the permittee may be required to develop and implement a Quality Improvement Plan (QIP).
- (b) If required, the permittee shall maintain a written Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) and have it available for inspection.
- (c) The plan shall include procedures for conducting one or more of the following:
 - (i) Improved preventative maintenance practices.
 - (ii) Process operation changes.
 - (iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
 - (iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control.
 - (v) More frequent or improved monitoring (in conjunction with (i) - (iv) above).
- (d) If a QIP is required, the permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the Division if the period for completing the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
- (e) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination under paragraph (a) above, the Division may require the permittee to make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP failed to address the cause of control device problems, or failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device problems as expeditiously as practicable.
- (f) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the permittee from compliance with any existing emission limit(s) or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements that may be applicable to the facility.

(CAM-4) SAVINGS PROVISIONS [WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3(j)]

Nothing in the CAM regulations shall excuse the permittee from compliance with any existing emission limit or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may be applicable to the facility.

WAQSR CHAPTER 5, SECTION 3
NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAPS)
40 CFR 63 SUBPART ZZZZ REQUIREMENTS FOR
STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
(Subpart ZZZZ is provided in Appendix E)

- (P63-ZZZZ1) STATIONARY RICE (Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine) AREA SOURCE REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3]**
- (a) The permittee shall meet all requirements of WAQSR Chapter 5, Section 3 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, as they apply to each affected source as indicated in §63.6590. 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. (As required by condition F7(c), if an engine is replaced or reconstructed, subpart applicability will need to be reevaluated and a statement regarding applicability submitted to the Division.) This facility is currently identified as an area source of HAP emissions. Affected sources at this facility include the Cooper Bessemer Compressor Engine, Emergency Back-up diesel generator and Emergency Fire Water Pump diesel engine.
 - (b) The permittee shall meet all requirements of Subpart ZZZZ as they apply to a new or reconstructed (construction or reconstruction began on or after June 12, 2006) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, by meeting the requirements of §63.6590(c) and:
 - (i) 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII for compression ignition (CI) engines, or
 - (ii) 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart JJJJ for spark ignition (SI) engines.
 - (iii) No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.
 - (c) The permittee shall meet all requirements of Subpart ZZZZ as they apply to the following existing (construction or reconstruction began before June 12, 2006) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.
 - (i) An existing stationary non-emergency SI RICE must comply with the requirements in §63.6603.
 - (A) Non-emergency 4SLB RICE greater than 500 hp that operate more than 24 hours per year shall also comply with the operating limitations which apply, by October 19, 2013.
 - (B) Non-emergency 4SRB RICE greater than 500 hp that operate more than 24 hours per year shall also comply with the operating limitations which apply, by October 19, 2013.
 - (ii) An existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE must comply with the requirements in §63.6603 by May 3, 2013.
 - (A) Non-emergency CI RICE greater than 500 hp shall also comply with the applicable limitations which apply, by May 3, 2013.
 - (B) Non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 hp shall also comply with the fuel requirements of §63.6604 which apply, by May 3, 2013.
 - (iii) An existing stationary emergency RICE must comply with the requirements in §63.6603 which apply.
 - (A) Emergency CI RICE shall comply by May 3, 2013.
 - (B) Emergency SI RICE shall comply by October 19, 2013.
- (P63-ZZZZ2) OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, TESTING, AND COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATION REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ §§63.6605, 63.6612, 63.6615, 63.6620, 63.6625, 63.6630, 63.6635, and 63.6640; and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3(h), (i), and (j)]**
- For existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions:
- (a) The permittee shall be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in Subpart ZZZZ that apply at all times.
 - (b) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee shall operate and maintain the RICE, including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

- (c) The permittee shall meet performance testing and initial compliance requirements as they apply to the following:
 - (i) Existing stationary non-emergency 4SLB or 4SRB RICE greater than 500 hp that operate more than 24 hours per year shall comply with the applicable requirements of §§63.6612, 63.6615, 63.6620, 63.6630; and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3(h) and (i), by October 19, 2013.
 - (ii) Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 hp shall comply with the applicable requirements of §§63.6612, 63.6620, 63.6630; and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3(h) and (i), by May 3, 2013.
 - (A) Non-emergency CI RICE greater than 500 hp shall also comply with the requirements of §63.6615 which apply.
- (d) The permittee shall meet the operating requirements of §63.6625(h) regarding idle and startup.
- (e) The permittee shall meet monitoring, installation, collection, operation, maintenance, and continuous compliance requirements as specified in Subpart ZZZZ and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3(h) and (j).
 - (i) Existing stationary non-emergency SI RICE must comply with §§63.6605, 63.6640 and the following requirements by October 19, 2013:
 - (A) Non-emergency 4SLB or 4SRB RICE greater than 500 hp that operate more than 24 hours per year shall comply with the requirements of §§63.6625 and 63.6635 which apply.
 - (A) Other non-emergency SI RICE shall comply with the requirements of §63.6625(e) and (j) which apply.
 - (ii) Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE must comply with §§63.6605, 63.6640 and the following requirements by May 3, 2013:
 - (A) Non-emergency CI RICE greater than 500 hp shall comply with the requirements of §§63.6625 and §63.6635 which apply.
 - (B) Non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 hp and less than or equal to 500 hp shall comply with the requirements of §63.6625(g) which apply.
 - (C) Non-emergency CI RICE less than or equal to 300 hp shall comply with the requirements of §63.6625(e) and (i) which apply.
 - (iii) Existing stationary emergency RICE must comply with the requirements in §§63.6605, 63.6625(e) and (f), and 63.6640 which apply. Emergency CI RICE shall also comply with §63.6625(i). Emergency SI RICE shall also comply with §63.6625(j).
 - (A) Emergency CI RICE shall comply by May 3, 2013.
 - (B) Emergency SI RICE shall comply by October 19, 2013.

(P63-ZZZZ3) RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ §§63.6655, 63.6660, and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3(l)(ii) and (iii)]

- (a) The permittee shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by Subpart ZZZZ and Chapter 5, Section 3 recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site at the facility. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site. Such files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on computer floppy disks, on magnetic tape disks, or on microfiche.
- (b) The permittee shall maintain relevant records of the following:
 - (i) All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with Subpart ZZZZ;
 - (ii) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment;
 - (iii) All results of performance tests and continuous monitoring system performance evaluations;
 - (iv) All measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests;
 - (v) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status under condition P63-ZZZZA of this permit;
 - (vi) All records of applicability determination, including supporting analysis;

- (vii) For an existing emergency stationary RICE that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through a non-resettable hour meter. The permittee 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 engine is 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.
- (vii) All other records required by WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3 and §§63.6655 and 63.6660.

(P63-ZZZZ4) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ §63.6645 and WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3(h), (i), (j), and (k)]

- (a) The permittee shall submit notifications required under Subpart ZZZZ and Ch 5, Sec 3 to the Administrator and U.S. EPA Region VIII in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
 - (i) Non-emergency SI RICE greater than 500 hp that operate more than 24 hours per year, and non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 hp, shall comply with §63.6645.
- (b) The permittee shall notify the Administrator in writing of their intention to conduct any performance test required by condition P63-ZZZZ2 at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.
- (c) The permittee shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status with Subpart ZZZZ upon completion of any performance testing specified in Subpart ZZZZ before the close of business on the 60th day following completion of the performance test.

(P63-ZZZZ5) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ §63.6650; WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3(j) and Sec 3(l)(i), (iv), and (v)]

- (a) The permittee shall submit reports required under this permit condition, Subpart ZZZZ, and Ch 5, Sec 3 to the Administrator and U.S. EPA Region VIII in accordance with condition G4 of this permit.
- (b) The results of any performance test required under condition P63-ZZZZ2 shall be reported within 60 days of completing the test. The report shall include the information required by §63.6650.
- (c) The permittee shall submit each report that applies, as described in §63.6650(a - f). The permittee shall submit all other reports as required by Ch 5, Sec 3.

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION AND SCHEDULE

Compliance Certification [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(iii)(E)] (modified December 21, 2011)

- (C1) (a) The permittee shall submit within 60 days of the end of each year a certification addressing compliance with the requirements of this permit. The certification shall be submitted as a stand-alone document separate from any monitoring reports required under this permit.
- (b) (i) For sulfur removal efficiency and SO₂ emissions, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F1 of this permit by conducting **monitoring and CAM** required by condition F9, **and reviewing records maintained in accordance with condition F15.**
- (ii) For abnormal conditions, equipment malfunctions, and flaring or venting of sour gas, the permittee shall assess compliance with conditions F2 and F3 of this permit by reviewing records maintained in accordance with condition F12.
- (iii) For the sulfur dioxide emissions inventory, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F4 by reviewing records kept in accordance with condition F13 and verifying reports were submitted in accordance with condition F18.
- (iv) For visible emissions the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F5 of this permit by verifying natural gas was the sole fuel source used for the units listed in condition F10(a).
- (v) For NO_x emissions from the Cleaver Brooks boiler, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F6 by performing **monitoring** required under condition F11(a).
- (vi) **For greenhouse gas reporting, the permittee shall assess compliance with condition F20 by verifying that reports were submitted in accordance with condition F20(b).**
- (vii) **For the Cooper Bessemer Compressor Engine, Emergency Back-up diesel Generator and Emergency Fire Water Pump diesel engine, the permittee shall assess compliance with requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by conducting the testing and monitoring required by condition P63-~~ZZZZ~~2 and reviewing the records required by condition P63-~~ZZZZ~~3.**
- (c) The compliance certification shall include:
- (i) The permit condition or applicable requirement that is the basis of the certification;
- (ii) The current compliance status;
- (iii) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; and
- (iv) The methods used for determining compliance.
- (d) For any permit conditions or applicable requirements for which the source is not in compliance, the permittee shall submit with the compliance certification a proposed compliance plan and schedule for Division approval.
- (e) The compliance certification shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with condition G4 of this permit and to the Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice (8ENF-T), U.S. EPA - Region VIII, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202-1129.
- (f) Determinations of compliance or violations of this permit are not restricted to the monitoring requirements listed in paragraph (b) of this condition; other credible evidence may be used.

Compliance Schedule [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(iii)(C) and (D)]

- (C2) The permittee shall continue to comply with the applicable requirements with which the permittee has certified that it is already in compliance.
- (C3) The permittee shall comply in a timely manner with applicable requirements that become effective during the term of this permit.

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

Powers of the Administrator: [W.S. 35-11-110]

- (G1) (a) The Administrator may require the owner or operator of any point source to complete plans and specifications for any application for a permit required by the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act or regulations made pursuant thereto and require the submission of such reports regarding actual or potential violations of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act or regulations thereunder.
- (b) The Administrator may require the owner or operator of any point source to establish and maintain records; make reports; install, use and maintain monitoring equipment or methods; sample emissions, or provide such other information as may be reasonably required and specified.

Permit Renewal and Expiration: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(c)(i)(C), (d)(ii), (d)(iv)(B), and (h)(i)(B)] [W.S. 35-11-206(f)]

- (G2) This permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least six months prior to the date of permit expiration. If the permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal, the permittee's failure to have an operating permit is not a violation of WAQSR Chapter 6, Section 3 until the Division takes final action on the renewal application. This protection shall cease to apply after a completeness determination if the applicant fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Division any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

Duty to Supplement: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(c)(iii)]

- (G3) The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. The permittee shall also provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the facility after this permit is issued.

Submissions: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(c)(iv)] [W.S. 35-11-206(c)] (**modified December 21, 2011**).

- (G4) Any document submitted shall be certified as being true, accurate, and complete by a responsible official.
 - (a) Submissions to the Division.
 - (i) Any submissions to the Division including reports, certifications, and emission inventories required under this permit shall be submitted as separate, stand-alone documents and shall be sent to:
 - Administrator, Air Quality Division
 - 122 West 25th Street
 - Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
 - (ii) **Unless otherwise noted elsewhere in this permit**, a copy of each submission to the Administrator under paragraph (a)(i) of this condition shall be sent to the DEQ Air Quality Contact listed on page 3 of this permit.
 - (b) Submissions to EPA.
 - (i) Each certification required under condition C1 of this permit shall also be sent to:
 - Assistant Regional Administrator
 - Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice (8ENF-T)
 - U.S. EPA - Region VIII
 - 1595 Wynkoop Street
 - Denver, CO 80202-1129.
 - (ii) All other required submissions to EPA shall be sent to:
 - Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance
 - Air and Radiation Program (8P-AR)
 - U.S. EPA - Region VIII
 - 1595 Wynkoop Street
 - Denver, CO 80202-1129

Changes for Which No Permit Revision Is Required: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(iii)]

- (G5) The permittee may change operations without a permit revision provided that:
- (a) The change is not a modification under any provision of title I of the Clean Air Act;
 - (b) The change has met the requirements of Chapter 6, Section 2 of the WAQSR and is not a modification under Chapter 5, Section 2 or Chapter 6, Section 4 of the WAQSR and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowed under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions); and
 - (c) The permittee provides EPA and the Division with written notification at least 14 days in advance of the proposed change. The permittee, EPA, and the Division shall attach such notice to their copy of the relevant permit. For each such change, the written notification required shall include a brief description of the change within the permitted facility, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change. The permit shield, if one exists for this permit, shall not apply to any such change made.

Transfer of Ownership or Operation: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(v)(A)(IV)]

- (G6) A change in ownership or operational control of this facility is treated as an administrative permit amendment if no other change in this permit is necessary and provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the Division.

Reopening for Cause: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(d)(vii)] [W.S. 35-11-206(f)(ii) and (iv)]

- (G7) The Division will reopen and revise this permit as necessary to remedy deficiencies in the following circumstances:
- (a) Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act or the WAQSR that become applicable to this source if the remaining permit term is three (3) or more years. Such reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions have been extended.
 - (b) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.
 - (c) The Division or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.
 - (d) The Division or EPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

Annual Fee Payment: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(f)(i), (ii), and (vi)] [W.S. 35-11-211]

- (G8) The permittee shall, as a condition of continued operations, submit an annual fee to the Division as established in Chapter 6, Section 3 (f) of the WAQSR. The Division shall give written notice of the amount of fee to be assessed and the basis for such fee assessment annually. The assessed fee is due on receipt of the notice unless the fee assessment is appealed pursuant to W.S. 35-11-211(d). If any part of the fee assessment is not appealed it shall be paid to the Division on receipt of the written notice. Any remaining fee which may be due after completion of the appeal is immediately due and payable upon issuance of the Council's decision. Failure to pay fees owed the Division is a violation of Chapter 6, Section 3 (f) and W.S. 35-11-203 and may be cause for the revocation of this permit.

Annual Emissions Inventories: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(f)(v)(G)]

- (G9) The permittee shall submit an annual emission inventory for this facility to the Division for fee assessment and compliance determinations within 60 days following the end of the calendar year. The emissions inventory shall be in a format specified by the Division.

Severability Clause: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(E)]

- (G10) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

Compliance: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(I) and (II)] [W.S. 35-11-203(b)]

- (G11) The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, Article 2 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, and the WAQSR and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

Permit Actions: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(III)] [W.S. 35-11-206(f)]

- (G12) This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Property Rights: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(IV)]

- (G13) This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

Duty to Provide Information: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(F)(V)]

- (G14) The permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any information that the Division may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Division copies of records required to be kept by the permit, including information claimed and shown to be confidential under W.S. 35-11-1101 (a) of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act. Upon request by the Division, the permittee shall also furnish confidential information directly to EPA along with a claim of confidentiality.

Emissions Trading: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(i)(H)]

- (G15) No permit revision is required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in this permit.

Inspection and Entry: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(h)(iii)(B)] [W.S. 35-11-206(c)]

- (G16) Authorized representatives of the Division, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, shall be given permission to:
- (a) enter upon the permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - (b) have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - (c) inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
 - (d) sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location, during operating hours, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

Excess Emissions Due to an Emergency: [WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 3(I)]

- (G17) The permittee may seek to establish that noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation under this permit was due to an emergency, as defined in Ch 6, Sec 3(l)(i) of the WAQSR. To do so, the permittee shall demonstrate the affirmative defense of emergency through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
- (a) an emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
 - (b) the permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated;

- (c) during the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards, or other requirements in this permit;
- (d) The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Division within one working day of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

Diluting and Concealing Emissions: [WAQSR Ch 1, Sec 4]

- (G18) No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device, contrivance, or operational schedule which, without resulting in reduction of the total amount of air contaminant released to the atmosphere, shall dilute or conceal an emission from a source. This condition shall not apply to the control of odors.

Unavoidable Equipment Malfunction: [WAQSR Ch 1, Sec 5]

- (G19) (a) Any source believing that any emissions in excess of established regulation limits or standards resulted from an unavoidable equipment malfunction, shall notify the Division within 24 hours of the incident via telephone, electronic mail, fax, or other similar method. A detailed description of the circumstances of the incident as described in paragraph 5(a)(i)(A) Chapter 1, including a corrective program directed at preventing future such incidents, must be submitted within 14 days of the onset of the incident. The Administrator may extend this 14-day time period for cause.
- (b) The burden of proof is on the owner or operator of the source to provide sufficient information to demonstrate that an unavoidable equipment malfunction occurred.

Fugitive Dust: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2(f)]

- (G20) The permittee shall minimize fugitive dust in compliance with standards in Ch 3, Sec 2(f) of WAQSR for construction/demolition activities, handling and transportation of materials, and agricultural practices.

Carbon Monoxide: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 5]

- (G21) The emission of carbon monoxide in stack gases from any stationary source shall be limited as may be necessary to prevent ambient standards from being exceeded.

Asbestos: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 8]

- (G22) The permittee shall comply with emission standards for asbestos during abatement, demolition, renovation, manufacturing, spraying and fabricating activities.
- (a) No owner or operator shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, process, or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous dilutants to achieve compliance with a visible emissions standard, and the piecemeal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a standard that applies only to operations larger than a specified size.
 - (b) All owners and operators conducting an asbestos abatement project, including an abatement project on a residential building, shall be responsible for complying with Federal requirements and State standards for packaging, transportation, and delivery to an approved waste disposal facility as provided in paragraph (m) of Ch 3, Sec 8.
 - (c) The permittee shall follow State and Federal standards for any demolition and renovation activities conducted at this facility, including:
 - (i) A thorough inspection of the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation activity will occur shall be conducted to determine the presence of asbestos, including Category I and Category II non-friable asbestos containing material. The results of the inspection will determine which notification and asbestos abatement procedures are applicable to the activity.
 - (ii) The owner or operator shall follow the appropriate notification requirements of Ch 3, Sec 8(i)(ii).
 - (iii) The owner or operator shall follow the appropriate procedures for asbestos emissions control, as specified in Chapter 3, Section 8(i)(iii).
 - (d) No owner or operator of a facility may install or reinstall on a facility component any insulating materials that contain commercial asbestos if the materials are either molded and friable or wet-

applied and friable after drying. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to spray-applied insulating materials regulated under paragraph (j) of Ch 3, Sec 8.

- (e) The permittee shall comply with all other requirements of WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 8.

Open Burning Restrictions: [WAQSR Ch 10, Sec 2]

- (G23) The permittee conducting an open burn shall comply with all rules and regulations of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality, and with the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act.
- (a) No person shall burn prohibited materials using an open burning method, except as may be authorized by permit. ***“Prohibited materials”*** means substances including, but not limited to; natural or synthetic rubber products, including tires; waste petroleum products, such as oil or used oil filters; insulated wire; plastic products, including polyvinyl chloride (“PVC”) pipe, tubing and connectors; tar, asphalt, asphalt shingles, or tar paper; railroad ties; wood, wood waste, or lumber that is painted or chemically treated; explosives or ammunition; batteries; hazardous waste products; asbestos or asbestos containing materials; or materials which cause dense smoke discharges, excluding refuse and flaring associated with oil and gas well testing, completions and well workovers.
- (b) No person or organization shall conduct or cause or permit open burning for the disposal of trade wastes, for a salvage operation, for the destruction of fire hazards if so designated by a jurisdictional fire authority, or for fire fighting training, except when it can be shown by a person or organization that such open burning is absolutely necessary and in the public interest. Any person or organization intending to engage in such open burning shall file a request to do so with the Division.

Sulfur Dioxide Emission Trading and Inventory Program [WAQSR Ch 14]

- (G24) Any BART (Best Available Retrofit Technology) eligible facility, or facility which has actual emissions of SO₂ greater than 100 tpy in calendar year 2000 or any subsequent year, shall comply with the applicable requirements of WAQSR Ch 14, Sections 1 through 3, with the exceptions described in sections 2(c) and 3(a).

Stratospheric Ozone Protection Requirements: [40 CFR Part 82]

- (G25) The permittee shall comply with all applicable Stratospheric Ozone Protection Requirements, including but not limited to:
- (a) *Standards for Appliances* [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]
The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emission reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F - Recycling and Emissions Reduction, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:
- (i) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.
 - (ii) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.
 - (iii) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.
 - (iv) Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. (“MVAC-like appliance” as defined at §82.152).
 - (v) Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.166.
 - (vi) Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.
 - (vii) The permittee shall comply with all other requirements of Subpart F.
- (b) *Standards for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners* [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B]
If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor

Vehicle Air Conditioners. The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

STATE ONLY PERMIT CONDITIONS

(modified December 21, 2011)

The conditions listed in this section are State only requirements and are not federally enforceable.

Ambient Standards

(S1) The permittee shall operate the emission units described in this permit such that the following ambient standards are not exceeded:

POLLUTANT	STANDARD	CONDITION	WAQSR CH. 2, SEC.
PM ₁₀ particulate matter	50 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	2 (a)
	150 micrograms per cubic meter	24-hr average concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
PM _{2.5} particulate matter	15 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	2 (b)
	35 micrograms per cubic meter	98 th percentile 24-hour average concentration	
Nitrogen dioxide	100 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	3
Sulfur oxides	60 micrograms per cubic meter	annual arithmetic mean	4
	260 micrograms per cubic meter	max 24-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
	1300 micrograms per cubic meter	max 3-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
Carbon monoxide	10 milligrams per cubic meter	max 8-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	5
	40 milligrams per cubic meter	max 1-hr concentration with not more than one exceedance per year	
Ozone	0.08 parts per million	daily maximum 8-hour average	6
Hydrogen sulfide	70 micrograms per cubic meter	½ hour average not to be exceeded more than two times per year	7
	40 micrograms per cubic meter	½ hour average not to be exceeded more than two times in any five consecutive days	
Suspended sulfate	0.25 milligrams SO ₃ per 100 square centimeters per day	maximum annual average	8
	0.50 milligrams SO ₃ per 100 square centimeters per day	maximum 30-day value	
Lead and its compounds	0.15 micrograms per cubic meter	maximum arithmetic 3-month mean concentration for a 3-year period	10

Hydrogen Sulfide: [WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 7]

(S2) Any exit process gas stream containing hydrogen sulfide which is discharged to the atmosphere from any source shall be vented, incinerated, flared or otherwise disposed of in such a manner that ambient sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide standards are not exceeded.

Odors: [WAQSR Ch 2, Sec 11]

- (S3) (a) The ambient air standard for odors from any source shall be limited to an odor emission at the property line which is undetectable at seven dilutions with odor free air as determined by a scentometer as manufactured by the Barnebey-Cheney Company or any other instrument, device, or technique designated by the Division as producing equivalent results. The occurrence of odors shall be measured so that at least two measurements can be made within a period of one hour, these determinations being separated by at least 15 minutes.
- (b) Odor producing materials shall be stored, transported, and handled in a manner that odors produced from such materials are confined and that accumulation of such materials resulting from spillage or other escape is prevented.

SUMMARY OF SOURCE EMISSION LIMITS AND REQUIREMENTS

Source ID#: 1 Source Description: **Three-Stage Claus Unit (modified December 21, 2011)**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 percent opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F8]	None [F10]	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]
SO ₂	79.8 lb/hr (daily average) and 90% sulfur removal efficiency (weekly average) [F1] Maintain alarm system [F3]	WAQSR Ch 7, Sec 3 and Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728	Testing if required [F8]	Sulfur recovery efficiency and SO ₂ emissions monitoring [F9]	Record abnormal or emergency conditions [F12] Record monitoring & CAM results [F15]	Report testing and monitoring results quarterly [F16] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]

Source ID#: 2 Source Description: **Cleaver Brooks Process Boiler (modified December 21, 2011)**

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 percent opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F8]	Verification of natural gas firing [F10]	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report type of fuel fired quarterly [F16] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]
NO _x	0.07 lb/MMBtu [F6]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Waiver AP-5442	Testing if required [F8]	Performance test once every five years [F11]	Record the results of performance tests and any additional testing [F14]	Report testing and monitoring results [F17] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

Source ID#: 5 Source Description: Cooper Bessemer Compressor Engine (modified December 21, 2011)

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 percent opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F8]	Verification of natural gas firing [F10]	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report type of fuel fired quarterly [F16] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]
HAPs	Comply with applicable NESHAP requirements [P63-ZZZZ1]	WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ	[P63-ZZZZ2]	[P63-ZZZZ2]	[P63-ZZZZ3]	[P63-ZZZZ4 and ZZZZ5]

Source ID#: N/A Source Description: Emergency Back-up diesel Generator and Emergency Fire Water Pump diesel engine (modified December 21, 2011)

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	30 percent opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F8]	None	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]
HAPs	Comply with applicable NESHAP requirements [P63-ZZZZ1]	WAQSR Ch 5, Sec 3 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ	[P63-ZZZZ2]	[P63-ZZZZ2]	[P63-ZZZZ3]	[P63-ZZZZ4 and ZZZZ5]

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

Source ID#: 3 and 4 Source Description: Claus Plant Indirect Fired Heater (#1) and (#2)
 Source ID#: 8, 9, 10, 11 Source Description: Office Heater, Warehouse Heaters, Welding Shop Heater
 Source ID#: 14 Source Description: South Chugwater Dehydration Unit
 (modified December 21, 2011)

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 percent opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F8]	Verification of natural gas firing [F10]	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report type of fuel fired quarterly [F16] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]
NO _x	0.20 lb/MMBtu [F6]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 3	Testing if required [F8]	None [F11]	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]

Source ID#: 7 Source Description: Oregon Basin Gas Plant Inlet Flare-Pilot

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 percent opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F8]	None [F10]	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]

Source ID#: 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,24 Source Description: Oregon Basin Gas Plant Field Flares (modified December 21, 2011)

Pollutant	Emissions Limit / Work Practice Standard	Corresponding Regulation(s)	Testing Requirements	Monitoring Requirements	Recordkeeping Requirements	Reporting Requirements
Particulate	20 percent opacity [F5]	WAQSR Ch 3, Sec 2	Testing if required [F8]	None [F10]	Record the results of any additional testing [F14]	Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]
SO ₂	Follow SO ₂ and H ₂ S Minimization Plan [F2]	WAQSR Ch 6, Sec 2 Permit MD-10728	Testing if required [F8]	None [F10]	Record abnormal or emergency conditions, and records required by Minimization Plan [F12]	Flaring activities report [F16] Report excess emissions and permit deviations [F19]

These tables are intended only to highlight and summarize applicable requirements for each source. The corresponding permit conditions, listed in brackets, contain detailed descriptions of the compliance requirements. Compliance with the summary conditions in these tables may not be sufficient to meet permit requirements. These tables may not reflect all emission sources at this facility.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACFM	Actual cubic feet per minute
AQD	Air Quality Division
BACT	Best available control technology (see Definitions)
Btu	British Thermal Unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
DEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency (see Definitions)
ESP	Electrostatic Precipitator
g/hp-hr	Gram(s) per horsepower hour
gal	Gallon(s)
gr	Grain(s)
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulfide
HAP(s)	Hazardous air pollutant(s)
hp	Horsepower
hr	Hour(s)
ID#	Identification number
lb	Pound(s)
M	Thousand
MACT	Maximum available control technology (see Definitions)
mfr	Manufacturer
mg	Milligram(s)
MM	Million
MVACs	Motor vehicle air conditioners
N/A	Not applicable
NMHC(s)	Non-methane hydrocarbon(s)
NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen
O ₂	Oxygen
OPP	Operating Permit Program
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than or equal to a nominal diameter of 10 micrometers
ppmv	Parts per million (by volume)
ppmw	Parts per million (by weight)
QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
SCF	Standard cubic foot (feet)
SCFD	Standard cubic foot (feet) per day
SCM	Standard cubic meter(s)
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
SO ₃	Sulfur trioxide
SO _x	Oxides of sulfur
TBD	To be determined
TPD	Ton(s) per day
TPH	Ton(s) per hour
TPY	Tons per year
U.S.C.	United States Code
µg	Microgram(s)
VOC(s)	Volatile organic compound(s)
W.S.	Wyoming Statute
WAQSR	Wyoming Air Quality Standards & Regulations (see Definitions)

DEFINITIONS

"Act" means the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

"Administrator" means Administrator of the Air Quality Division, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

"Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units at a source subject to Chapter 6, Section 3 of the WAQSR (including requirements with future effective compliance dates that have been promulgated or approved by the EPA or the State through rulemaking at the time of issuance of the operating permit):

- (a) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the Wyoming implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA under title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to the plan promulgated in 40 C.F.R. Part 52;
- (b) Any standards or requirements in the WAQSR which are not a part of the approved Wyoming implementation plan and are not federally enforceable;
- (c) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under title I, including parts C or D of the Act and including Chapter 5, Section 2 and Chapter 6, Sections 2 and 4 of the WAQSR;
- (d) Any standard or other requirement promulgated under Section 111 of the Act, including Section 111(d) and Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR;
- (e) Any standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under Section 112(r)(7) of the Act and including any regulations promulgated by EPA and the State pursuant to Section 112 of the Act;
- (f) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (g) Any requirements established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) of the Act concerning enhanced monitoring and compliance certifications;
- (h) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under Section 129 of the Act;
- (i) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under Section 183(e) of the Act (having to do with the release of volatile organic compounds under ozone control requirements);
- (j) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under title VI of the Act, unless the EPA has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a title V permit;
- (k) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the Act; and
- (l) Any state ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement of the WAQSR.
- (m) Nothing under paragraphs (A) through (L) above shall be construed as affecting the allowance program and Phase II compliance schedule under the acid rain provision of Title IV of the Act.

"BACT" or "Best available control technology" means an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant subject to regulation under the WAQSR or regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, which would be emitted from or which results for any proposed major emitting facility or major modification which the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application or production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. If the Administrator determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular class of sources would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, he may instead prescribe a design,

equipment, work practice or operational standard or combination thereof to satisfy the requirement of Best Available Control Technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results. Application of BACT shall not result in emissions in excess of those allowed under Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR and any other new source performance standard or national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants promulgated by EPA but not yet adopted by the state.

"Department" means the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality or its Director.

"Director" means the Director of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

"Division" means the Air Quality Division of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality or its Administrator.

"Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

"EPA" means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

"Fuel-burning equipment" means any furnace, boiler apparatus, stack, or appurtenances thereto used in the process of burning fuel or other combustible material for the purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

"Fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

"Insignificant activities" means those activities which are incidental to the facility's primary business activity and which result in emissions of less than one ton per year of a regulated pollutant not included in the Section 112 (b) list of hazardous air pollutants or emissions less than 1000 pounds per year of a pollutant regulated pursuant to listing under Section 112 (b) of the Act provided, however, such emission levels of hazardous air pollutants do not exceed exemptions based on insignificant emission levels established by EPA through rulemaking for modification under Section 112 (g) of the Act.

"MACT" or "Maximum achievable control technology" means the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that is deemed achievable for new sources in a category or subcategory that shall not be less stringent than the emission control that is achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, as determined by the Administrator. Emission standards promulgated for existing sources in a category or subcategory may be less stringent than standards for new sources in the same category or subcategory but shall not be less stringent, and may be more stringent than:

- (a) the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12 percent of the existing sources (for which the Administrator has emission information), excluding those sources that have, within 18 months before the emission standard is proposed or within 30 months before such standard is promulgated, whichever is later, first achieved a level of emission rate or emission reduction which complies, or would comply if the source is not subject to such standard, with the lowest achievable emission rate applicable to the source category and prevailing at the time, in the category or subcategory for categories and subcategories with 30 or more sources, or
- (b) the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing five sources (for which the Administrator has or could reasonably obtain emissions information) in the category or subcategory for categories or subcategories with fewer than 30 sources.

"Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which any state standards applies) emitted by such facility or which results in the emission of any such air pollutant not previously emitted.

"Permittee" means the person or entity to whom a Chapter 6, Section 3 permit is issued.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air 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 is enforceable by EPA and the Division. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Regulated air pollutant" means the following:

- (a) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) or any volatile organic compound;
- (b) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
- (c) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard established in Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR or Section 111 of the Act;
- (d) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act; or
- (e) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 or other requirements established under Section 112 of the Act, including Sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including the following:
 - (i) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Act. If EPA fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act; and
 - (ii) Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(g)(2) requirement.
- (f) Pollutants regulated solely under Section 112(r) of the Act are to be regulated only with respect to the requirements of Section 112(r) for permits issued under this Chapter 6, Section 3 of the WAQSR.

"Renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

"Responsible official" means one of the following:

- (a) For a corporation:
 - (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (ii) A duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - (A) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - (B) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Division;
- (b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- (c) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency; or
- (d) For affected sources:
 - (i) The designated representative or alternate designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
 - (ii) The designated representative, alternate designated representative, or responsible official under Chapter 6, Section 3 (b)(xxvi) of the WAQSR for all other purposes under this section.

"WAQSR" means the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations promulgated under the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, W.S. §35-11-101, *et seq.*

APPENDIX A
SO₂ and H₂S Minimization Plan

APPENDIX A:

OREGON BASIN SO₂ AND H₂S MINIMIZATION PLAN

The following is a list of sources to be included under the SO₂ and H₂S minimization plan:

Oregon Basin Gathering Line Flares

- NOB Flare (a.k.a. North E-T Flare)
- North to South Flare
- South Booster Flare

Oregon Basin Production Batteries

- Sidney Battery
- Battery 1 North
- Battery 2 North
- Battery 1 South
- Battery 3 South

OVERVIEW:

The Oregon Basin Gas Plant is a natural gas sweetening/liquids extraction facility permitted to process 7.1 million standard cubic feet of sour natural gas per day containing varying amounts of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).

Flaring, injection, and/or disposal of the sour gas at the field batteries may occur when system maintenance is needed or when the system is upset. The techniques outlined below are methods utilized to reduce H₂S and SO₂ emissions.

- Excess gas will be preferentially injected into disposal or injection wells
- Marathon Oil Company will curtail production if the condition requires more than twenty-four (24) hours to correct
- A portable Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) will be used to collect gases in the case of prolonged VRU maintenance or failure
- A tank and process inspection program is used to assure system integrity
- Hatches and valves are inspected to assure proper operation
- A pipeline reliability program is used to minimized leaks and associated downtime
- Procedure changes in the well workover program and production operation are used to minimize the introduction of oxygen into the production stream.

MAINTENANCE:

Control of emissions relies heavily on maintenance management. Both the plant and the associated batteries use an electronic maintenance system to schedule efficient use of maintenance time and to assure that the proper equipment inventory is maintained. The maintenance events that are routinely conducted are entered into this system which notifies the appropriate personnel of required maintenance. Marathon Oil Company also has in place a pipeline reliability program that uses nondestructive testing to discover potential weakness in the system. This information may also identify acute system needs. These events cannot be scheduled in advance but will be conducted as soon as practical. All efforts are made to minimize these occurrences.

The following are examples of the items that are considered maintenance events.

Field Operation	Description
Power interruption for electrical work	Electrical equipment installation/repairs/upgrades/avian protection equipment installation
Flow meter maintenance	Meter calibration/meter repair/replacement
Tank and Vessel maintenance	Tank/vessel cleaning and repairs, thief hatch inspection/repair, Enardo valve inspection/repair
	Pop/rupture system testing/repair
	Dump valve operation
Water/gas disposal system maintenance	Meter calibrations, repair or replacements, well work
	Repair/replacement
VRU maintenance	
Vessel blowdown	
Testing of backup process units	Lag time in start-up
Well workover	Maintenance and construction related to wells
Gas gathering line	Removal of liquid from sour gas line
Purging equipment	Start-up and shutdown

These maintenance events are considered routine operation and the gas flaring/venting associated with these events will be minimized. The resulting SO₂ emissions will continue to be reported in the Title V quarterly and annual emissions reports and cannot exceed ten (10) tons of SO₂ per rolling twenty-four (24) hour period or thirty-three (33) tons per rolling twelve (12) month period from field flares.

UNAVOIDABLE EVENTS:

Unavoidable events are often the result of equipment failure, loss of electrical power, or the effects of inclement weather. The number of unavoidable events can be reduced with good maintenance as outlined above. Some possible unavoidable events are listed below. These events will be efficiently responded to in order to minimize the need to flare or vent gas from the system. This will minimize the SO₂ and H₂S emissions associated with the event. Unavoidable event emissions are also included in the emission limit of ten (10) tons of SO₂ per rolling twenty-four (24) hour period or thirty-three (33) tons per rolling twelve (12) month period from field flares.

Event	Description
Power bump/outage	Lightning storms, high winds, severe weather (snow/rain/sub-zero temps or avian encounters)
Extreme weather	Severe weather (snow/rain/sub-zero temps), access to system, safety consideration
Water/gas disposal system	Leaks in surface piping and/or valves (gas or water)
Producing well releases	Failure in artificial lift system requiring blowdown of wellbore pressure
	Leaks in wellhead seals requiring blowdown of wellbore pressure
Pressure issues	Injection pump failure
	VRU failure
	High scrubber level
Back pressure and Enardo valves, thief hatches, leaking seals	Malfunction in vessel operation
	VRU malfunction
	Dump valves failing open, pop valve/rupture pin pressure relief
	Pressure surges in the production system due to rate changes
Oxygen in gas stream	Power bumps, flowline leaks
	Leaks in oil/water tanks, leaking tank hatches, leaking Enardo valves
	Tanks/pit skimming operations
Excess liquid in gas gathering lines	Overflow from vessel allows liquid in gas line, liquids from condensation and potential vessel overflow
Leaks on gas gathering line	Unavoidable line damage and internal/external corrosion not mitigated by chemical and cathodic protection programs
Surface NPDES pits	Water discharge (high) – injection pump failures
Surface rupture/blowdown pits	Pop valve/rupture pin pressure relief

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING:

Monthly records of maintenance activities resulting in flaring or injection of sour gas are maintained. SO₂ emission associated with flaring are calculated and reported in the annual and quarterly emissions reports.

Flaring of sour gas as a result of unavoidable events is recorded and the emissions from these events are calculated. These emissions are reported in the annual and quarterly emissions reports in addition to the reporting required pursuant to the requirements under WAQSR Chapter 1, Section 5.

- (a) Any source believing that any emissions in excess of established regulation limits or standards resulted from an unavoidable equipment malfunction, shall notify the Division within 24 hours of the incident via telephone, electronic mail, fax, or other similar method. A detailed description of the circumstance of the incident as described in paragraph 5(a)(i)(A) Chapter 1, including a corrective program directed at preventing future such incidents, must be submitted within 14 days of the onset of the incident. The Administrator may extend this 14-day time period for cause.
- (b) The burden of proof is on the owner or operator of the source to provide sufficient information to demonstrate that an unavoidable equipment malfunction occurred.

Injection and flaring events will be evaluated to determine if better management procedures would limit or prevent the reoccurrence in the future. These procedures will be adopted within the company to improve environmental performance as appropriate.



APPENDIX B
Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING
SULFUR RECOVERY PLANT INCINERATOR SO₂ EMISSIONS
AND SULFUR RECOVERY EFFICIENCY

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit

Description:	Three-Stage Claus Plant
Identification:	Source Point #1
Stack Designation:	Incinerator
Facility:	Oregon Basin Gas Plant, Park County, WY
Air Permit No.	31-001

B. Applicable Regulation, Emission Limits, and Monitoring Requirements

Regulation:	Air Permit No.31-001 WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 (CAM)
Regulated Pollutant:	SO ₂
Emission Limit:	79.8 lb/hr

Monitoring Requirements In Permit:	1) Sample SO ₂ concentration in the stack gas and flow rate of the stack gas 2) 90% Sulfur Recovery Efficiency
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C. Control Technology

Sulfur Recovery Unit and Incinerator

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach, including the indicators to be monitored, indicator ranges, and performance criteria are presented in Tables A.1a-1 and A.1a-2.

TABLE A.1A-1. MONITORING APPROACH FOR A CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITOR (CEM)

	Indicator No. 1	Indicator No. 2
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	Western Research Model 910 Continuous Mass Emission Monitor (CEM). Measures [SO ₂] ppm in stack gas.	Measure stack gas flow rate directly.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined when the average daily [SO ₂] ppm value multiplied by the daily stack gas flowrate and conversion factors to obtain a SO ₂ lb/hr emission limit is >79.8 lb/hr.	An excursion is defined when the average daily [SO ₂] ppm value multiplied by the daily stack gas flowrate and conversion factors to obtain a SO ₂ lb/hr emission limit is >79.8 lb/hr.
III. Performance Criteria		
A. Data Representativeness	The CEM is placed directly in the stack gas and measures SO ₂ in ppm with an accuracy of ±1%.	The CEM is placed directly in the stack gas stream and measures the total stack gas flowrate with an accuracy of ±1%.
B. Verification of Operational Status	The CEM will be installed and tested as per Performance Specifications of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.	The CEM will be installed and tested as per Performance Specifications of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The CEM will be calibrated and operated as per Quality Assurance Procedures of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F.	The CEM will be calibrated and operated as per Quality Assurance Procedures of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Measures [SO ₂] continuously.	Measures stack gas flow rate continuously.
E. Data Collection Procedure	Will download data every 15 minutes to computer.	Will download data every 15 minutes to computer.
F. Averaging Period	Hourly averaging period.	Hourly averaging period.

TABLE A.1A-2. MONITORING APPROACH FOR SULFUR RECOVERY EFFICIENCY

	Indicator No. 1 Continuous Emissions Monitor (CEM)	Indicator No. 2 Liquid Sulfur Tank Gauge
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	Western Research Model 910 Continuous Mass Emission Monitor (CEM). Measures [SO ₂] ppm in stack gas.	Measure liquid sulfur level in storage tank.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined when the average weekly sulfur recovery efficiency is less than 90%.	An excursion is defined when the average weekly sulfur recovery efficiency is less than 90%.
III. Performance Criteria		
A. Data Representativeness	The CEM is placed directly in the stack gas and measures SO ₂ in ppm with an accuracy of ±1%.	Tank gauging gives a direct representation with an accuracy of ± ¼ inch on gauge.
B. Verification of Operational Status	The CEM will be installed and tested as per Performance Specifications of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B.	Maintain sulfur tanks and sulfur recovery unit.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The CEM will be calibrated and operated as per Quality Assurance Procedures of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F.	The liquid sulfur tanks will be gauged daily at a designated time to maintain consistency.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Measures [SO ₂] continuously.	Measure liquid sulfur production daily.
E. Data Collection Procedure	Will download emissions data every 15 minutes to computer.	Liquid sulfur data will be recorded daily.
F. Averaging Period	Daily averaging period.	Weekly averaging period.

MONITORING APPROACH JUSTIFICATION

I. Background

The Oregon Basin Gas Plant is a gas sweetening plant that utilizes a Sulfur Recovery Unit (SRU) to convert acid gas (H₂S) to liquid sulfur. The SRU operates at a minimum of 90 percent efficiency. Any sulfur compounds in the tail gas from the SRU that are not converted to liquid sulfur by the unit are combusted in the incinerator and converted to SO₂. The SO₂ emissions limit for the incinerator is 79.8 lb/hr.

II. Rationale for Selection of Monitoring Approach and Performance Indicators

The use of a CEM enables significant improvements in methodology of determining SO₂ emissions and sulfur recovery efficiency. The CEM will measure SO₂ stack gas concentration and stack gas total flow rate in order to calculate emission levels and sulfur recovery efficiency. The SO₂ flow rate in lb/hr will be averaged over a 24-hour period to determine compliance with the 79.9 lb/hr permit limit. The sulfur recovery efficiency will be calculated daily and averaged weekly to determine permit compliance.

Directly measuring the SO₂ concentration and total gas flowrate in the stack gas enables direct calculation of SO₂ emissions in units necessary for compliance. The data obtained by the CEM can be downloaded every 15 minutes with any necessary calculations done automatically. The use of the CEM in conjunction with daily gauging of the liquid sulfur production will also allow for the sulfur recovery efficiency to be calculated. The amount of liquid sulfur being produced daily divided by the total of the sulfur emitted to the atmosphere plus liquid sulfur produced daily equates to sulfur recovery efficiency. Continuous monitoring, data availability, CEM performance and operator experience will provide reasonable assurance of compliance with SO₂ emission limits.

III. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Ranges

The indicator ranges were selected based upon the permitted SO₂ emission limit of 79.8 lb/hr and sulfur recovery efficiency of at least 90 percent.

IV. Sample Calculations

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions

Stack gas flowrate (dscf/min) and ppmv SO₂ obtained by CEM

$$SO_2 \left(\frac{lb}{hr} \right) = \frac{ppmv SO_2}{1 \times 10^6} \times \frac{dscf \text{ stack gas}}{\text{min}} \times \frac{lb - \text{mole gas}}{379 \text{ scf gas}} \times \frac{64.06 lb SO_2}{lb - \text{mole SO}_2} \times \frac{60 \text{ min}}{hr}$$

Example:

$$\frac{3000 \text{ ppmv } SO_2}{1 \times 10^6} \times \frac{2000 \text{ scf stack gas}}{\text{min}} \times \frac{\text{lb-mole gas}}{379 \text{ scf gas}} \times \frac{64.06 \text{ lb } SO_2}{\text{lb-mole } SO_2} \times \frac{60 \text{ min}}{\text{hr}} = 60.85 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} SO_2$$

Sulfur Recover Efficiency

Stack gas emissions as Sulfur

$$S \left(\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} \right) = \frac{SO_2 \text{ lb}}{\text{hr}} \times \frac{\text{lb-mole } SO_2}{64.06 \text{ lb } SO_2} \times \frac{32.06 \text{ lb } S}{\text{lb-mole } SO_2}$$

Example:

$$\frac{60.85 \text{ lb } SO_2}{\text{hr}} \times \frac{\text{lb-mole } SO_2}{64.06 \text{ lb } SO_2} \times \frac{32.06 \text{ lb } S}{\text{lb-mole } SO_2} = 30.45 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} S$$

Sulfur Recovery Efficiency (SRE)

$$SRE = \left[\frac{\frac{\# \text{ LT}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{2240 \text{ lb}}{\text{LT}}}{\left(S \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} \times \frac{24 \text{ hr}}{\text{day}} \right) + \left(\frac{\# \text{ LT}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{2240 \text{ lb}}{\text{LT}} \right)} \right] \times 100$$

Example:

$$SRE = \left[\frac{\frac{6 \text{ LT}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{2240 \text{ lb}}{\text{LT}}}{\left(\frac{30.45 \text{ lb } S}{\text{hr}} \times \frac{24 \text{ hr}}{\text{day}} \right) + \left(\frac{6 \text{ LT}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{2240 \text{ lb}}{\text{LT}} \right)} \right] \times 100 = 94.8\%$$

Sulfur Recovery Efficiency at 2001 Inlet Gas Composition and Rate

Oregon Basin Gas Plant Inlet Gas Rate = 5000 to 5500 MSCFD

H₂S concentration of Inlet Gas = 3.0 to 3.4%

Conservative Example

Total Sulfur Dioxide Emitted without SRU:

$$SO_2 \left(\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} \right) = ([H_2S]) \times \frac{\text{SCF gas}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole } SO_2}{1 \text{ mole } H_2S} \times \frac{64.06 \text{ lb } SO_2}{\text{lb-mole } SO_2} \times \frac{\text{lb-mole gas}}{379 \text{ SCF gas}} \times \frac{\text{day}}{24 \text{ hr}}$$

$$((0.030)) \times \frac{5 \times 10^6 \text{ SCF gas}}{\text{day}} \times \frac{64.06 \text{ lb } SO_2}{\text{lb-mole } SO_2} \times \frac{\text{lb-mole gas}}{379 \text{ SCF gas}} \times \frac{\text{day}}{24 \text{ hr}} = 1056.4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} SO_2$$

SRU Recovery Efficiency required to meet 79/8 lb/hr SO₂ emission limit

$$79.8 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} SO_2 = (X\%) \times \left(\frac{1056.4 \text{ lb } SO_2}{\text{hr}} \right)$$

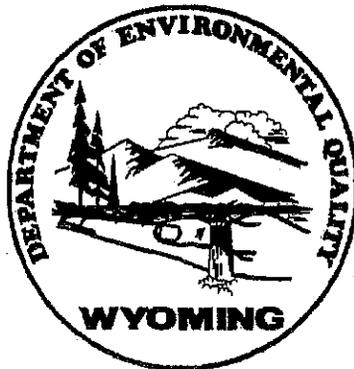
X = 7.55% = percent SO₂ not converted to liquid sulfur

Y = 100 - X = Sulfur Recovery Efficiency = 92.45%

APPENDIX C
Portable Analyzer Monitoring Protocol

**STATE OF WYOMING AIR QUALITY DIVISION
PORTABLE ANALYZER MONITORING PROTOCOL**

**Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide and Oxygen Emissions
from Natural Gas-Fired Reciprocating Engines, Combustion Turbines,
Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers**



WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR QUALITY DIVISION
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

April 21, 1999
Revised January 25, 2006

Approved By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Olson", is written over a horizontal line.

Dan Olson
Administrator

January 25, 2006

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CALIBRATION SYSTEM SCHEMATIC Figure 1

LINEARITY CHECK DATA SHEET FORM A

STABILITY CHECK DATA SHEET FORM B

CALIBRATION ERROR CHECK DATA SHEET FORM C

RECIPROCATING ENGINE TEST RESULTS FORM D-1

COMBUSTION TURBINE TEST RESULTS FORM D-2

HEATER/BOILER TEST RESULTS..... FORM D-3

1. APPLICABILITY AND PRINCIPLE

1.1 Applicability. This method is applicable to the determination of nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxygen (O₂) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from natural gas-fired reciprocating engines, combustion turbines, boilers, and process heaters using portable analyzers with electrochemical cells. The use of reference method equivalent analyzers is acceptable provided the appropriate reference method procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A are used. Due to the inherent cross sensitivities of the electrochemical cells, this method is not applicable to other pollutants.

1.2 Principle. A gas sample is continuously extracted from a stack and conveyed to a portable analyzer for determination of NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂ gas concentrations using electrochemical cells. Analyzer design specifications, performance specifications, and test procedures are provided to ensure reliable data. Additions to or modifications of vendor-supplied analyzers (e.g. heated sample line, flow meters, etc.) may be required to meet the design specifications of this test method.

2. RANGE AND SENSITIVITY

2.1 Analytical Range. The analytical range for each gas component is determined by the electrochemical cell design. A portion of the analytical range is selected to be the nominal range by choosing a span gas concentration near the flue gas concentrations or permitted emission level in accordance with Sections 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3.

2.1.1 CO and NO Span Gases. Choose a span gas concentration such that the average stack gas reading for each test is greater than 25 percent of the span gas concentration. Alternatively, choose the span gas such that it is not greater than 3.33 times the concentration equivalent to the emission standard. If concentration results exceed 125 percent of the span gas at any time during the test, then the test for that pollutant is invalid.

2.1.2 NO₂ Span Gas. Choose a span gas concentration such that the average stack gas reading for each test is greater than 25 percent of the span gas concentration. Alternatively, choose the span gas concentration such that it is not greater than the ppm concentration value of the NO span gas. The tester should be aware NO₂ cells are generally designed to measure much lower concentrations than NO cells and the span gas should be chosen accordingly. If concentration results exceed 125 percent of the span gas at any time during the test, then the test for that pollutant is invalid.

2.1.3 O₂ Span Gas. The O₂ span gas shall be dry ambient air at 20.9% O₂.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 Measurement System. The total equipment required for the determination of gas concentration. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

3.1.1 Sample Interface. That portion of a system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition, sample transport, sample conditioning, or protection of the electrochemical cells from particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.1.2 External Interference Gas Scrubber. A tube filled with scrubbing agent used to remove interfering compounds upstream of some electrochemical cells.

3.1.3 Electrochemical (EC) Cell. That portion of the system that senses the gas to be measured and generates an output proportional to its concentration. Any cell that uses diffusion-limited oxidation and reduction reactions to produce an electrical potential between a sensing electrode and a counter electrode.

3.1.4 Data Recorder. It is recommended that the analyzers be equipped with a strip chart recorder, computer, or digital recorder for recording measurement data. However, the operator may record the test results manually in accordance with the requirements of Section 7.5.

3.2 Nominal Range. The range of concentrations over which each cell is operated (25 to 125 percent of span gas value). Several nominal ranges may be used for any given cell as long as the linearity and stability check results remain within specification.

3.3 Span Gas. The high level concentration gas chosen for each nominal range.

3.4 Zero Calibration Error. For the NO, NO₂ and CO channels, the absolute value of the difference, expressed as a percent of the span gas, between the gas concentration exhibited by the gas analyzer when a zero level calibration gas is introduced to the analyzer and the known concentration of the zero level calibration gas. For the O₂ channel, the difference, expressed as percent O₂, between the gas concentration exhibited by the gas analyzer when a zero level calibration gas is introduced to the analyzer and the known concentration of the zero level calibration gas.

3.5 Span Calibration Error. For the NO, NO₂ and CO channels, the absolute value of the difference, expressed as a percent of the span gas, between the gas concentration exhibited by the gas analyzer when a span gas is introduced to the analyzer and the known concentration of the span gas. For the O₂ channel, the difference, expressed as percent O₂, between the gas concentration exhibited by the gas analyzer when a span gas is introduced to the analyzer and the known concentration of the span gas.

3.6 Response Time. The amount of time required for the measurement system to display 95 percent of a step change in the NO or CO gas concentration on the data recorder (90 percent of a step change for NO₂).

3.7 Interference Check. A method of quantifying analytical interferences from components in

the stack gas other than the analyte.

3.8 Linearity Check. A method of demonstrating the ability of a gas analyzer to respond consistently over a range of gas concentrations.

3.9 Stability Check. A method of demonstrating an electrochemical cell operated over a given nominal range provides a stable response and is not significantly affected by prolonged exposure to the analyte.

3.10 Stability Time. As determined during the stability check; the elapsed time from the start of the gas injection until a stable reading has been achieved.

3.11 Initial NO Cell Temperature. The temperature of the NO cell during the pretest calibration error check. Since the NO cell can experience significant zero drift with cell temperature changes in some situations, the cell temperature must be monitored if the analyzer does not display negative concentration results. Alternatively, manufacturer's documentation may be submitted showing the analyzer incorporates a NO cell temperature control and temperature exceedance warning system.

3.12 Test. The collection of emissions data from a source for an equal amount of time at each sample point and for a minimum of 21 minutes total.

4. MEASUREMENT SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Zero Calibration Error. Less than or equal to ± 3 percent of the span gas value for NO, NO₂, and CO channels and less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent O₂ for the O₂ channel.

4.2 Span Calibration Error. Less than or equal to ± 5 percent of the span gas value for NO, NO₂, and CO channels and less than or equal to ± 0.5 percent O₂ for the O₂ channel.

4.3 Interference Response. The CO and NO interference responses must be less than or equal to 5 percent as calculated in accordance with Section 7.7.

4.4 Linearity. For the zero, mid-level, and span gases, the absolute value of the difference, expressed as a percent of the span gas, between the gas value and the analyzer response shall not be greater than 2.5 percent for NO, CO and O₂ cells and not greater than 3.0 percent for NO₂ cells.

4.5 Stability Check Response. The analyzer responses to CO, NO, and NO₂ span gases shall not vary more than 3.0 percent of span gas value over a 30-minute period or more than 2.0 percent of the span gas value over a 15-minute period.

4.6 CO Measurement, Hydrogen (H₂) Compensation. It is recommended that CO measurements be performed using a hydrogen-compensated EC cell since CO-measuring EC cells can experience significant reaction to the presence of H₂ in the gas stream. Sampling systems equipped with a scrubbing agent prior to the CO cell to remove H₂ interferent gases may also be used.

5. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS

5.1 Measurement System. Use any measurement system that meets the performance and design specifications in Sections 4 and 5 of this method. The sampling system shall maintain the gas sample at a temperature above the dew point up to the moisture removal system. The sample conditioning system shall be designed so there are no entrained water droplets in the gas sample when it contacts the electrochemical cells. A schematic of an acceptable measurement system is shown in Figure 1. The essential components of the measurement system are described below:

5.1.1 Sample Probe. Glass, stainless steel, or other nonreactive material, of sufficient length to sample per the requirements of Section 7. If necessary to prevent condensation, the sampling probe shall be heated.

5.1.2 Heated Sample Line. Heated (sufficient to prevent condensation) nonreactive tubing such as teflon, stainless steel, glass, etc. to transport the sample gas to the moisture removal system. (Includes any particulate filters prior to the moisture removal system.)

5.1.3 Sample Transport Lines. Nonreactive tubing such as teflon, stainless steel, glass, etc. to transport the sample from the moisture removal system to the sample pump, sample flow rate control, and electrochemical cells.

5.1.4 Calibration Assembly. A tee fitting to attach to the probe tip or where the probe attaches to the sample line for introducing calibration gases at ambient pressure during the calibration error checks. The vented end of the tee should have a flow indicator to ensure sufficient calibration gas flow. Alternatively use any other method that introduces calibration gases at the probe at atmospheric pressure.

5.1.5 Moisture Removal System. A chilled condenser or similar device (e.g., permeation dryer) to remove condensate continuously from the sample gas while maintaining minimal contact between the condensate and the sample gas.

5.1.6 Particulate Filter. Filters at the probe or the inlet or outlet of the moisture removal system and inlet of the analyzer may be used to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters shall be fabricated of materials that are nonreactive to the gas being sampled.

5.1.7 Sample Pump. A leak-free pump to pull the sample gas through the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. The pump may be constructed of any material that is nonreactive to the gas being sampled.

5.1.8 Sample Flow Rate Control. A sample flow rate control valve and rotameter, or equivalent, to maintain a constant sampling rate within 10 percent during sampling and calibration error checks. The components shall be fabricated of materials that are nonreactive to the gas being sampled.

5.1.9 Gas Analyzer. A device containing electrochemical cells to determine the NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂ concentrations in the sample gas stream and, if necessary, to correct for interference effects. The analyzer shall meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 4. A means of controlling the analyzer flow rate and a device for determining proper sample flow rate (e.g., precision rotameter, pressure gauge downstream of all flow controls, etc.) shall be provided at the analyzer. (Note: Housing the analyzer in a clean, thermally-stable, vibration-free environment will minimize drift in the analyzer calibration, but this is not a requirement of the method.)

5.1.10 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer, or digital recorder, for recording measurement data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) shall be at least 1 ppm for CO, NO, and NO₂; 0.1 percent O₂ for O₂; and one degree (C or F) for temperature.

5.1.11 External Interference Gas Scrubber. Used by some analyzers to remove interfering compounds upstream of a CO electrochemical cell. The scrubbing agent should be visible and should have a means of determining when the agent is exhausted (e.g., color indication).

5.1.12 NO Cell Temperature Indicator. A thermocouple, thermistor, or other device must be used to monitor the temperature of the NO electrochemical cell. The temperature may be monitored at the surface of the cell, within the cell or in the cell compartment. Alternatively, manufacturer's documentation may be submitted showing the analyzer incorporates a NO cell temperature control and temperature exceedance warning system.

5.1.13 Dilution Systems. The use of dilution systems will be allowed with prior approval of the Air Quality Division.

5.2 Calibration Gases. The CO, NO, and NO₂ calibration gases for the gas analyzer shall be CO in nitrogen or CO in nitrogen and O₂, NO in nitrogen, and NO₂ in air or nitrogen. The mid-level O₂ gas shall be O₂ in nitrogen.

5.2.1 Span Gases. Used for calibration error, linearity, and interference checks of each nominal range of each cell. Select concentrations according to procedures in Section 2.1. Clean dry air may be used as the span gas for the O₂ cell as specified in Section 2.1.3.

5.2.2 Mid-Level Gases. Select concentrations that are 40-60 percent of the span gas concentrations.

5.2.3 Zero Gas. Concentration of less than 0.25 percent of the span gas for each component. Ambient air may be used in a well ventilated area for the CO, NO, and NO₂ zero gases.

6. MEASUREMENT SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK PROCEDURES. Perform the following procedures before the measurement of emissions under Section 7.

6.1 Calibration Gas Concentration Certification. For the mid-level and span cylinder gases, use calibration gases certified according to EPA Protocol 1 procedures. Calibration gases must meet the criteria under 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, Section 5.1.2 (3). Expired Protocol 1 gases may be recertified using the applicable reference methods.

6.2 Linearity Check. Conduct the following procedure once for each nominal range to be used on each electrochemical cell (NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂). After a linearity check is completed, it remains valid for five consecutive calendar days. After the five calendar day period has elapsed, the linearity check must be reaccomplished. Additionally, reaccomplish the linearity check if the cell is replaced. (If the stack NO₂ concentration is less than 5% of the stack NO concentration as determined using the emission test procedures under Section 7, the NO₂ linearity check is not required. However, the NO₂ cell shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the pretest calibration error check and post test calibration error check shall be conducted in accordance with Section 7, and the test results shall be added to the NO test values to obtain a total NO_x concentration.)

6.2.1 Linearity Check Gases. For each cell obtain the following gases: zero (0-0.25 percent of nominal range), mid-level (40-60 percent of span gas concentration), and span gas (selected according to Section 2.1).

6.2.2 Linearity Check Procedure. If the analyzer uses an external interference gas scrubber with a color indicator, using the analyzer manufacturer's recommended procedure, verify the scrubbing agent is not depleted. After calibrating the analyzer with zero and span gases, inject the zero, mid-level, and span gases appropriate for each nominal range to be used on each cell. Gases need not be injected through the entire sample handling system. Purge the analyzer briefly with ambient air between gas injections. For each gas injection, verify the flow rate is constant and the analyzer responses have stabilized before recording the responses on Form A.

6.3 Interference Check. A CO cell response to the NO and NO₂ span gases or an NO cell response to the NO₂ span gas during the linearity check may indicate interferences. If these cell responses are observed during the linearity check, it may be desirable to quantify the CO cell response to the NO and NO₂ span gases and the NO cell response to the NO₂ span gas during the linearity check and use estimated stack gas CO, NO and NO₂ concentrations to evaluate whether or not the portable analyzer will meet the post test interference check requirements of Section 7.7. This evaluation using the linearity check data is optional. However, the interference checks

under Section 7.7 are mandatory for each test.

6.4 Stability Check. Conduct the following procedure once for the maximum nominal range to be used on each electrochemical cell (NO, NO₂ and CO). After a stability check is completed, it remains valid for five consecutive calendar days. After the five calendar day period has elapsed, the stability check must be reaccomplished. Additionally, reaccomplish the stability check if the cell is replaced or if a cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 125 percent of the highest span gas concentration. (If the stack NO₂ concentration is less than 5% of the stack NO concentration as determined using the emission test procedures under Section 7, the NO₂ stability check is not required. However, the NO₂ cell shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the pretest calibration error check and post test calibration error check shall be conducted in accordance with Section 7, and the test results shall be added to the NO test values to obtain a total NO_x concentration.)

6.4.1 Stability Check Procedure. Inject the span gas for the maximum nominal range to be used during the emission testing into the analyzer and record the analyzer response at least once per minute until the conclusion of the stability check. One-minute average values may be used instead of instantaneous readings. After the analyzer response has stabilized, continue to flow the span gas for at least a 30-minute stability check period. Make no adjustments to the analyzer during the stability check except to maintain constant flow. Record the stability time as the number of minutes elapsed between the start of the gas injection and the start of the 30-minute stability check period. As an alternative, if the concentration reaches a peak value within five minutes, you may choose to record the data for at least a 15-minute stability check period following the peak.

6.4.2 Stability Check Calculations. Determine the highest and lowest concentrations recorded during the 30-minute period and record the results on Form B. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum values recorded during the 30-minute period must be less than 3.0 percent of the span gas concentration. Alternatively, record stability check data in the same manner for the 15-minute period following the peak concentration. The

difference between the maximum and minimum values for the 15-minute period must be less than 2.0 percent of the span gas concentration.

7. EMISSION TEST PROCEDURES. Prior to performing the following emission test procedures, calibrate/challenge all electrochemical cells in the analyzer in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

7.1 Selection of Sampling Site and Sampling Points.

7.1.1 Reciprocating Engines. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction, or recirculation take-offs) and one half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a sampling location at a single point near the center of the duct.

7.1.2 Combustion Turbines. Select a sampling site and sample points according to the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 20. Alternatively, the tester may choose an alternative sampling location and/or sample from a single point in the center of the duct if previous test data demonstrate the stack gas concentrations of CO, NO_x, and O₂ do not vary significantly across the duct diameter.

7.1.3 Boilers/Process Heaters. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance and one half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a sampling location at a single point near the center of the duct.

7.2 Warm Up Period. Assemble the sampling system and allow the analyzer and sample interface to warm up and adjust to ambient temperature at the location where the stack measurements will take place.

7.3 Pretest Calibration Error Check. Conduct a zero and span calibration error check before testing each new source. Conduct the calibration error check near the sampling location just prior to the start of an emissions test. Keep the analyzer in the same location until the post test calibration error check is conducted.

7.3.1 Scrubber Inspection. For analyzers that use an external interference gas scrubber tube, inspect the condition of the scrubbing agent and ensure it will not be exhausted during sampling. If scrubbing agents are recommended by the manufacturer, they should be in place during all sampling, calibration and performance checks.

7.3.2 Zero and Span Procedures. Inject the zero and span gases using the calibration assembly. Ensure the calibration gases flow through all parts of the sample interface. During this check, make no adjustments to the system except those necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer. Set the analyzer flow rate to the value recommended by the analyzer manufacturer. Allow each reading to stabilize before recording the result on Form C. The time allowed for the span gas to stabilize shall be no less than the stability time noted during the stability check. After achieving a stable response, disconnect the gas and briefly purge with ambient air.

7.3.3 Response Time Determination. Determine the NO and CO response times by observing the time required to respond to 95 percent of a step change in the analyzer response for both the zero and span gases. Note the longer of the two times as the response time. For the NO₂ span gas record the time required to respond to 90 percent of a step change.

7.3.4 Failed Pretest Calibration Error Check. If the zero and span calibration error check results are not within the specifications in Section 4, take corrective action and repeat the calibration error check until acceptable performance is achieved.

7.4 NO Cell Temperature Monitoring. Record the initial NO cell temperature during the pretest calibration error check on Form C and monitor and record the temperature regularly (at least once each 7 minutes) during the sample collection period on Form D. If at any time during sampling, the NO cell temperature is 85 degrees F or greater and has increased or decreased by more than 5 degrees F since the pretest calibration, stop sampling immediately and conduct a post test calibration error check per Section 7.6, re-zero the analyzer, and then conduct another pretest calibration error check per Section 7.3 before continuing. (It is recommended that testing be discontinued if the NO cell exceeds 85 degrees F since the design characteristics of the NO cell indicate a significant measurement error can occur as the temperature of the NO cell increases above this temperature. From a review of available data, these errors appear to result in a positive bias of the test results.)

Alternatively, manufacturer's documentation may be submitted showing the analyzer is configured with an automatic temperature control system to maintain the cell temperature below 85 degrees F (30 degrees centigrade) and provides automatic temperature reporting any time this temperature is exceeded. If automatic temperature control/exceedance reporting is used, test data collected when the NO cell temperature exceeds 85 degrees F is invalid.

7.5 Sample Collection. Position the sampling probe at the first sample point and begin sampling at the same rate used during the calibration error check. Maintain constant rate sampling (± 10 percent of the analyzer flow rate value used in Section 7.3.2) during the entire test. Sample for an equal period of time at each sample point. Sample the stack gas for at least twice the response time or the period of the stability time, whichever is greater, before collecting test data at each sample point. A 21 minute period shall be considered a test for each source. When sampling combustion turbines per Section 7.1.2, collect test data as required to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 20. Data collection should be performed for

an equal amount of time at each sample point and for a minimum of 21 minutes total. The concentration data must be recorded either (1) at least once each minute, or (2) as a block average for the test using values sampled at least once each minute. Do not break any seals in the sample handling system until after the post test calibration error check (this includes opening the moisture removal system to drain condensate).

7.6 Post Test Calibration Error Check. Immediately after the test, conduct a zero and span calibration error check using the procedure in Section 7.3. Conduct the calibration error check at the sampling location. Make no changes to the sampling system or analyzer calibration until all of the calibration error check results have been recorded. If the zero or span calibration error exceeds the specifications in Section 4, then all test data collected since the previous calibration error check are invalid. If the sampling system is disassembled or the analyzer calibration is adjusted, repeat the pretest calibration error check before conducting the next test.

7.7 Interference Check. Use the post test calibration error check results and average emission concentrations for the test to calculate interference responses (I_{NO} and I_{CO}) for the CO and NO cells. If an interference response exceeds 5 percent, all emission test results since the last successful interference test for that compound are invalid.

7.7.1 CO Interference Response.

$$I_{CO} = \left[\left(\frac{R_{CO-NO}}{C_{NOG}} \right) \left(\frac{C_{NOS}}{C_{COS}} \right) + \left(\frac{R_{CO-NO_2}}{C_{NO_2G}} \right) \left(\frac{C_{NO_2S}}{C_{COS}} \right) \right] \times 100$$

- where:
- I_{CO} = CO interference response (percent)
 - R_{CO-NO} = CO response to NO span gas (ppm CO)
 - C_{NOG} = concentration of NO span gas (ppm NO)
 - C_{NOS} = concentration of NO in stack gas (ppm NO)
 - C_{COS} = concentration of CO in stack gas (ppm CO)
 - R_{CO-NO_2} = CO response to NO₂ span gas (ppm CO)
 - C_{NO_2G} = concentration of NO₂ span gas (ppm NO₂)

C_{NO_2S} = concentration of NO₂ in stack gas (ppm NO₂)

7.7.2 NO Interference Response.

$$I_{NO} = \left(\frac{R_{NO-NO_2}}{C_{NO_2G}} \right) \left(\frac{C_{NO_2S}}{C_{NO_XS}} \right) \times 100$$

- where:
- I_{NO} = NO interference response (percent)
 - R_{NO-NO_2} = NO response to NO₂ span gas (ppm NO)
 - C_{NO_2G} = concentration of NO₂ span gas (ppm NO₂)
 - C_{NO_2S} = concentration of NO₂ in stack gas (ppm NO₂)
 - C_{NO_XS} = concentration of NO_x in stack gas (ppm NO_x)

7.8 Re-Zero. At least once every three hours, recalibrate the analyzer at the zero level according to the manufacturer's instructions and conduct a pretest calibration error check before resuming sampling. If the analyzer is capable of reporting negative concentration data (at least 5 percent of the span gas below zero), then the tester is not required to re-zero the analyzer.

8. DATA COLLECTION. This section summarizes the data collection requirements for this protocol.

8.1 Linearity Check Data. Using Form A, record the analyzer responses in ppm NO, NO₂, and CO, and percent O₂ for the zero, mid-level, and span gases injected during the linearity check under Section 6.2.2. To evaluate any interferences, record the analyzer responses in ppm CO to the NO and NO₂ span gases and the analyzer response in ppm NO to the NO₂ span gas. Calculate the CO and NO interference responses using the equations under Sections 7.7.1 and 7.7.2, respectively, and estimated stack gas CO, NO and NO₂ concentrations.

8.2 Stability Check Data. Record the analyzer response at least once per minute during the stability check under Section 6.4.1. Use Form B for each pollutant (NO, NO₂, and CO). One-minute average values may be used instead of instantaneous readings. Record the stability time as the number of minutes elapsed between the start of the gas injection and the start of the 30-minute stability check period. If the concentration reaches a peak value within five minutes of the gas injection, you may choose to record the data for at least a 15-minute stability check period following the peak. Use the information recorded to determine the analyzer stability under Section 6.4.2.

8.3 Pretest Calibration Error Check Data. On Form C, record the analyzer responses to the zero and span gases for NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂ injected prior to testing each new source. Record the calibration zero and span gas concentrations for NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂. For NO, NO₂ and CO, record the absolute difference between the analyzer response and the calibration gas concentration, divide by the span gas concentration, and multiply by 100 to obtain the percent of span. For O₂, record the absolute value of the difference between the analyzer response and the O₂ calibration gas concentration. Record whether the calibration is valid by comparing the percent of span or difference between the calibration gas concentration and analyzer O₂ response, as applicable, with the specifications under Section 4.1 for the zero calibrations and Section 4.2 for the span calibrations. Record the response times for the NO, CO, and NO₂ zero and span gases as described under Section 7.3.3. Select the longer of the two times for each pollutant as

the response time for that pollutant. Record the NO cell temperature during the pretest calibration.

8.4 Test Data. On Form D-1, D-2, or D-3, record the source operating parameters during the test. Record the test start and end times. Record the NO cell temperature after one third of the test (e.g., after seven minutes) and after two thirds of the test (e.g., after 14 minutes). From the analyzer responses recorded each minute during the test, obtain the average flue gas concentration of each pollutant. These are the uncorrected test results.

8.5 Post Test Calibration Error Check Data. On Form C, record the analyzer responses to the zero and span gases for NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂ injected immediately after the test. To evaluate any interferences, record the analyzer responses in ppm CO to the NO and NO₂ span gases and the analyzer response in ppm NO to the NO₂ span gas. Record the calibration zero and span gas concentrations for NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂. For NO, NO₂ and CO, record the absolute difference between the analyzer response and the calibration gas concentration, divide by the span gas concentration, and multiply by 100 to obtain the percent of span. For O₂, record the absolute value of the difference between the analyzer response and the O₂ calibration gas concentration. Record whether the calibration is valid by comparing the percent of span or difference between the calibration gas concentration and analyzer O₂ response, as applicable, with the specifications under Section 4.1 for the zero calibrations and Section 4.2 for the span calibrations. (If the pretest and post test calibration error check results are not within the limits specified in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, data collected during the test is invalid and the test must be repeated.) Record the NO cell temperature during the post test calibration. Calculate the average of the monitor readings during the pretest and post test calibration error checks for the zero and span gases for NO, NO₂, CO, and O₂. The pretest and post test calibration error check results are used to make the calibration corrections under Section 9.1. Calculate the CO and NO interference responses using the equations under Sections 7.7.1 and 7.7.2, respectively and measured stack gas CO, NO and NO₂ concentrations.

8.6 Corrected Test Results. Correct the test results using the equation under Section 9.1. Add

the corrected NO and NO₂ concentrations together to obtain the corrected NO_x concentration. Calculate the emission rates using the equations under Section 10 for comparison with the emission limits. Record the results on Form D-1, D-2, or D-3. Sign the certification regarding the accuracy and representation of the emissions from the source.

9. CALIBRATION CORRECTIONS

9.1 Emission Data Corrections. Emissions data shall be corrected for a test using the following equation. (Note: If the pretest and post test calibration error check results are not within the limits specified in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, the test results are invalid and the test must be repeated.)

$$C_{Corrected} = (C_R - C_O) \frac{C_{MA}}{C_M - C_O}$$

where: $C_{Corrected}$ = corrected flue gas concentration (ppm)
 C_R = flue gas concentration indicated by gas analyzer (ppm)
 C_O = average of pretest and post test analyzer readings during the zero checks (ppm)
 C_M = average of pretest and post test analyzer readings during the span checks (ppm)
 C_{MA} = actual concentration of span gas (ppm)

10. EMISSION CALCULATIONS

10.1 Emission Calculations for Reciprocating Engines and Combustion Turbines.

Emissions shall be calculated and reported in units of the allowable emission limit as specified in the permit. The allowable may be stated in pounds per hour (lb/hr), grams per horsepower hour (gm/hp-hr), or both. EPA Reference Method 19 shall be used as the basis for calculating the emissions. As an alternative, EPA Reference Methods 1-4 may be used to obtain a stack volumetric flow rate.

10.1.1 Reciprocating Engines and Combustion Turbines Above 500 Horsepower. All reciprocating engines and combustion turbines above 500 horsepower (site-rated) should be equipped with fuel flow meters for measuring fuel consumption during the portable analyzer test.

The fuel meter shall be maintained and calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Records of all maintenance and calibrations shall be kept for five years. Reciprocating engines above 500 horsepower which are not equipped with fuel flow meters may use the site-rated horsepower and default specific fuel consumption factors, based on the higher heating value of the fuel, of 9,400 Btu/hp-hr for 4-cycle engines (controlled and uncontrolled) and 2-cycle lean burn engines and 11,000 Btu/hp-hr for 2-cycle uncontrolled (non-lean burn) engines to calculate emission rates. Emissions shall be calculated using the following methods.

10.1.1.1 Reciprocating Engines and Combustion Turbines Equipped with Fuel Meters.

EPA Reference Method 19 and heat input per hour (MMBtu/hr) shall be used to calculate a pound per hour emission rate. Heat input per hour shall be based on the average hourly fuel usage rate during the test and the higher heating value of the fuel consumed. The emission rates shall be calculated using the following equations.

$$lb/hr NO_x = (ppm NO_{x\ corrected}) (1.19 \times 10^{-7}) (F\ Factor_{Note1}) \left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - O_2\%_{corrected}} \right) (Heat\ Input\ Per\ Hour_{Note2})$$

$$lb/hr CO = (ppm CO_{corrected}) (7.27 \times 10^{-8}) (F\ Factor_{Note1}) \left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - O_2\%_{corrected}} \right) (Heat\ Input\ Per\ Hour_{Note2})$$

Note 1 - Use 8710 dscf/MMBtu unless calculated based on actual fuel gas composition and higher heating value of the fuel.

Note 2 - Heat input per hour (MMBtu/hr) shall be based on the average hourly fuel usage during the test and the higher heating value of the fuel consumed.

If the reciprocating engine or combustion turbine horsepower can be derived from operating conditions during the portable analyzer test, this derived horsepower should be used to calculate a gram per horsepower hour emission rate using the following equations. Information showing the derivation of the horsepower shall be provided with the test results.

$$gm/hp - hr CO = \frac{(lb/hr CO)(454)}{(Tested Horsepower_{Note 1})}$$

$$gm/hp - hr NO_x = \frac{(lb/hr NO_x)(454)}{(Tested Horsepower_{Note 1})}$$

Note 1 - Horsepower determined during the test.

If the reciprocating engine horsepower during the time of testing cannot be determined from the operating data, the operating horsepower for the time of the test shall be calculated based on the heat input per hour during the test and the default values shown below for specific fuel consumption based on the higher heating value of the fuel. Heat input per hour (MMBtu/hr) shall be calculated based on the average hourly fuel usage during the test and the higher heating value of the fuel consumed. For 4-cycle engines (controlled and uncontrolled) and 2-cycle lean burn engines, use a default specific fuel consumption of 9,400 Btu/hp-hr. For 2-cycle uncontrolled (non-lean burn) engines, use a default specific fuel consumption of 11,000 Btu/hp-hr. Calculate the gram per horsepower hour emission rates using the following equations.

$$Engine\ Horsepower = \frac{(Heat\ Input\ Per\ Hour_{Note 1})(10^6)}{(Specific\ Fuel\ Consumption_{Note 2})}$$

$$gm/hp - hr NO_x = \frac{(lb/hr NO_x)(454)}{(Engine\ Horsepower)}$$

$$gm/hp - hr CO = \frac{(lb/hr CO)(454)}{(Engine\ Horsepower)}$$

Note 1 - Heat input per hour (MMBtu/hr) shall be based on the average hourly fuel usage during the test and the higher heating value of the fuel consumed.

Note 2 - Default Specific Fuel Consumption (Btu/hp-hr) shall be as defined above for the particular type of engine tested.

If the combustion turbine horsepower cannot be calculated during the testing, the emissions shall be reported in terms of concentration (ppm by volume, dry basis) corrected to 15 percent O₂. Compliance with the concentrations corrected to 15 percent O₂ as submitted in the air quality permit application and/or set as an allowable in the permit will demonstrate compliance with the gm/hp-hr allowable. Use the following equations to correct the concentrations to 15 percent O₂.

$$ppm NO_{x@15\%O_2} = ppm NO_{x\ corrected} \left(\frac{5.9}{20.9 - O_2\%_{corrected}} \right)$$

$$ppm CO_{@15\%O_2} = ppm CO_{corrected} \left(\frac{5.9}{20.9 - O_2\%_{corrected}} \right)$$

10.1.1.2 Reciprocating Engines Above 500 Horsepower Not Equipped with Fuel Meters. If reciprocating engines above 500 horsepower (site-rated) are not equipped with fuel flow meters during the test, emissions shall be calculated using the site-rated horsepower and default specific fuel consumption factors, based on the higher heating value of the fuel, of 9,400 Btu/hp-hr for 4-cycle engines (controlled and uncontrolled) and 2-cycle lean burn engines and 11,000 Btu/hp-hr for 2-cycle uncontrolled (non-lean burn) engines. The following equations shall be used to calculate emissions.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{gm/hp} - \text{hr NO}_x &= (\text{ppm NO}_x \text{ corrected})(1.19 \times 10^{-7})(F \text{ Factor}_{\text{Note 1}})\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \text{O}_2\% \text{ corrected}}\right) \\
 & \quad (\text{Specific Fuel Consumption}_{\text{Note 2}})(10^{-6})(454)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{lb/hr NO}_x = \frac{(\text{gm/hp} - \text{hr NO}_x)(\text{Engine Horsepower}_{\text{Note 3}})}{454}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{gm/hp} - \text{hr CO} &= (\text{ppm CO}_{\text{corrected}})(7.27 \times 10^{-8})(F \text{ Factor}_{\text{Note 1}})\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \text{O}_2\% \text{ corrected}}\right) \\
 & \quad (\text{Specific Fuel Consumption}_{\text{Note 2}})(10^{-6})(454)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{lb/hr CO} = \frac{(\text{gm/hp} - \text{hr CO})(\text{Engine Horsepower}_{\text{Note 3}})}{454}$$

Note 1 - Use 8710 dscf/MMBtu unless calculated based on actual fuel gas composition and higher heating value of the fuel.

Note 2 - Default Specific Fuel Consumption (Btu/hp-hr) shall be as defined above for the particular type of engine tested.

Note 3 - Site-rated engine horsepower.

10.1.2 Reciprocating Engines Below 500 Horsepower. Reciprocating engines below 500 horsepower may calculate emission rates using the derived horsepower for the operating conditions during the portable analyzer test (either from engine parameter measurements or calculated from compressor operating parameters) and the manufacturer's specific fuel consumption based on the higher heating value of the fuel consumed during the test. Information showing the derivation of the engine operating horsepower and manufacturer's specific fuel consumption shall be provided with the test results. The following equations shall be used to calculate emission rates.

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$$gm/hr \text{ NO}_x = (ppm \text{ NO}_x \text{ corrected})(1.19 \times 10^{-7})(F \text{ Factor}_{\text{Note 1}})\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - O_2\% \text{ corrected}}\right) \\ (Specific \text{ Fuel Consumption}_{\text{Note 2}})(10^{-6})(454)$$

$$gm/hr \text{ CO} = (ppm \text{ CO}_{\text{corrected}})(7.27 \times 10^{-8})(F \text{ Factor}_{\text{Note 1}})\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - O_2\% \text{ corrected}}\right) \\ (Specific \text{ Fuel Consumption}_{\text{Note 2}})(10^{-6})(454)$$

Note 1 - Use 8710 dscf/MMBtu unless calculated based on actual fuel gas composition and the higher heating value of the fuel.

Note 2 - Use manufacturer's specific fuel consumption based on the higher heating value of the fuel and include manufacturer's data with the test results. If the manufacturer reports the specific fuel consumption based on the lower heating value of the fuel, multiply by 1.11 to obtain the specific fuel consumption based on the higher heating value of the fuel.

Pound per hour emission rates shall be calculated using the gram per horsepower hour emission rates and the engine horsepower derived from engine or compressor operating parameter data. If engine horsepower data is not available, site-rated horsepower shall be used to calculate pound

$$lb/hr \text{ NO}_x = \frac{(gm/hr \text{ NO}_x)(Engine \text{ Horsepower}_{\text{Note 1}})}{(454)}$$

$$lb/hr \text{ CO} = \frac{(gm/hr \text{ CO})(Engine \text{ Horsepower}_{\text{Note 1}})}{(454)}$$

per hour emissions. The following equations shall be used to calculate emission rates.

Note 1 - Use derived operating horsepower and include derivation method/calculations with the test results.

If a derived horsepower is not available or cannot be obtained, use site-rated horsepower.

10.2 Emission Calculations for Heaters/Boilers. For heaters and boilers, pound per million Btu (lb/MMBtu) emission rates shall be calculated based on EPA Reference Method 19. The pound per million Btu emission rates shall be converted to pound per hour emission rates using heat input per hour (MMBtu/hr). The heat input per hour shall be calculated using the average hourly fuel usage rate during test and the higher heating value of the fuel consumed or the permitted maximum heat input per hour for the boiler or heater. If a fuel meter is used to obtain heat input per hour data, the fuel meter shall be maintained and calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Records of all maintenance and calibrations shall be kept for five years. As an alternative, EPA Reference Methods 1-4 may be used to obtain a stack volumetric flow rate. The following equations shall be used to calculate emission rates.

$$lb/MMBtu NO_x = (ppm NO_x \text{ corrected})(1.19 \times 10^{-7})(F \text{ Factor}_{\text{Note 1}})\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - O_2\% \text{ corrected}}\right)$$

$$lb/MMBtu CO = (ppm CO \text{ corrected})(7.27 \times 10^{-8})(F \text{ Factor}_{\text{Note 1}})\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - O_2\% \text{ corrected}}\right)$$

$$lb/hr NO_x = (lb/MMBtu NO_x)(Heat Input_{\text{Note 2}})$$

$$lb/hr CO = (lb/MMBtu CO)(Heat Input_{\text{Note 2}})$$

Note 1 - Use 8710 dscf/MMBtu unless calculated based on actual fuel gas composition and the higher heating value of the fuel.

Note 2 - Heat input shall be based on the average hourly fuel usage rate during the test and the higher heating value of the fuel consumed if the boiler/heater is equipped with a fuel meter or the permitted maximum heat input if a fuel meter is not available.

11. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

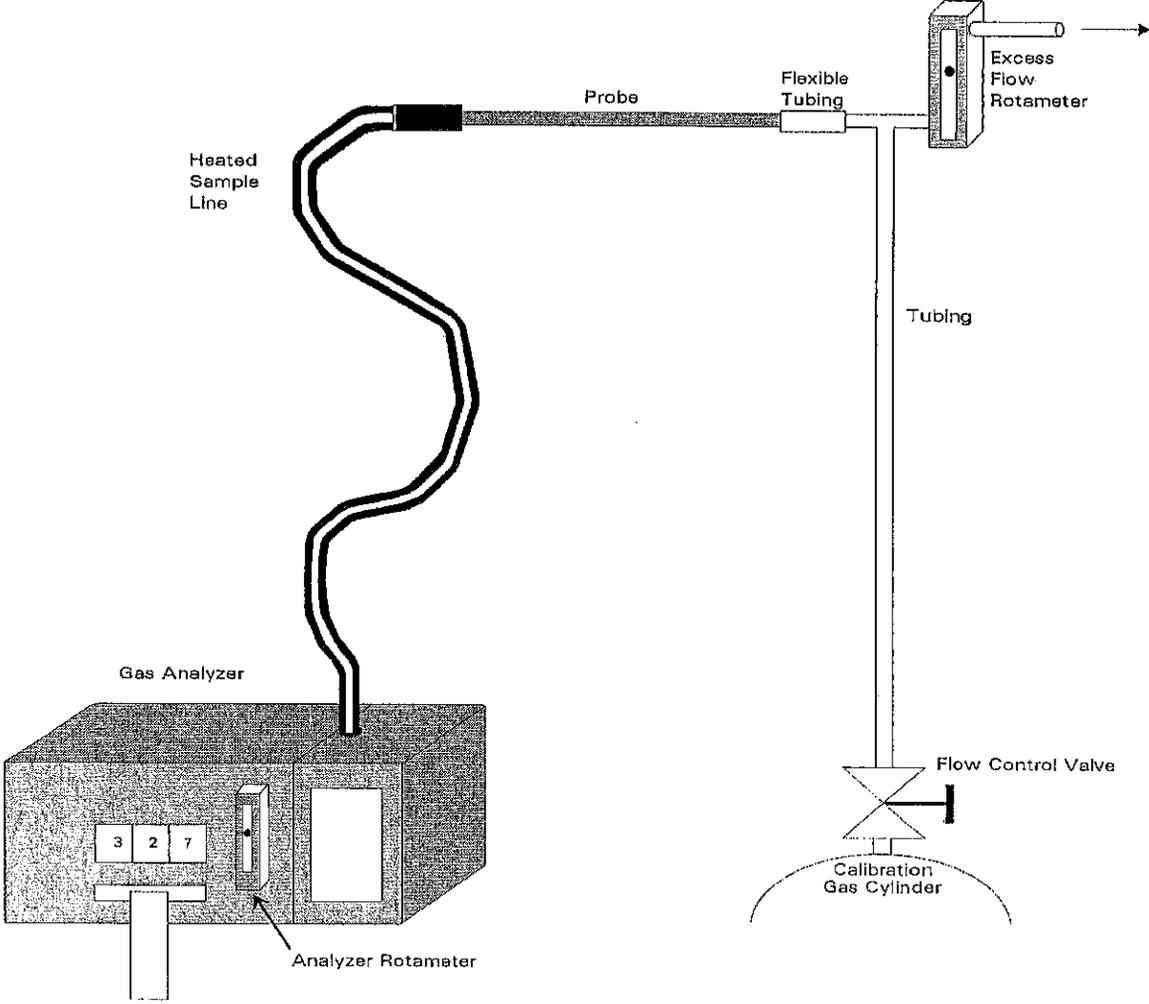
Test reports shall be submitted to the Air Quality Division within thirty (30) days of completing the test unless a specific reporting schedule is set by a condition of a permit. A separate test report shall be submitted for each emission source tested and, at a minimum, the following information shall be included:

- **Form A, Linearity Check Data Sheet**, Submit the linearity check as required by Section 6.2 for the nominal range tested.
- **Form B, Stability Check Data Sheet**, Submit the stability check as required by Section 6.4 for the nominal range tested.
- **Form C, Calibration Error Check Data Sheet**
- **Form D-1, D-2 or D-3**, Submit the appropriate test results form for type of source tested.
- If the manufacturer's specific fuel consumption is used, documentation from the manufacturer shall be submitted.
- If the horsepower is calculated during the test, information showing the derivation of the horsepower shall be included.

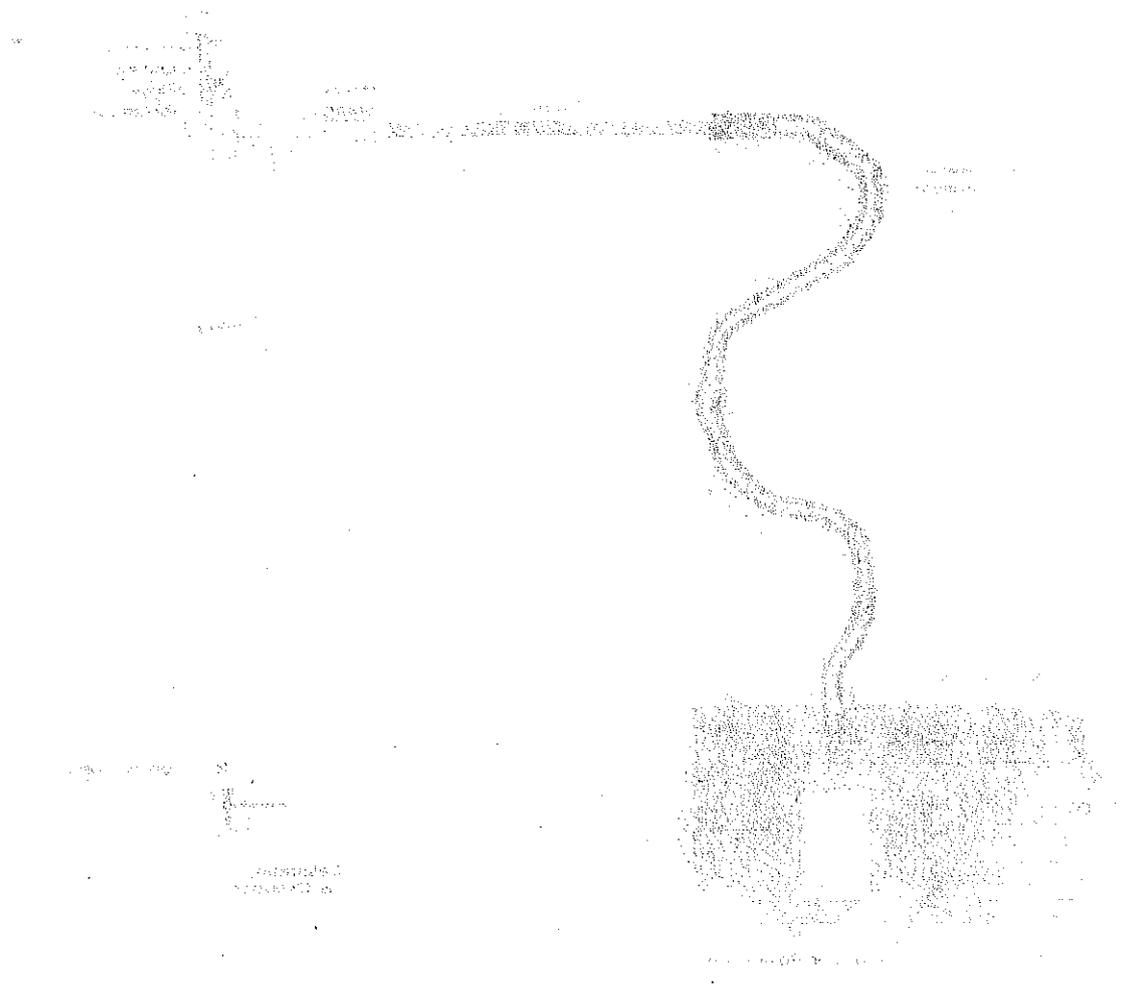
For sources subject to Section 30 of the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations, the submittal must be certified as truthful, accurate and complete by the facility's responsible official.

Records pertaining to the information above and supporting documentation shall be kept for five (5) years and made available upon request by this Division. Additionally, if the source is equipped with a fuel meter, records of all maintenance and calibrations of the fuel meter shall be kept for five (5) years from the date of the last maintenance or calibration.

FIGURE 1.
CALIBRATION SYSTEM SCHEMATIC



Map of the River



Form A

Linearity Check Data Sheet

Date: _____

Analyst: _____

Analyzer Manufacturer/Model #: _____

Analyzer Serial #: _____

LINEARITY CHECK

Pollutant		Calibration Gas Concentration (Indicate Units)	Analyzer Response ppm NO	Analyzer Response ppm NO ₂	Analyzer Response ppm CO	Analyzer Response % O ₂	Absolute Difference (Indicate Units)	Percent of Span	Linearity Valid (Yes or No)
NO	Zero								
	Mid								
	Span								
NO ₂	Zero								
	Mid								
	Span								
CO	Zero								
	Mid								
	Span								
O ₂	Zero								
	Mid								
	Span								

Form B Stability Check Data Sheet

Date: _____ Analyst: _____

Analyzer Manufacturer/Model #: _____

Analyzer Serial #: _____

Pollutant: NO, NO₂, CO (Circle One) Span Gas Concentration (ppm): _____

STABILITY CHECK					
Elapsed Time (Minutes)	Analyzer Response	Elapsed Time (Continued)	Analyzer Response	Elapsed Time (Continued)	Analyzer Response
1		17		33	
2		18		34	
3		19		35	
4		20		36	
5		21		37	
6		22		38	
7		23		39	
8		24		40	
9		25		41	
10		26		42	
11		27		43	
12		28		44	
13		29		45	
14		30		46	
15		31		47	
16		32		48	

For 30-minute Stability Check Period:

Maximum Concentration (ppm): _____ Minimum Concentration (ppm): _____

For 15-minute Stability Check Period:

Maximum Concentration (ppm): _____ Minimum Concentration (ppm): _____

Maximum Deviation = 100*(Max. Conc. - Min. Conc.)/Span Gas Conc. = _____ percent

Stability Time (minutes): _____

Form C Calibration Error Check Data Sheet

Company: _____ Facility: _____

Source Tested: _____ Date: _____

Analyst: _____ Analyzer Serial #: _____

Analyzer Manufacturer/Model #: _____

PRETEST CALIBRATION ERROR CHECK								
			A	B	A-B	A-B /SG*100		
		Pump Flow Rate (Indicate Units)	Analyzer Reading (Indicate Units)	Calibration Gas Concentration (Indicate Units)	Absolute Difference (Indicate Units)	Percent of Span Note 1	Calibration Valid (Yes or No)	Response Time (Minutes)
NO	Zero							
	Span							
NO ₂	Zero							
	Span							
CO	Zero							
	Span							
O ₂	Zero							
	Span							
Pretest Calibration NO Cell Temperature (°F):								

SG = Span Gas

POST TEST CALIBRATION ERROR CHECK										
			A	B	A-B	A-B /SG*100		Interference Check		
		Pump Flow Rate (Indicate Units)	Analyzer Reading (Indicate Units)	Calibration Gas Concentration (Indicate Units)	Absolute Difference (Indicate Units)	Percent of Span Note 1	Calibration Valid (Yes or No)	Average of Pretest and Post Test Analyzer Readings (Indicate Units)	NO Monitor Response (ppm)	CO Monitor Response (ppm)
NO	Zero									
	Span									
NO ₂	Zero									
	Span									
CO	Zero									
	Span									
O ₂	Zero									
	Span									
Post Test Calibration NO Cell Temperature (°F):										
CO Interference Response (I _{CO} , %):					NO Interference Response (I _{NO} , %):					

SG = Span Gas

Note 1: The percent of span calculation is applicable to the NO, NO₂ and CO channels only.

Form D-1 Reciprocating Engine Test Results

Company: _____ Facility: _____
 Source Tested: _____ Date: _____
 Source Manufacturer/Model #: _____
 Site-rated Horsepower: _____ Source Serial #: _____
 Type of Emission Control: _____
 Analyst: _____ Analyzer Serial #: _____
 Analyzer Manufacturer/Model #: _____

Operating Conditions

Source operating at 90 percent or greater site-rated horsepower during testing? yes no

Suction/Discharge Pressures (Indicate Units)	Engine RPM	Engine Gas Throughput (Indicate Units)	Engine Fuel Consumption (Indicate Units)	Fuel Heat Content (Btu/cf)	Engine Specific Fuel Consumption (Btu/hp-hr) ¹	Engine Tested Horsepower

¹ As reported by the Manufacturer

Test Results

Test Start Time: _____ NO Cell Temperature (°F) after 1/3 (e.g., 7 minutes) of the test: _____

Test End Time: _____ NO Cell Temperature (°F) after 2/3 (e.g., 14 minutes) of the test: _____

NO _x (NO + NO ₂)								
Avg. Tested NO ppm	NO _{corrected} ppm	Avg. Tested NO ₂ ppm	NO _{2 corrected} ppm	NO _{x corrected} ppm	Tested gm/hp-hr	Tested lb/hr	Allowable gm/hp-hr	Allowable lb/hr

O ₂		CO					
Avg. Tested O ₂ %	O _{2 corrected} %	Avg. Tested CO ppm	CO _{corrected} ppm	Tested gm/hp-hr	Tested lb/hr	Allowable gm/hp-hr	Allowable lb/hr

I certify to the best of my knowledge the test results are accurate and representative of the emissions from this source.

Print Name

Signature

Form D-2 Combustion Turbine Test Results

Company: _____ Facility: _____
 Source Tested: _____ Date: _____
 Source Manufacturer/Model #: _____
 Site-rated Horsepower: _____ Source Serial #: _____
 Type of Emission Control: _____
 Analyst: _____ Analyzer Serial #: _____
 Analyzer Manufacturer/Model #: _____

Operating Conditions

Source operating at 90 percent or greater site-rated horsepower during testing? yes no

Suction/Discharge Pressures (Indicate Units)	Turbine T ₅ Temperature (°F)	Turbine RPM	Turbine Gas Throughput (Indicate Units)	Turbine Fuel Consumption (Indicate Units)	Fuel Heat Content (Btu/cf)	Turbine Specific Fuel Consumption (Btu/hp-hr) ¹	Turbine Tested Horsepower

¹ As reported by the Manufacturer

Test Results

Test Start Time: _____ NO Cell Temperature (°F) after 1/3 (e.g., 7 minutes) of the test: _____

Test End Time: _____ NO Cell Temperature (°F) after 2/3 (e.g., 14 minutes) of the test: _____

NO _x (NO + NO ₂)										
Avg. Tested NO ppm	NO _{corrected} ppm	Avg. Tested NO ₂ ppm	NO ₂ corrected ppm	NO _x corrected ppm	Tested gm/hp-hr	Tested lb/hr	Tested ppm @ 15% O ₂	Allowable gm/hp-hr	Allowable lb/hr	Allowable ppm @ 15% O ₂

O ₂		CO							
Avg. Tested O ₂ %	O ₂ corrected %	Avg. Tested CO ppm	CO _{corrected} ppm	Tested gm/hp-hr	Tested lb/hr	Tested ppm @ 15% O ₂	Allowable gm/hp-hr	Allowable lb/hr	Allowable ppm @ 15% O ₂

I certify to the best of my knowledge the test results are accurate and representative of the emissions from this source.

Print Name

Signature

Form D-3 Heater/Boiler Test Results

Company: _____ Facility: _____
 Source Tested: _____ Date: _____
 Source Manufacturer/Model #: _____
 Design Firing Rate (MMBtu/hr): _____ Source Serial #: _____
 Type of Emission Control: _____
 Analyst: _____ Analyzer Serial #: _____
 Analyzer Manufacturer/Model #: _____

Operating Conditions

Source operating at 90 percent or greater site-rated horsepower during testing? yes no

Fuel Consumption (cf/hr)	Fuel Heat Content (Btu/cf)	Heater/Boiler Tested Firing Rate (MMBtu/hr)

Test Results

Test Start Time: _____ NO Cell Temperature (°F) after 1/3 (e.g., 7 minutes) of the test: _____

Test End Time: _____ NO Cell Temperature (°F) after 2/3 (e.g., 14 minutes) of the test: _____

NO _x (NO + NO ₂)								
Avg. Tested NO ppm	NO _{corrected} ppm	Avg. Tested NO ₂ ppm	NO _{2 corrected} ppm	NO _{x corrected} ppm	Tested lb/MMBtu	Tested lb/hr	Allowable lb/MMBtu	Allowable lb/hr

O ₂		CO					
Avg. Tested O ₂ %	O _{2 corrected} %	Avg. Tested CO ppm	CO _{corrected} ppm	Tested lb/MMBtu	Tested lb/hr	Allowable lb/MMBtu	Allowable lb/hr

I certify to the best of my knowledge the test results are accurate and representative of the emissions from this source.

Print Name

Signature

APPENDIX D
WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)



WAQSR Chapter 7, Section 3 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- (a) **Definitions.** For purposes of this section:
- "Act"** means the Clean Air Act, as amended by Pub.L. 101-549, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.
- "Applicable requirement"** means all of the following as they apply to emissions units at a source subject to this section (including requirements with future effective compliance dates that have been promulgated or approved by the EPA or the State through rulemaking at the time of issuance of the operating permit):
- (i) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the Wyoming implementation plan approved or promulgated by the EPA under title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to the plan promulgated in 40 CFR part 52;
 - (ii) Any standards or requirements in the WAQSR which are not a part of the approved Wyoming implementation plan and are not federally enforceable;
 - (iii) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under title I, including parts C or D of the Act and including Chapter 5, Section 2 and Chapter 6, Sections 2 and 4 of the WAQSR;
 - (iv) Any standard or other requirement promulgated under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d) and Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR;
 - (v) Any standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the Act and including any regulations promulgated by the EPA and the State pursuant to section 112 of the Act;
 - (vi) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
 - (vii) Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act concerning enhanced monitoring and compliance certifications;
 - (viii) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act;
 - (ix) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act (having to do with the release of volatile organic compounds under ozone control requirements);
 - (x) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under title VI of the Act, unless the EPA has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a title V permit;
 - (xi) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the Act; and
 - (xii) Any state ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement of the WAQSR.
 - (xiii) Nothing under Chapter 6, Section 3(b)(v) shall be construed as affecting the allowance program and Phase II compliance schedule under the acid rain provision of title IV of the Act.
- "Capture system"** means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.
- "Continuous compliance determination method"** means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:
- (i) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and
 - (ii) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.
- "Control device"** means equipment, other than inherent process equipment, that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices (such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers (such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems (such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit (e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of this part, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition shall be binding for purposes of this part.
- "Data"** means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.
- "Emission limitation or standard"** means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of emissions (e.g., pounds of SO₂ per hour, pounds of SO₂ per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO₂) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO₂). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of this part, an emission limitation or standard shall not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.
- "Emissions unit"** means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" for purposes of title IV of the Act.
- "Exceedence"** shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.
- "Excursion"** shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this part, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

"Inherent process equipment" means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

"Major source" means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person or persons under common control) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and that is described in paragraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of this definition. For the purpose of defining "major source", a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

(i) A major source under section 112 of the Act, which is defined as:

(A) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the EPA may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources; or

(B) For radionuclides, "major source" shall have the meaning specified by the EPA by rule.

(ii) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the EPA). Emissions of air pollutants regulated solely due to section 112(r) of the Act shall not be considered in determining whether a source is a

"major source" for purposes of Chapter 6, Section 3 applicability. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(A) Stationary sources listed in Chapter 6, Section 4(a)(i)(a) of the WAQSR; or

(B) Any other stationary source category, which as of August 7, 1980 is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(iii) A major stationary source as defined in part D of title I of the Act (in reference to sources located in non-attainment areas).

"Monitoring" means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Recordkeeping may be considered monitoring where such records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). The conduct of compliance method tests, such as the procedures in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, on a routine periodic basis may be considered monitoring (or as a supplement to other monitoring), provided that requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basis or at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of this paragraph. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques, where appropriate for a particular circumstance:

(i) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems;

(ii) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system;

(iii) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations);

(iv) Maintenance and analysis of records of fuel or raw materials usage;

(v) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures;

(vi) Verification of emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices;

(vii) Visible emission observations;

(viii) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

"Operating permit" means any permit or group of permits covering a source under Chapter 6, Section 3, Operating Permits that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 3.

"Operating permit application" shall mean an application (including any supplement to a previously submitted application) that is submitted by the owner or operator in order to obtain a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit.

"Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a stationary source subject to this part.

"Pollutant-specific emissions unit" means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air 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 is enforceable by the EPA and the Division. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS)" means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

"Regulated air pollutant" means the following:

(i) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) or any volatile organic compound;

(ii) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

(iii) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard established in Chapter 5, Section 2 of the WAQSR or section 111 of the Act;

(iv) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act; or

(v) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under section 112 or other requirements established under section 112 of the Act, including sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including the following:

(A) Any pollutant subject to requirements under section 112(j) of the Act. If the EPA fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the

applicable date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act; and

(B) Any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to section 112(g)(2) requirement.

(vi) Pollutants regulated solely under section 112(r) of the Act are to be regulated only with respect to the requirements of section 112(r) for permits issued under Chapter 6, Section 3, Operating Permits.

"Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act.

(b) Applicability.

(i) General applicability. Except for backup utility units that are exempt under paragraph (ii)(B) of this subsection (b), the requirements of this part shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

(A) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or a surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt under paragraph (ii)(A) of this subsection (b);

(B) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and

(C) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this paragraph, "potential pre-control device emissions" shall have the same meaning as "potential to emit", as defined in Chapter 7, Section 3(a), except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

(ii) Exemptions.

(A) Exempt emission limitations or standards. The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:

(I) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the EPA Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act;

(II) Stratospheric ozone protection requirements under title VI of the Act;

(III) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Act;

(IV) Emission limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved or

promulgated by the Administrator under the Act that allows for trading emissions within a source or between sources;

(V) A federally enforceable emissions cap included in the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit;

(VI) Emission limitations or standards for which a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in Chapter 7, Section 3(a). The exemption provided in (b)(ii)(A)(VI) of this section shall not apply if the applicable compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device (such as a surface coating line controlled by an incinerator for which continuous compliance is determined by calculating emissions on the basis of coating records and an assumed control device efficiency factor based on an initial performance test; in this example, this part would apply to the control device and capture system, but not to the remaining elements of the coating line, such as raw material usage).

(B) Exemption for backup utility power emissions units. The requirements of this part shall not apply to a utility unit, as defined in §72.2 of Chapter 11, Section 2(b) that is municipally-owned if the owner or operator provides documentation in a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit application that:

(I) The utility unit is exempt from all monitoring requirements in Chapter 11, Section 2(b), Acid Rain, Continuous emission monitoring (including the appendices thereto);

(II) The utility unit is operated for the sole purpose of providing electricity during periods of peak electrical demand or emergency situations and will be operated consistent with that purpose throughout the Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit term. The owner or operator shall provide historical operating data and relevant contractual obligations to document that this criterion is satisfied; and

(III) The actual emissions from the utility unit, based on the average annual emissions over the last three calendar years of operation (or such shorter time period that is available for units with fewer than three years of operation) are less than 50 percent of the amount in tons per year required for a source to be classified as a major source and are expected to remain so.

(c) Monitoring design criteria.

(i) General criteria. To provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operations at a pollutant-specific emissions unit, monitoring under this part shall meet the following general criteria:

(A) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to obtain data for one or more

indicators of emission control performance for the control device, any associated capture system and, if necessary to satisfy paragraph (c)(i)(B) of this section, processes at a pollutant-specific emissions unit. Indicators of performance may include, but are not limited to, direct or predicted emissions (including visible emissions or opacity), process and control device parameters that affect control device (and capture system) efficiency or emission rates, or recorded findings of inspection and maintenance activities conducted by the owner or operator.

(B) The owner or operator shall establish an appropriate range(s) or designated condition(s) for the selected indicator(s) such that operation within the ranges provides a reasonable assurance of ongoing compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operating conditions. Such range(s) or condition(s) shall reflect the proper operation and maintenance of the control device (and associated capture system), in accordance with applicable design properties, for minimizing emissions over the anticipated range of operating conditions at least to the level required to achieve compliance with the applicable requirements. The reasonable assurance of compliance will be assessed by maintaining performance within the indicator range(s) or designated condition(s). The ranges shall be established in accordance with the design and performance requirements in this section and documented in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(d). If necessary to assure that the control device and associated capture system can satisfy this criterion, the owner or operator shall monitor appropriate process operational parameters (such as total throughput where necessary to stay within the rated capacity for a control device). In addition, unless specifically stated otherwise by an applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall monitor indicators to detect any bypass of the control device (or capture system) to the atmosphere, if such bypass can occur based on the design of the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(C) The design of indicator ranges or designated conditions may be:

(I) Based on a single maximum or minimum value if appropriate (e.g., maintaining condenser temperatures a certain number of degrees below the condensation temperature of the applicable compound(s) being processed) or at multiple levels that are relevant to distinctly different operating conditions (e.g., high versus low load levels);

(II) Expressed as a function of process variables (e.g., an indicator range expressed as minimum to maximum pressure drop across a venturi throat in a particulate control scrubber);

(III) Expressed as maintaining the applicable parameter in a particular operational status or

designated condition (e.g., position of a damper controlling gas flow to the atmosphere through a by-pass duct);

(IV) Established as interdependent between more than one indicator.

(ii) Performance criteria. The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to meet the following performance criteria:

(A) Specifications that provide for obtaining data that are representative of the emissions or parameters being monitored (such as detector location and installation specifications, if applicable);

(B) For new or modified monitoring equipment, verification procedures to confirm the operational status of the monitoring prior to the date by which the owner or operator must conduct monitoring under this part as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(i). The owner or operator shall consider the monitoring equipment manufacturer's requirements or recommendations for installation, calibration, and start-up operation;

(C) Quality assurance and control practices that are adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data. The owner or operator shall consider manufacturer recommendations or requirements applicable to the monitoring in developing appropriate quality assurance and control practices;

(D) Specifications for the frequency of conducting the monitoring, the data collection procedures that will be used (e.g., computerized data acquisition and handling, alarm sensor, or manual log entries based on gauge readings), and, if applicable, the period over which discrete data points will be averaged for the purpose of determining whether an excursion or exceedance has occurred.

(I) At a minimum, the owner or operator shall design the period over which data are obtained and, if applicable, averaged consistent with the characteristics and typical variability of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system). Such intervals shall be commensurate with the time period over which a change in control device performance that would require actions by owner or operator to return operations within normal ranges or designated conditions is likely to be observed.

(II) For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit, calculated including the effect of control devices, the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, for each parameter monitored, the owner or operator shall collect four or more data values equally spaced over each hour and average the values, as applicable, over the applicable averaging period as determined in accordance with paragraph

(c)(ii)(D)(I) of this section. The Division may approve a reduced data collection frequency, if appropriate, based on information presented by the owner or operator concerning the data collection mechanisms available for a particular parameter for the particular pollutant-specific emissions unit (e.g., integrated raw material or fuel analysis data, noninstrumental measurement of waste feed rate or visible emissions, use of a portable analyzer or an alarm sensor).

(III) For other pollutant-specific emissions units, the frequency of data collection may be less than the frequency specified in subparagraph (c)(ii)(D)(II) of this section but the monitoring shall include some data collection at least once per 24-hour period (e.g., a daily inspection of a carbon adsorber operation in conjunction with a weekly or monthly check of emissions with a portable analyzer).

(iii) Evaluation factors. In designing monitoring to meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(i) and (c)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator shall take into account site-specific factors including the applicability of existing monitoring equipment and procedures, the ability of the monitoring to account for process and control device operational variability, the reliability and latitude built into the control technology, and the level of actual emissions relative to the compliance limitation.

(iv) Special criteria for the use of continuous emission, opacity or predictive monitoring systems.

(A) If a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) is required pursuant to other authority under the Act or state or local law, the owner or operator shall use such system to satisfy the requirements of this section.

(B) The use of a CEMS, COMS, or PEMS that satisfies any of the following monitoring requirements shall be deemed to satisfy the general design criteria in paragraphs (c)(i) and (c)(ii) of this section, provided that a COMS may be subject to the criteria for establishing indicator ranges under paragraph (c)(i) of this section:

(I) Section 51.214 and Appendix P of 40 CFR part 51;

(II) Chapter 5, Section 2(j) and Section 2(b)(i), 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B;

(III) Chapter 5, Section 3(j) and any applicable performance specifications required pursuant to the applicable subpart of Chapter 5, Section 3;

(IV) Chapter 11, Section 2b, Acid Rain, Continuous emission monitoring;

(V) 40 CFR part 266, Subpart H and appendix IX; or

(VI) If an applicable requirement does not otherwise require compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraphs (c)(iv)(B)(I)-(V) of this section, comparable requirements and specifications established by the Division.

(C) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring system subject to subsection (c)(iv) to:

(I) Allow for reporting of exceedances (or excursions if applicable to a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard), consistent with any period for reporting of exceedances in an underlying requirement. If an underlying requirement does not contain a provision for establishing an averaging period for the reporting of exceedances or excursions, the criteria used to develop an averaging period in (c)(ii)(D) of this section shall apply; and

(II) Provide an indicator range consistent with paragraph (c)(i) of this section for a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard. If an opacity standard applies to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, such limit may be used as the appropriate indicator range unless the opacity limit fails to meet the criteria in paragraph (c)(i) of this section after considering the type of control device and other site-specific factors applicable to the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(d) Submittal requirements.

(i) The owner or operator shall submit to the Division monitoring that satisfies the design requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(c). The submission shall include the following information:

(A) The indicators to be monitored to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i)(A)-(B);

(B) The ranges or designated conditions for such indicators, or the process by which such indicator ranges or designated conditions shall be established;

(C) The performance criteria for the monitoring to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(ii); and

(D) If applicable, the indicator ranges and performance criteria for a CEMS, COMS or PEMS pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(iv).

(ii) As part of the information submitted, the owner or operator shall submit a justification for the proposed elements of the monitoring. If the performance specifications proposed to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(ii)(B) or (C) include differences from manufacturer recommendations, the owner or operator shall explain the reasons for the differences between the requirements proposed by the owner or operator and the manufacturer's recommendations or requirements. The owner or operator also shall submit any data supporting the justification, and may refer to

generally available sources of information used to support the justification (such as generally available air pollution engineering manuals, or EPA publications on appropriate monitoring for various types of control devices or capture systems). To justify the appropriateness of the monitoring elements proposed, the owner or operator may rely in part on existing applicable requirements that establish the monitoring for the applicable pollutant-specific emissions unit or a similar unit. If an owner or operator relies on presumptively acceptable monitoring, no further justification for the appropriateness of that monitoring should be necessary other than an explanation of the applicability of such monitoring to the unit in question, unless data or information is brought forward to rebut the assumption. Presumptively acceptable monitoring includes:

- (A) Presumptively acceptable or required monitoring approaches, established by the Division in a rule that constitutes part of the applicable implementation plan required pursuant to title I of the Act, that are designed to achieve compliance with this section for particular pollutant-specific emissions units;
 - (B) Continuous emission, opacity or predictive emission monitoring systems that satisfy applicable monitoring requirements and performance specifications as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(iv);
 - (C) Excepted or alternative monitoring methods allowed or approved pursuant to Chapter 11, Section 2(b), Acid Rain, Continuous emission monitoring;
 - (D) Monitoring included for standards exempt from this section pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(b)(ii)(A)(I) or (VI) to the extent such monitoring is applicable to the performance of the control device (and associated capture system) for the pollutant-specific emissions unit; and
 - (E) Presumptively acceptable monitoring identified in guidance by EPA. Such guidance will address the requirements under Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(i), (ii) and (iii) to the extent practicable.
- (iii) (A) Except as provided in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(iv), the owner or operator shall submit control device (and process and capture system, if applicable) operating parameter data obtained during the conduct of the applicable compliance or performance test conducted under conditions specified by the applicable rule. If the applicable rule does not specify testing conditions or only partially specifies test conditions, the performance test generally shall be conducted under conditions representative of maximum emissions potential under anticipated operating conditions at the pollutant-specific emissions unit. Such data may be supplemented, if desired, by engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations to justify the indicator ranges

(or, if applicable, the procedures for establishing such indicator ranges). Emission testing is not required to be conducted over the entire indicator range or range of potential emissions.

(B) The owner or operator must document that no changes to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, including the control device and capture system, have taken place that could result in a significant change in the control system performance or the selected ranges or designated conditions for the indicators to be monitored since the performance or compliance tests were conducted.

(iv) If existing data from unit-specific compliance or performance testing specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(iii) are not available, the owner or operator:

(A) Shall submit a test plan and schedule for obtaining such data in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(v); or

(B) May submit indicator ranges (or procedures for establishing indicator ranges) that rely on engineering assessments and other data, provided that the owner or operator demonstrates that factors specific to the type of monitoring, control device, or pollutant-specific emissions unit make compliance or performance testing unnecessary to establish indicator ranges at levels that satisfy the criteria in Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i).

(v) If the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator requires installation, testing, or other necessary activities prior to use of the monitoring for purposes of this part, the owner or operator shall include an implementation plan and schedule for installing, testing and performing any other appropriate activities prior to use of the monitoring. The implementation plan and schedule shall provide for use of the monitoring as expeditiously as practicable after approval of the monitoring in the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(f), but in no case shall the schedule for completing installation and beginning operation of the monitoring exceed 180 days after approval of the permit.

(vi) If a control device is common to more than one pollutant-specific emissions unit, the owner or operator may submit monitoring for the control device and identify the pollutant-specific emissions units affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i) rather than submit separate monitoring for each pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(vii) If a single pollutant-specific emissions unit is controlled by more than one control device similar in design and operation, the owner or operator may submit monitoring that applies to all the control devices and identify

the control devices affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i) rather than submit a separate description of monitoring for each control device.

(e) *Deadlines for submittals.*

(i) *Large pollutant-specific emissions units.*

For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit (taking into account control devices to the extent appropriate under the definition of this term in Chapter 7, Section 3(a) the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, the owner or operator shall submit the information required under Chapter 7, Section 3(d) at the following times:

(A) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for an initial Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit if, by that date, the application either:

(I) Has not been filed; or

(II) Has not yet been determined to be complete by the Division.

(B) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for a significant permit revision under Chapter 6, Section 3, but only with respect to those pollutant-specific emissions units for which the proposed permit revision is applicable.

(C) The owner or operator shall submit any information not submitted under the deadlines set forth in Chapter 7, Section 3(e)(i)(A) and (B) as part of the application for the renewal of a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit.

(ii) *Other pollutant-specific emissions units.*

For all other pollutant-specific emissions units subject to this part and not subject to Chapter 7, Section 3(e)(i), the owner or operator shall submit the information required under Chapter 7, Section 3(d) as part of an application for a renewal of a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit.

(iii) The effective date for the requirement to submit information under Chapter 7, Section 3(d) shall be as specified pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(e)(i)-(iii) and a permit reopening to require the submittal of information under this section shall not be required pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 3(d)(vii)(A)(I), provided, however, that, if a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit is reopened for cause by EPA or the Division pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 3(d)(vi)(A)(III) or (IV), the applicable agency may require the submittal of information under this section for those pollutant-specific emissions units that are subject to this part and that are affected by the permit reopening.

(iv) Prior to approval of monitoring that satisfies this part, the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(I)(2.).

(f) Approval of monitoring.

(i) Based on an application that includes the information submitted in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 3(e), the Division shall act to approve the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator by confirming that the monitoring satisfies the requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(c).

(ii) In approving monitoring under this section, the Division may condition the approval on the owner or operator collecting additional data on the indicators to be monitored for a pollutant-specific emissions unit, including required compliance or performance testing, to confirm the ability of the monitoring to provide data that are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this part and to confirm the appropriateness of an indicator range(s) or designated condition(s) proposed to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(i)(B) and (C) and consistent with the schedule in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(v).

(iii) If the Division approves the proposed monitoring, the Division shall establish one or more permit terms or conditions that specify the required monitoring in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(c)(I). At a minimum, the permit shall specify:

(A) The approved monitoring approach that includes all of the following:

(I) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);

(II) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and

(III) The performance requirements established to satisfy Chapter 7, Section 3(c)(ii) or (iv), as applicable.

(B) The means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance or excursion for purposes of responding to and reporting exceedances or excursions under Chapter 7, Section 3(g) and (h). The permit shall specify the level at which an excursion or exceedance will be deemed to occur, including the appropriate averaging period associated with such exceedance or excursion. For defining an excursion from an indicator range or designated condition, the permit may either include the specific value(s) or condition(s) at which an excursion shall occur, or the specific procedures that will be used to establish that value or condition. If the latter, the permit shall specify appropriate notice procedures for the owner or operator to notify the Division upon any establishment or reestablishment of the value.

(C) The obligation to conduct the monitoring and fulfill the other obligations specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(g) through (i).

(D) If appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for valid data collection for each averaging period, and, if appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for the averaging periods in a reporting period.

(iv) If the monitoring proposed by the owner or operator requires installation, testing or final verification of operational status, the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit shall include an enforceable schedule with appropriate milestones for completing such installation, testing, or final verification consistent with the requirements in Chapter 7, Section 3(d)(v).

(v) If the Division disapproves the proposed monitoring, the following applies:

(A) The draft or final permit shall include, at a minimum, monitoring that satisfies the requirements of Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(I)(2.);

(B) The Division shall include in the draft or final permit a compliance schedule for the source owner to submit monitoring that satisfies Chapter 7, Section 3(c) and (d), but in no case shall the owner or operator submit revised monitoring more than 180 days from the date of issuance of the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit; and

(C) If the source owner or operator does not submit the monitoring in accordance with the compliance schedule as required in Chapter 7, Section 3(f)(v)(B) or if the Division disapproves the monitoring submitted, the source owner or operator shall be deemed not in compliance with Chapter 7, Section 3, unless the source owner or operator successfully challenges the disapproval.

(g) Operation of approved monitoring.

(i) **Commencement of operation.** The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this part upon issuance of a Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit that includes such monitoring, or by such later date specified in the permit pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(f)(v).

(ii) **Proper maintenance.** At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(iii) **Continued operation.** Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during

monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. 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.

(iv) Response to excursions or exceedances

(A) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(B) Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(v) **Documentation of need for improved monitoring.** After approval of monitoring under this part, if the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the Division and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit to address the necessary monitoring changes.

Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

(h) Quality improvement plan (QIP) requirements.

(i) Based on the results of a determination made under Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(iv)(B), the Administrator or the Division may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with Chapter 7, Section 3(f)(iii)(C), the Chapter 6, Section 3 operating permit may specify an appropriate threshold, such as an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, for requiring the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(ii) Elements of a QIP.

(A) The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

(B) The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

- (I) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
- (II) Process operation changes.
- (III) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
- (IV) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
- (V) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under Chapter 7, Section 3(h)(ii)(B)(I)-(IV)).

(iii) If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the Division if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(iv) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(iv)(B), the Administrator or the Division may require that

an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(A) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(B) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(v) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

(i) Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(I) General reporting requirements.

(A) On and after the date specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(g)(i) by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this part, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports to the Division in accordance with Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(II).

(B) A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(II) and the following information, as applicable:

- (I) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
- (II) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
- (III) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(h). Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Chapter 7, Section 3(h). Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

(ii) General recordkeeping requirements.

(A) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Chapter 6, Section 3(h)(i)(C)(II). The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring

data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3(h) and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

(B) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

(j) Savings provisions.

(i) Nothing in this part shall:

(A) Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this part shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to Chapter 6, Section 2. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Chapter 6, Section 3, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

(B) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the Division to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

(C) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or Division to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

APPENDIX E
40 CFR 63 Subpart *ZZZZ*

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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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;

(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:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

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 (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction 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:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume 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 ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂ - 15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO₂ gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO₂ concentration 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 accuracy 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 CO₂ at 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 CO₂ concentration.

(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(e)(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. ~~(g) removed~~

[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 of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(c)(1)(f).

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 CO₂.

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 CO₂.

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 CO₂, 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 C₃H₈.

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 P 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	

¹Sources 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 O ₂ and 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 O ₂ and using NSCR.	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.
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 O ₂ 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 O ₂ and not using NSCR.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011] not sure what else might have changed

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 ₂ until 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	

¹Sources 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.

¹Sources 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] ~~not sure what else might have changed~~

**Table 2c to 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 stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of 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	

¹If 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.

²Sources 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.

³Sources 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

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 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.	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.
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 black start stationary CI RICE. ²	a. Change oil and filter 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.	

¹Sources 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.

²If 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;	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI 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.

¹After 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 stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must 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 ₂ analyzer	(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 ₂ at 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 ₂ concentration 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	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) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration 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 ₂ concentration 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, ⁵ 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), ⁶ 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.

⁵You 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.

⁶You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.

⁷You 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 ≥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 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 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
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 ₂ or CO ₂ at 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 ₂ or CO ₂ at 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
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 $250 \leq \text{HP} < 500$ 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 $100 \leq \text{HP} < 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 \leq \text{HP} < 500$ 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 $100 \leq \text{HP} < 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 \leq \text{HP} < 500$ 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] 10 through 13 are new; not sure what else might have changed

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.

For each...	Complying with the requirement to...	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by...
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 S1 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 that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year	a. Work or Management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p> <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p> <p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p> <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p> <p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p> <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p> <p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p> <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p> <p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>

*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] not sure what might have changed

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 ...
<p>1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP;</p> <p>existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP;</p> <p>existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP;</p> <p>existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP;</p> <p>and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p>	Compliance report	<p>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;</p> <p>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 §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or</p> <p>c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
<p>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</p>	Report	<p>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</p> <p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p> <p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p> <p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p> <p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>

[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 citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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 procedures and criteria	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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 that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
§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) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
§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.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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. Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	If alternative is in use.
§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) & (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]

