



ARKANSAS ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

November 30, 2020

Via email to: sssrebalus@mmm.com & First Class Mail

Steven Srebalus
EHS Manager
3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
P.O. Box 165860
Little Rock, AR 72216

Re: Notice of Final Permitting Decision; Permit No. 0039-AOP-R16

Dear Mr. Srebalus,

After considering the application, any public comments, and other applicable materials as required by APC&EC Reg.8.211 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*, this notice of final permitting decision is provided for:

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
3110 Walters Drive
Little Rock, AR 72216

Permit Number: 0039-AOP-R16

Permitting Decision: approval with permit conditions as set forth in final Permit No. 0039-AOP-R16

Accessing the Permitting Decision and Response to Comments, if any:
<https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/0039-AOP-R16.pdf>.

Accessing the Statement of Basis:
<https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/0039-AOP-R16-SOB.pdf>.

The permitting decision is effective on the date stated in the attached Certificate of Service unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation No. 8, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

The applicant or permittee and any other person submitting public comments on the record may request an adjudicatory hearing and Commission review of the final permitting decisions as provided under Chapter Six of Regulation No. 8. Such a request shall be in the form and manner

required by Reg.8.603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the Commission secretary at 3800 Richards Rd, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72117. If you have any questions about filing the request, please call the Commission at 501-682-7890.

This permit is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 6/16/2020.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William K. Montgomery', with a stylized flourish at the end.

William K. Montgomery
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality, Division of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive, North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

Enclosure: Certificate of Service

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cynthia Hook, hereby certify that the final permit decision notice has been mailed by first class mail to 3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division, P.O. Box 165860, Little Rock, AR, 72216, on this 30th day of November, 2020.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cynthia Hook". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Cynthia" and last name "Hook" clearly distinguishable.

Cynthia Hook, AA, Office of Air Quality



DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

OPERATING AIR PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER: 0039-AOP-R16

IS ISSUED TO:

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
3110 Walters Drive
Little Rock, AR 72206
Pulaski County
AFIN: 60-00003

PURSUANT TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS OPERATING AIR PERMIT PROGRAM, REGULATION 26: THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

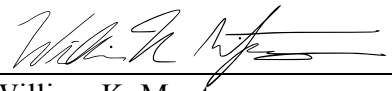
November 30, 2020

AND

November 29, 2025

THE PERMITTEE IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:



William K. Montgomery
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality
Division of Environmental Quality

November 30, 2020

Date

Table of Contents

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION	4
SECTION II: INTRODUCTION	5
Summary of Permit Activity	5
Process Description	5
Regulations	6
Emission Summary	7
SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY	8
SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	12
SN-03, 07, 09, 31, 33	12
SN-04, 05, 10-16, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 59	14
SN-06, 08, 30, and 32	16
SN-18 and 58	17
SN-17 and 57	18
SN-50 through SN-55	19
SN-101-106, 108, 111-113, 116-119, 124, 153, 211, and 214	20
SN-115, 154, and 155	23
SN-114, 128, and 129	25
SN-107, 156-175, 183-184, 212, 213, 215, 216, 310	27
SN-131-135	30
SN-121-123 and 186-190	31
SN-199-210, 303, 307, 308	32
SN-194, 195, 300-302, 306, and 313	34
SN-111-113, 115, 121-123, 131-135, 154, 155, 158-172, 186-190, 194, 195, 199-210, and 311	35
SN-444 and 445	37
SN-446 and 447	38
SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE	44
SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS	45
SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES	47
SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS	48
Appendix A- Emission Limits	55
Appendix B- 40 C.F.R. §279.11	88
Appendix C- 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	90
Appendix D: Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	159

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Ark. Code Ann.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	Arkansas DEQ Facility Identification Number
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten Microns
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
Tpy	Tons Per Year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: 3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

AFIN: 60-00003

PERMIT NUMBER: 0039-AOP-R16

FACILITY ADDRESS: 3110 Walters Drive
Little Rock, AR 72206

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 165860
Little Rock, AR 72206

COUNTY: Pulaski County

CONTACT NAME: Steven Srebalus

CONTACT POSITION: EHS Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (501) 490-8731

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Christopher Riley

UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3840897.89 m

UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 569687.29 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division (60-00003) operates a facility located at 3110 Walters Drive, Little Rock, AR 72206. This Renewal with changes removes SN-311 (automated mixing system with baghouse) as well as the facility's ability to burn diesel fuel and/or used oil. This renewal also corrects several emission factors and calculations, notably SN-211, 214, 446, and 447, as well as changes the control efficiencies used throughout the permit.

The permitted emission increases are: 11.1 tpy PM, 24.7 tpy PM₁₀, 6.3 tpy CO, 5.0E-05 tpy Benzene, and 0.008 tpy Formaldehyde.

The permitted emission decreases are 0.4 tpy NO_x, 0.3 tpy SO₂, 0.34 tpy VOC, 0.02 tpy lead, 2.57 tpy chromium, 0.96 tpy manganese, 0.73 tpy cobalt, 0.002 tpy cadmium, 9.9E-04 tpy beryllium, 0.88 tpy toluene, 6.0E-04 antimony, 0.0014 tpy DCB, 0.01 tpy hexane, 8.9E-04 tpy mercury, 0.007 tpy nickel, 0.05 tpy POM, 0.0005 tpy selenium, and 0.01 tpy vinyl acetate.

Process Description

Arch Street

3M mines, crushes, screens, transfers, and loads nepheline syenite mineral at the Arch Street Quarry for further processing into granules by the roofing industry. The mineral is quarried, loaded into trucks, and delivered to primary crushers on-site. After screening and further crushing, the material is loaded to railcars and shipped to the 3M roofing granule facility located at College Station. Particulate emission sources are located throughout the Arch Street Quarry. The primary method of controlling emissions, if necessary, is by water spray with or without surfactant additives at various points throughout the process. Baghouse control may also be used to control particulate emissions from the tertiary crushing and screening circuit (SN-01) when the wet suppression system is not being used, if necessary.

College Station

At the College Station facility, 3M receives, crushes, screens, and transfers nepheline syenite in the production of roofing granules. Raw nepheline syenite is brought into the plant by train car, unloaded, and placed into a raw material stockpile. The nepheline syenite is then screened, crushed, and dried. The dried material is transferred to the crushing and screening plant, where the desired size is achieved by further crushing and screening operations. The material leaving the crushing and screening lines is considered to be in "raw granule form." The raw granules are either sent to the coloring plant or stored for future use.

The first stage in the coloring process is mixing, where the raw granules are mixed with pigments. The pigment-coated granules are fired in kilns and then cooled in coolers. In the coolers, water, neutralizers, and oil are added to cool the granules and prevent dusting. These finished granules undergo a final product screening prior to the finished granule storage/loadout

processes. Finished granules are fed to product bins and silos prior to shipping in tank car or truck. Waste mineral and granules are sold as aggregate, shipped away in truck or tank cars, or are stockpiled on site for future use.

Particulate emissions are generated throughout the process and are controlled by baghouses, scrubbers, water spray suppression, and other wet suppression methods including oil coating and foam dust suppression.

Emissions

Emissions from the facility result primarily from the quarrying and processing of stone or fuel combustion at the dryers, kilns, and sodium silicate plant boiler. Various pollutants emitted include particulate matter (PM), particulate matter under 10 microns (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and volatile organic compounds (VOC).

Test data obtained by 3M shows that the rock crushed and used in granule production contains small quantities of naturally occurring elemental compounds regulated by the Department as air emissions of hazardous air pollutants or HAPs pursuant to state regulation, and lead, pursuant to federal regulation. The naturally occurring compounds, regulated by the Department as HAPs, are combinations of naturally occurring elements, which include the elements arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, and manganese.

Other HAPs emitted are a result of the use of coloring pigments at various sources throughout the facility. HAPs are also emitted from burning used oil. These HAPs are arsenic, lead, chromium, manganese, PCB, and cobalt compounds. HAPs and VOCs are emitted from the slate oil and adhesion promoter that is applied at the cooler scrubbers (SN-115, SN-154 and SN-155).

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective March 14, 2016
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective October 10, 2019
Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective March 14, 2016
40 CFR 279.11
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Emission Summary

The following table is a summary of emissions from the facility. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	131.67	600.5
		PM ₁₀	88.2	379.0
		PM _{2.5}	See Note*	
		SO ₂	1.96	7.7
		VOC	51.36	44.4
		CO	75.83	330.6
		NO _x	34.30	139.2
HAPs		Antimony	1.3E-03	7.61E-06
		Arsenic	4.7E-04	2.64E-05
		Benzene**	5.4E-04	0.00245
		Beryllium	2.0E-04	1.08E-05
		Cadmium	4.0E-04	2.8E-05
		Chromium	8.0E-01	0.04
		Cobalt	1.9E-02	0.01
		Dichlorobenzene**	3.2E-04	1.37E-06
		Formaldehyde**	2.0E-02	0.093
		Hexane**	1.8E-01	2.05
		Lead	4.1E-03	2.26E-04
		Manganese	2.3E-01	0.02
		Mercury	2.0E-04	1.24E-05
		Methanol**	8.16	9.5
		Nickel	1.7E-03	1.01E-04
		POM*	1.2E-02	9.47E-05
		Selenium	1.1E-04	5.77E-06
		Toluene*	1.2	4.2
		Vinyl Acetate**	1.92	8.39

*PM_{2.5} limits are source specific, if required. Not all sources have PM_{2.5} limits.

**HAPs included in the VOC totals. Other HAPs are not included in any other totals unless specifically stated.

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Arch Street

On March 23, 1979, 3M was issued Air Permit #0542-A allowing operation of a quarry at 65th and Arch Street.

On August 31, 1993, Permit #0542-AR-1 was issued which served to include emissions sources not previously addressed, and to quantify all emission sources to be consistent with the current operations at that time.

College Station

Air Permit #0039-A was assigned to the 3M, College Station Plant, on November 20, 1970, as the initial permit for the roofing granule production facility.

Air Permit #0175-A was assigned to 3M, College Station, on December 1, 1973, for the operation of an Aerodyne Model 18,000 SY cyclone to control emissions from a mixer and rotary kiln operation.

Permit #0039-AR-1 was issued on May 23, 1980, to install additional baghouse control devices.

Air Permit #0613-A was assigned to 3M on May 23, 1980, allowing instillation of a portable rotary dryer associated with a Cedarapids 15,000 CFM baghouse. This equipment is no longer on-site.

Permit #0039-AR-2 was issued October 20, 1981, in order to evaluate particulate emissions and perform dispersion modeling of reported emissions to ensure that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were not threatened.

Permit #0039-AR-3 was issued on August 3, 1983, allowing operation of a portable crusher, associated equipment, and two baghouses. The equipment is no longer on-site.

Permit #0039-AR-4 was issued on November 18, 1987, allowing four new baghouses to control emissions from existing coloring mixers and kilns at the granule plant.

Permit #0039-AR-5 was issued on August 23, 1991, to allow replacement of an existing cyclone and an ESP with baghouses at the #1 kiln area.

Permit #0039-AOP-R0, issued February 26, 2002, was the initial Title V Operating Air Permit for both the College Station and Arch Street facilities. The permit combined both Minor Source Air Permits No. 0542-AR-1 (Arch Street) and No. 0039-AR-5 (College Station). Several modification requests were submitted prior to the issuance of the initial operating permit. The notable changes that occurred during this permitting action were the inclusion of HAP emission estimates and various new sources associated with new material handling systems (SN-59, 60,

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

61, 62, 211, 212, 213, 302, 303, 310, and 106A). It is also allowed by this permit the use of foam type dust suppressant in place of water suppression in some areas of either the Arch Street or College Station units. Source numbers (SN) in the Title V permit do not necessarily coincide with the source numbers of previous permits.

Permit #0039-AOP-R1, issued May 1, 2003, incorporated changes resulting from a minor modification application which was approved on November 27, 2002. The approved minor-mod allowed the permittee the use of alternate pigmenting materials at the College Station Plant which contain compounds of cobalt. Cobalt compounds were permitted from various emission sources located at and downstream from the coloring operations.

Permit #0039-AOP-R2, issued May 17, 2004, incorporated changes resulting from a minor modification application which was approved on October 28, 2003. The minor mod approval allowed the permittee to install duct work to route emissions from the bucket elevators (SN-121, 122, and 123) and Rotex Screen sources (SN-189, 131, 132, 133, 134, and 135) to the Cooler Scrubbers (SN-115, 154, and 155).

Permit #0039-AOP-R3, issued March 25, 2005, incorporated changes allowed by a minor modification approved by the Department on August 26, 2004. The minor-mod approval allowed the permittee to install and operate a classifier and closed loop cyclone tying into existing bins, Bins 4 and 6. Also, the permittee was allowed to install and operate an additional bin, Bin 6A. This new and existing equipment is controlled using a new 10,000 cfm baghouse which is located atop Bin 4 (SN-105, Filler Baghouse). This new larger baghouse eliminates the need for the former source SN-106A (Loadout Dust System) which was removed from service.

Permit #0039-AOP-R4, issued on August 24, 2005, incorporated changes allowed by a minor modification approved by the Department on April 29, 2005. The minor-mod approval allowed the permittee to install and operate an Automated Mixing System associated with Building 8 pigment operations. Emissions from this operation was controlled and vented through the new 10,000 cfm Automated Mixing System Baghouse (SN-311).

Permit #0039-AOP-R5, issued on March 29, 2006, allowed the facility to combust used oil at SN-108, SN-111, SN-112, SN-113, and SN-116. Also, emission rates from these sources were revised using the most updated USEPA AP-42 emissions factors. Emissions changes included decreases of PM/PM₁₀ by 1.71 tons per year (tpy), NO_x by 43.36 tpy, increases of SO₂ by 7.25 tpy, VOC by 1.99 tpy, CO by 50.5 tpy, lead by 0.4496 tpy, and increases of (miscellaneous HAPs) chromium, arsenic, cadmium, and PCB by 0.1757 tpy, 0.05 tpy, 0.05 tpy, and 0.02 tpy respectively.

Permit #0039-AOP-R6 was a minor modification issued on August 1, 2006. This minor modification permit authorized the facility to increase the airflow for the Dryer No. 1 Baghouse (SN-108) from 26,896 scfm to 44,832 scfm. The proposed change resulted in a permitted emission increase of 13.5 ton per year (tpy) of PM/PM₁₀.

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

Permit #0039-AOP-R7 was a Title V permit renewal issued May 8, 2007; it updated emission factors, corrected moisture content for storage pile emissions, and corrected emission calculations for SN-55. The proposed changes resulted in a permitted emissions increase of 0.0053 ton per year (tpy) of PCB and various permitted emissions decreases.

Permit #0039-AOP-R8 was a minor modification issued on December 17, 2008. This minor modification permit authorized the facility to replace three baghouses (SN-150, SN-151, and SN-152) with one large baghouse (SN-214). The proposed change resulted in a permitted emission decrease of 2.8 ton per year (tpy) of PM/PM₁₀.

Permit 0039-AOP-R9 was a minor modification issued on July 2, 2009. This minor modification permit authorized the facility to add the following equipment: Conveyors 27 and 28 (SN-215 and SN-216), Truck Loading at the Coloring Batch Mixer (FS-312), Truck Loading at the Copper Dust Loadout (FS-313) and to replace the existing baghouses on No. 1 Mixer (SN-129), No. 2 Mixer (SN-114) and No. 3 Mixer (SN-128) with water scrubbers. Multiple sources have been modified to reflect controls in place and/or use throughput data and emission factors. The permitted emission decreases were: 34.3 tpy of PM and 98.2 tpy of PM₁₀

Permit 0039-AOP-R10 was a modification issued on May 7, 2010. This modification authorized the facility to add emissions from the slate oil, adhesion promoter, and new DREW process (SN-115, SN-154 and SN-155). Historically, these emissions were classified as insignificant and not quantified. The permitted emission increases are: 38.0 tpy of VOC, 9.50 tpy of Methanol and 5.07 tpy of Toluene.

Permit 0039-AOP-R11 was a modification issued on April 4, 2011. This modification authorized an increase to the permitted emission rates for the Waste & Raw Granule Baghouse (SN-153). The following corrections were included to reflect the current facility operating process. These changes were included in previous applications but are not reflected in the permit. Removed SN-109 and SN-110. Removed SN-121 through SN-123 and SN-131 through SN-135 since emissions were rerouted to SN-115, SN-154, and SN-155. SN-116 and SN-195 corrected emissions typo. SN-199 through SN-210 changed emission factors. The permitted emission decreases are 177.0 tpy of PM, 114.8 tpy of PM₁₀ and the increases are 0.3 tpy VOC, 3.7 tpy CO, and 4.4 tpy NO_x.

Permit 0039-AOP-R12 was a renewal issued on December 11, 2015. The modifications are:

- Replacement of SN-115 (No. 1 Cooler Scrubber), SN-154 (No. 2 Cooler Scrubber), and SN-155 (No. 3 Cooler Scrubber)
- Removing SN-1 (Tertiary Crusher Baghouse), SN-02 (Transfer Tower), 24 (Alternate Truck Loadout), 60 (Parallel Crusher), 61 (No. 45 Conveyor), 62 (No. 46 Conveyor), 109 (JB Conveyor), 110 (No. 7 Filler Tank [BH]), 120 (Sodium Silicate Bin), 125 (Waste conveyor), 130 (Sodium Silicate Plant Boiler), 150 (IC Circuit – Silo No. 1 [BH]), 151 (IC Circuit – Silo No. 2 [BH]), 152 (IC Circuit – Silo No. 3 [BH]), 176 (Conveyor No. 31A [Silicate Plant]), 185 (Pugmill), 191 (Bucket Elevator No. 27 [Silicate Plant]), 304 (Train

Car Unloading [Silica]), 305 (Truck Loading at Coloring Pugmill), and 312 (Truck Loading Color Batch Mixer) from the permit

- Addition of SN-441 (Back-up Screen Undersize Bin) SN-442 (Feeder for Conveyor 24) and SN-443 (Primary Screen Undersize Bin)
- Addition of SN-444 (Gasoline tank [arch] 550 gal) and SN-445 (Gasoline tank [college] 270 gal) as well as NESHAP 6C conditions
- Updated Emission Factors and Calculations
- Emission changes this revision: +81.28 tpy Total PM, +17.75 tpy PM₁₀, -53.4 tpy SO₂, +0.33 tpy VOC, +187.2 tpy CO, -62.5 tpy NO_x, -0.082 tpy Lead, +1.32 tpy Chromium, +0.92 tpy Manganese, -0.147 tpy Cobalt, -0.008 tpy Arsenic, -0.008 tpy Cadmium, -0.009 tpy Beryllium, -5.067 tpy Toluene, +0.0006 tpy Antimony, +0.0024 tpy Benzene, +0.0014 tpy Dichlorobenzene, +0.085 tpy Formaldehyde, +2.06 tpy Hexane, +0.0009 tpy Mercury, +0.0071 tpy Nickel, +0.049 tpy POM, and +0.0005 tpy Selenium

Permit 0039-AOP-R13 was issued December 30, 2016. This permit was a Minor Modification and a Significant Modification. The modifications were:

- Correct emissions for SN-115, 154, and 155 (No. 1, 2, 3 Cooler Scrubbers)
- Remove the hours of operation limit for SN-155 (cooler scrubber) it now operates 8760 hours per year
- Add SN-446 (emergency engine) to the permit
- The permitted emissions increases are: 5.07 tpy Toluene, 0.01 tpy of PM, PM₁₀, VOC, SO₂, and combustion HAPs, 19.93 tpy CO, and 0.44 tpy NO_x

Permit 0039-AOP-R14 was issued January 8, 2018. This facility submitted a Minor Modification and a Significant Modification. The modifications were:

- Correct NO_x emissions for SN-108 (Dryer No. 1 Baghouse), 111 (No. 1 Kiln Baghouse), 112 (No. 2 Kiln Baghouse), 113 (No. 3 Kiln Baghouse), 114 (No. 2 Mixer Scrubber), 116 (Dryer No. 2 Baghouse), 128 (No. 3 Mixer Scrubber), and 129 (No. 1 Mixer Scrubber) and
- Allow the use of GEST as a dust suppressant (in addition to the DREW dust suppressant already in place)

Permitted emissions increases were: 8.4 tpy vinyl acetate, 78.7 tpy NO_x.

Permit 0039-AOP-R15 was issued on March 25, 2019. This Significant Modification added SN-447 (Arch Street Emergency Engine) and all of the applicable requirements for the source. The permitted emissions increases were 0.1 tpy each of PM, PM₁₀, NO_x, SO₂, VOC, CO, and total combustion HAPs.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-03, 07, 09, 31, 33
Crushers – Arch St.

Source Description

SN	Description
03	Crusher
07	Crusher
09	Crusher
31*	Crusher
33*	Crusher

*Sources are either inside or underground and therefore have no opacity requirement

The five crushers listed above are each operated at the Arch Street Quarry for the purpose of size reduction of material. The crusher emissions are controlled, if necessary, by either wet suppression (with or without additives), foam dust suppressant, or a combination of each at various points in the process.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
3. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
07, 09	20%	Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E
03	40%	Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E

4. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-03, 07, 09 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the facility's visible emissions. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the

permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated monthly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.

- a. The date and time of the observation.
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
5. Throughout the Arch Street quarry, the permittee shall utilize, as necessary, wet suppression, with or without additives, foam or water on equipment and wet suppression with or without additives on haul roads, as necessary, to prevent excess emissions. .
[Regulation 19, §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
6. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 3,000,000 tons of Nepheline Syenite Rock at the Arch Street unit per rolling 12 month period. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
7. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #6. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7.
[Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-04, 05, 10-16, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 59
Conveyor Transfer Points – Arch St.

Source Description

SN	Description
04	Crusher Surge Bin
05	No. 20 Conveyor
10	No. 1 Conveyor
11	Transfer Station
12	Load Out Bin
13	Load Out Bin
14	No. 3 Conveyor
15	No. 3A Conveyor
16	A.C. Crusher Surge Bin
19	Feeders
20	No. 4 Conveyor
28	No. 5 Conveyor
29	No. 6 Conveyor
59	Conveyor No. 24

Each of the sources listed above is a point of transfer from one conveyor to another, to a bin, or to a storage pile at the Arch Street Plant. Emissions from conveyers are controlled as necessary by either wet suppression, foam dust suppressant, or a combination of each at various points in the process.

Specific Conditions

8. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
9. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
10. The permittee shall not exceed the opacity limits in the following table. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 5.

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16

AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 28, 29, 59	20%	Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E
4, 5, 10, 11, 14, 15	40%	Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E

SN-06, 08, 30, and 32
Screens – Arch St.

Source Description

SN	Description
06	Screen
08	Screen
30	Screen
32	Screen

The four screens listed in the table above are each operated at the Arch Street Plant for the purpose of size separation of crushed material. These screen emissions are controlled by either wet suppression, foam dust suppressant, or a combination of each at various points in the process.

Specific Conditions

11. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
12. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
13. The permittee shall not exceed an opacity of 40% from any screen (SN-06, 08, 30, 32) at Arch Street. Compliance shall be demonstrated by Specific Condition 5. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SN-18 and 58
Material Loading – Arch St.

Source Description

Material is loaded into trucks at the Quarry, and after being resized, it is loaded to rail car or trucks and approximately 80% is shipped to College Station.

Specific Conditions

14. For SN-18 and SN-58, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
15. For SN-18 and SN-58, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
16. The permittee shall not exceed an opacity of 40% from SN-18 or SN-58. Compliance shall be demonstrated by Specific Condition 5. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SN-17 and 57
Stock Piles – Arch St.

Source Description

These two stockpiles are each located at the Arch Street Plant for the purpose of storage of crushed material.

Specific Conditions

17. For SN-17 and SN-57, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
18. For SN-17 and SN-57, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-50 through SN-55
Miscellaneous Quarrying Activities – Arch St.

Source Description

SN	Description
50	Overburden Removal
51	Drilling
52	Blasting
53	Explosives Detonation
54	Quarry Truck Loading
55	Quarry Truck Traffic

At the Arch Street Quarry, 3M uses typical methods for dislodging the mineral. Drilling and blasting are used to free material, each of which results in particulate emissions. Detonation of the explosives results in the emissions of CO, SO_x, and NO_x. After blasting, the broken mineral must be removed for further processing. At times, soils and weathered stone are removed from the upper surfaces of the quarry prior to blasting for the roofing granule mineral itself. This is recognized as overburden removal.

Quarry truck traffic is another source of particulate emissions. These emissions are controlled using wet suppression on haul roads as necessary.

Specific Conditions

19. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀, CO, NO_x, SO₂, and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
20. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 5 and 6. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
21. The permittee shall not exceed an opacity of 40% from any miscellaneous quarrying activity at Arch Street. Compliance shall be demonstrated by Specific Condition 5. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-101-106, 108, 111-113, 116-119, 124, 153, 211, and 214
 Sources Controlled With Baghouses – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description	Nameplate Maximum Capacity of the Baghouse (SCFM)
101	IC - Baghouse	30,000
102	C & S Line #1 - Baghouse	24,738
103	C & S Line #2 - Baghouse	24,738
104	C & S Line #3 - Baghouse	30,836
105	Filler - Baghouse	10,000
106	Product Tripper and Storage - Baghouse	15,000
108	Dryer No. 1 - Baghouse	44,832
111	No. 1 Kiln - Baghouse	24,805
112	No. 2 Kiln - Baghouse	24,805
113	No. 3 Kiln - Baghouse	24,805
*116	Dryer No. 2 - Baghouse	24,844
117	No. 1 Clay Tank - Baghouse	1,500
118	No. 2 Clay Tank - Baghouse	1,500
119	No. 3 Clay Tank - Baghouse	1,500
124	Coloring Feed End - Baghouse	15,213
153	Waste & Raw Granule - Baghouse	
211	Covered Raw Granule Stockpile - Baghouse	8,000
214	Silo - Baghouse	25,000

*Equipment from SN-116, Bin 35 and Conveyor 27D, will be removed from service.

The sources listed in the table above represent baghouse control devices used throughout the College Station unit to control particulate emissions. When properly maintained and operated at the manufacturer's recommended specifications, baghouse control devices can achieve particulate removal at or above 99%.

Each of the baghouses listed in the table above has the potential to emit particulates resulting from the granule production. However, two dryers and three kilns also exhaust through five baghouses emitting other criteria pollutants resulting from combustion of fuels. The natural gas usage is based on the maximum capacity of the dryers and kilns.

Specific Conditions

22. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀, SO₂, VOC, CO, NO_x, and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by maximum emissions calculations. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
23. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by maximum emissions calculations [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
24. The permittee shall not exceed opacity of 5% from any baghouse at College Station as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
25. Observations of the opacity from each baghouse at SN-108, 111, 112, 113, 116, 211, 214, shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the facility's visible emissions daily. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
 - a. The date and time of the observation.
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

26. Observations of the opacity from each baghouse at SN-101-106, 117-119, 124, 153, 311 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the facility's visible emissions weekly. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16

AFIN: 60-00003

specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.

- a. The date and time of the observation.
- b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
- c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
- d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[Reg.19.503, Reg.18.501, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-115, 154, and 155
No. 1, 2, and 3 Coolers Controlled With Scrubbers – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description
115	No. 1 Cooler - Scrubber
154	No. 2 Cooler - Scrubber
155	No. 3 Cooler - Scrubber

Specific Conditions

27. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and VOC. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by using the total throughput of raw granules and application rate of the slate oil, adhesion promoters, and DREW or GEST. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 29 and 30. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
28. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, methanol, toluene, or vinyl acetate. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by using the total throughput of raw granules and application rate of the slate oil, adhesion promoters, and DREW or GEST. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 29 and 30. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
29. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-115, 154, and 155 shall be conducted by a person certified as a EPA Method 9 reader. If visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
- The date and time of the observation.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[Reg.19.503, Reg.18.501, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

30. The permittee shall not exceed 4.8 pounds per hour total particulate matter during operation at each of the sources listed in the table above. Compliance was demonstrated by successful stack testing completed in March 2005. [Reg.19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
31. The permittee shall maintain a minimum liquid flow at each scrubber listed in the table above of 70 gallons per minute, or the minimum determined during the most recent successful performance testing. The permittee shall install a flow meter at each scrubber and record liquid flow once daily. Records shall be updated daily, kept on-site, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
32. The permittee shall maintain monthly records demonstrating compliance with the annual bubbled limits of VOC and HAP emissions in Specific Condition 27 and 28. Records shall be updated by the 15th day following the previous month and a twelve month rolling total shall be kept. Records shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. The records shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-114, 128, and 129
No. 1, 2, and 3 Mixers – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description	Nameplate Maximum Capacity (SCFM)
114	No. 2 Mixer Scrubber	9,925
128	No. 3 Mixer Scrubber	9,925
129	No. 1 Mixer Scrubber	9,925

Specific Conditions

33. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀, SO₂, VOC, CO, NO_x, and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 35 and 36. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
34. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 35 and 36. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
35. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-114, 128, and 129 shall be conducted by a person certified as a EPA Method 9 reader. If visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
- The date and time of the observation.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[Reg.19.503, Reg.18.501, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16

AFIN: 60-00003

36. The permittee shall maintain a minimum liquid flow at each scrubber listed in the table above of 100 gallons per minute, or the minimum determined during the most recent successful performance testing. The permittee shall install a flow meter at each scrubber and record liquid flow once daily. Records shall be updated daily, kept on-site, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-107, 156-175, 183-184, 212, 213, 215, 216, 310
 Conveyor Transfer Points – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description
107*	Feeders
156	Conveyer No. 1
157	Conveyer No. 2
158*	Transfer Conveyer No. 20
159*	Transfer Conveyer No. 21
160*	Transfer Conveyer No. 22
161*	Transfer Conveyer No. 23
162*	Transfer Conveyer No. 24
163*	Transfer Conveyer No. 25
164*	Transfer Conveyer No. 33
165*	Transfer Conveyer No. 34
166*	Transfer Conveyer No. 35
167	Transfer Conveyer No. 36
168	Transfer Conveyer No. 37
169*	Transfer Conveyer No. 39
170*	Transfer Conveyer No. 40
171	Transfer Conveyer No. 41
172	Transfer Conveyer No. 42
173*	Conveyer No. 15
174*	Conveyer No. 16
175	Conveyer No. 31
183	Pugmill at Waste Silo #4
184	Pugmill at Waste Silo #4
212	Conveyer 43
213	Conveyer 44
215	Kiln Dust Conveyer No. 27
216	Transfer Conveyer No. 28
310	Truck /Railcar Loading Conveyer

*Sources are either inside or underground and therefore have no opacity requirement

Specific Conditions

37. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

38. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
39. The permittee shall not exceed the opacity limits in table below. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Opacity Limit
167, 168, 171, 172, 184, 212, 213, 216	20%
156, 157, 175, 183, 215, 310	40%

40. The permittee shall utilize wet suppression with or without foam, water spray with or without surfactant additives, or other dust suppressant as the primary methods of controlling emissions when necessary. This shall be used for equipment and haul roads to prevent excess emissions throughout College Station Granule Plant. [Reg.19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
41. The permittee shall use water and/or non-hazardous chemical sprays as needed or other methods to minimize emissions from Conveyer No. 1 and Conveyer No. 2 (SN-156 & SN-157). [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
42. The permittee shall not operate in a manner such that fugitive emissions from Conveyer No. 1 and Conveyer No. 2 (SN-156 & SN-157) (such as operation of mobile equipment upon the storage pile) and haul roads would cause a nuisance off-site. Under normal conditions, off-site opacity less than or equal to 5% shall not be considered a nuisance. The permittee shall use water sprays or other techniques as necessary to control fugitive emissions. [Reg.18.501 and A.C.A §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
43. Weekly observations of the opacity from all sources listed in the Conveyor Transfer Point source description table shall be conducted by a person certified as a EPA Method 9 reader. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
- The date and time of the observation.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16

AFIN: 60-00003

the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.

d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[Reg.19.503, Reg.18.501, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-131-135
Screens – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description	Opacity Limit
131	Screen No. 25	40%
132	Screen No. 26	40%
133	Screen No. 29	40%
134	Screen No. 28	40%
135	Screen No. 27	40%

Specific Conditions

44. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
45. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
46. The permittee shall not exceed the opacity limits in table above from the building vent associated with the sources listed. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-121-123 and 186-190
Elevators – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description
121	No. 21 Elevator
122	No. 22 Elevator
123	No. 23 Elevator
186	Bucket Elevator No. 18
187	Bucket Elevator No. 19
188	Bucket Elevator No. 20
189	Bucket Elevator No. 24
190	Bucket Elevator No. 25

Specific Conditions

47. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
48. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
49. The permittee shall not exceed the opacity limits in table below. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Opacity Limit
190	20%
121-123, 186-189	40%

SN-199-210, 303, 307, 308
Storage Bins and Stockpiles – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description
199*	Product Bin P1
200*	Product Bin P2
201*	Product Bin P3
202*	Product Bin P4
203*	Product Bin P5
204*	Product Bin P6
205*	Product Bin P7
206*	Product Bin P8
207*	Waste Bin 21
208*	Waste Bin 22
209*	Waste Bin 23
210*	Waste Bin 24
303	Pugmill Discharge Pile
307	Temporary Storage Stockpile
308	Raw Stockpile

*sources are either inside or underground and therefore have no opacity requirement

Specific Conditions

50. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
51. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
52. The permittee shall use water and/or non-hazardous chemical sprays as needed or other methods to minimize emissions from the Raw Stockpile (SN-308). [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
53. The permittee shall not operate in a manner such that fugitive emissions from the Raw Stockpile (SN-308) (such as operation of mobile equipment upon the Raw Stockpile) and haul roads would cause a nuisance off-site. Under normal conditions, off-site opacity less than or equal to 5% shall not be considered a nuisance. The permittee shall use water

sprays or other techniques as necessary to control fugitive emissions. [Reg.18.501 and A.C.A §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

54. Observations of the opacity from SN-303, 307, and 308 shall be conducted once every two weeks by a person trained, but not necessarily certified, as a EPA Method 9 reader. If visible emissions in excess of 5% opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
- a. The date and time of the observation.
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[Reg.19.503, Reg.18.501, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §§8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SN-194, 195, 300-302, 306, and 313
Material Handling/Unloading and Vehicle Traffic – College Station

Source Description

SN	Description
194	Finished Granule Storage and Loading
195	Waste Granule Storage and Loading
300	Train Car Unload
301	Truck Loading at C & S Pugmill
302	Unloading at Pugmill Discharge Pile
306	Plant Vehicle Traffic including Waste Haul Off (Baghouse)
313	Truck Loading at Copper Dust Loadout

Specific Conditions

55. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀ and lead. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
56. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, and manganese compounds. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-111-113, 115, 121-123, 131-135, 154, 155, 158-172, 186-190, 194, 195, 199-210, and 311
 Pigment Usage at Various Sources

Source Description

SN	Description
111	No. 1 Kiln - Baghouse
112	No. 2 Kiln - Baghouse
113	No. 3 Kiln - Baghouse
115	No. 1 Cooler - Scrubber
121	No. 21 Elevator
122	No. 22 Elevator
123	No. 23 Elevator
131	Screen No. 25
132	Screen No. 26
133	Screen No. 29
134	Screen No. 28
135	Screen No. 27
154	No. 2 Cooler - Scrubber
155	No. 3 Cooler - Scrubber
158*	Transfer Conveyer No. 20
159*	Transfer Conveyer No. 21
160*	Transfer Conveyer No. 22
161*	Transfer Conveyer No. 23
162*	Transfer Conveyer No. 24
163*	Transfer Conveyer No. 25
164*	Transfer Conveyer No. 33
165*	Transfer Conveyer No. 34
166*	Transfer Conveyer No. 35
167	Transfer Conveyer No. 36
168	Transfer Conveyer No. 37
169*	Transfer Conveyer No. 39
170*	Transfer Conveyer No. 40
171	Transfer Conveyer No. 41
172	Transfer Conveyer No. 42
186	Bucket Elevator No. 18
187	Bucket Elevator No. 19
188	Bucket Elevator No. 20
189	Bucket Elevator No. 24
190	Bucket Elevator No. 25
194	Finished Granule Storage/ Loading
195	Waste Granule Storage/ Loading
199*	Product Bin P1

SN	Description
200	Product Bin P2
201*	Product Bin P3
202*	Product Bin P4
203*	Product Bin P5
204*	Product Bin P6
205*	Product Bin P7
206*	Product Bin P8
207*	Waste Bin W21
208*	Waste Bin W22
209*	Waste Bin W23
210*	Waste Bin W24
311	Automated Mixing System Baghouse

*Sources are either inside or underground and therefore have no opacity requirement. Coloring pigments are added to granules at an intermediate stage during production. The pigments have a small weight fraction of HAPs and, therefore, impact air emissions at subsequent sources shown in the table above. The pigment HAPs have been accounted for these sources in Appendix A.

Specific Conditions

57. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A for PM₁₀, lead, chromium, manganese, and cobalt compounds that result directly from coloring pigment usage at these sources. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with particulate matter emission limits at these sources. [Reg. 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-444 and 445

Gasoline tanks

Source Description

SN	Description
444	Gasoline tank (arch) 500 gal
445	Gasoline tank (college) 200 gal

The gasoline tanks listed above are used to refuel motor vehicles at both locations.

Specific Conditions

58. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for VOC. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 61. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
59. From the sources listed in table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 61. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
60. The permittee shall not exceed the opacity limits in table below. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition 61. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Opacity Limit
444-445	5%

61. The permittee shall have a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline at SN-444 and SN-445. Permittee shall keep monthly records demonstrating throughput of less than 10,000 gallons per month. [Reg.19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN-446 and 447
 Emergency Engine

Source Description

SN	Description
446	Emergency Engine
447	Emergency Engine (Arch Street)

SN-446 is an Emergency Engine that is subject to Subpart JJJJ. This engine is 112 HP and is considered a new engine based on date of construction (after January 1, 2009).

SN-447 is an Emergency Engine that is subject to Subpart ZZZZ (Model Year 1991)

Specific Conditions

62. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM₁₀, SO₂, VOC, CO, and NO_x. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 65 and 67. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
63. From the sources listed in the table above, the permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in Appendix A of this permit for PM and Combustion HAPs. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 65 and 67. [Reg.19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
64. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
446	20%	[Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
447	20%	[Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

65. The permittee shall not operate the emergency generator SN-446 in excess of 500 total hours (emergency and non-emergency) per calendar year in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rate limits. Emergency operation in excess of these hours may be allowable but shall be reported and will be evaluated in accordance with Reg.19.602 and other applicable regulations. [Reg.19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

66. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 65. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The calendar year totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
67. The permittee shall not operate the emergency generator SN-447 in excess of 500 total hours (emergency and non-emergency) per calendar year in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rate limits. Emergency operation in excess of these hours may be allowable but shall be reported and will be evaluated in accordance with Reg.19.602 and other applicable regulations. [Reg.19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
68. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 67. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The calendar year totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ Condition

69. Because the generator SN-446 is a new stationary RICE located at a minor source of HAPs, the affected source must meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for this engine under Subpart ZZZZ. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6590(c)(1)]
70. SN-447 is an existing emergency generator (model year 1991) located at a minor source of HAPs. The affected source must meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 63 Subpart ZZZZ below. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.650]
71. Permittee must perform the following maintenance either every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first:
 - a) Change the oil and filter
 - b) Inspect all hoses and belts and replace as necessary.[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.6640(a)]
72. Permittee must perform the following maintenance either every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first:
 - a) Inspect spark plugs and replace as necessary[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.6640(a)]

73. Permittee must keep records of maintenance conducted on SN-447 to demonstrate proper operation and maintenance. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(e)]
74. Permittee shall limit use of SN-447 during non-emergency situations, and limit maintenance checks and readiness checks for SN-447 to 100 or fewer hours per calendar year. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)]
75. Permittee shall operate and maintain SN-447 according to manufacturer's emissions related operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow permittee's 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640]
76. Permittee shall minimize SN-447'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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h)]
77. Permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed on SN-447. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.9958(f)]
78. Permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the nonresettable hour meter. Hours used on emergency operation, including cause of emergency, and hours for non-emergency operation must be recorded. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.6655(f)]

Subpart JJJJ Conditions

79. The provisions of this subpart are applicable to owners and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP). For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4230(a)(4)(iv)].
80. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ (as shown below) for their stationary SI ICE. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4233(e)]

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards ^a	
			g/HP-hr	ppmvd at 15% O ₂

			NO _x	CO	VOC ^d	NO _x	CO	VOC ^d
Emergency	25<HP<130	1/1/2009	^c 10	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^aOwners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O₂.

^cThe emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_x + HC.

^dFor purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

81. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 (as stated in Specific Condition 80 above) over the entire life of the engine. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4234]
82. After July 1, 2010, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4236(a)]
83. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4236(c)]
84. Starting on July 1, 2008, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 130 HP that was built on or after July 1, 2008, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4237(c)]
85. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of section 60.4243 [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(b)(1) and (2)]
86. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year total. 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. For owners and operators of

emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(d)]

87. Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of §60.4233. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(e)]
88. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 500 HP and you purchase a non-certified engine or you do not operate and maintain your certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions, you are required to perform initial performance testing as indicated in this section, but you are not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(f)]
89. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of section 60.424. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4244(a) through (f)]
90. Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4245(a) and (b)]
 1. Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of section 60.4245 and as stated below:
 - i. All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.
 - ii. Maintenance conducted on the engine.
 - iii. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.
 - iv. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to

§60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

2. For all stationary SI emergency ICE less than or equal to 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of 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.

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Reg.19.704, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [Reg.19.410(B) and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless otherwise stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) new equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Division of Environmental Quality or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Division of Environmental Quality of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Division of Environmental Quality within sixty (60) calendar days after completing the testing. [Reg.19.702 and/or Reg.18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
4. The permittee must provide:
 - a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;
 - b. Safe sampling platforms;
 - c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
 - d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

[Reg.19.702 and/or Reg.18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee shall maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Reg. 26 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16

AFIN: 60-00003

7. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, approval to construct any new major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Division of Environmental Quality may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified.
[Reg.19.901 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Division of Environmental Quality deems the following types of activities or emissions as insignificant on the basis of size, emission rate, production rate, or activity in accordance with Group A of the Insignificant Activities list found in Regulation 18 and Regulation 19 Appendix A. Group B insignificant activities may be listed but are not required to be listed in permits. Insignificant activity emission determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated June 10, 2020. [Reg.26.304 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Category
12,000 Gallon Diesel AST (CS6)	A-13
22,000 gallon slate oil AST (CS2)	A-13
3,500 gallon Used Oil AST (CS5)	A-3
1,000 gallon Diesel AST (CS28)	A-3
1,000 gallon Lube Oil AST (CS14)	A-3
1,000 gallon Used Oil AST (CS15)	A-3
280 gallon Used Oil AST (CS16)	A-3
430 gallon Lube Oil AST (CS21)	A-3
200 gallon Solvents AST (CS29)	A-3
300 gallon Engine Oil AST (CS34)	A-3
8,000 gallon Diesel AST (AS1)	A-3
500 gallon Motor Oil AST (AS18)	A-3
300 gallon Hydraulic Oil AST (AS3)	A-3
300 gallon Motor Oil AST (AS4)	A-3
300 gallon Used Oil AST (AS12)	A-3
300 gallon Lube Oil AST (AS24)	A-3
300 gallon Lube Oil AST (AS25)	A-3
300 gallon Lube Oil AST (AS26)	A-3
300 gallon Diesel Fuel AST (AS33)	A-3
9,400 gallon Diesel Fuel AST (AS35)	A-3
8,000 gallon DREW AST (CS)	A-3

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b)(2)]
2. This permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(2) and Reg.26.701(B)]
3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will remain in effect until the Division of Environmental Quality takes final action on the renewal application. The Division of Environmental Quality will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Reg.26.406]
4. Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.* (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Reg.26.701(A)(2)]
5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit.
 - a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The date(s) analyses performed;
 - c. The company or entity performing the analyses;
 - d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - e. The results of such analyses; and
 - f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

[40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Reg.26.701(C)(2)]

6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Reg.26.701(C)(2)(b)]
7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the month six months after the issuance of the initial Title V permit and every six months thereafter. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The first report due after issuance of the initial Title V permit shall contain six months of data and each report thereafter shall contain 12 months of data. The report shall contain data for all monitoring requirements in effect during the reporting period. If a monitoring requirement is not in effect for the entire reporting period, only those months of data in which the monitoring requirement was in effect are required to be reported. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Reg.26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports electronically using <https://portal.adeq.state.ar.us> or mail them to the address below:

Division of Environmental Quality
Office of Air Quality
ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

[40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and Reg.26.701(C)(3)(a)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Division of Environmental Quality all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.
 - a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Reg.19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Division of Environmental Quality by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:
 - i. The facility name and location;
 - ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit;
 - iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs;
 - iv. The date and time the deviation started;
 - v. The duration of the deviation;

- vi. The emissions during the deviation;
- vii. The probable cause of such deviations;
- viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future; and
- ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee shall make a full report in writing to the Division of Environmental Quality within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence. The report must include, in addition to the information required by the initial report, a schedule of actions taken or planned to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount the permit's limits were exceeded and to reduce the length of time the limits were exceeded. The permittee may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) by the next business day after discovery of the occurrence, and the report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

- b. For all deviations, the permittee shall report such events in semi-annual reporting and annual certifications required in this permit. This includes all upset conditions reported in 8a above. The semi-annual report must include all the information as required by the initial and full reports required in 8a.

[Reg.19.601, Reg.19.602, Reg.26.701(C)(3)(b), and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

- 9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Regulation are declared to be separable and severable. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(5), Reg.26.701(E), and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- 10. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in Regulation 26 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq.* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Reg.26.701(F)(1)]
- 11. 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 to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Reg.26.701(F)(2)]
- 12. The Division of Environmental Quality may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Reg.26.701(F)(3)]

13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Reg.26.701(F)(4)]
14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director 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 must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Division of Environmental Quality may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Reg.26.701(F)(5)]
15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation 9. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(7) and Reg.26.701(G)]
16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(8) and Reg.26.701(H)]
17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee shall, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the operational scenario. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Reg.26.701(I)(1)]
18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Division of Environmental Quality specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b) and Reg.26.702(A) and (B)]
19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 70 must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Reg.26.2. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1) and Reg.26.703(A)]
20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Division of Environmental Quality, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(2) and Reg.26.703(B)]
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted 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 required 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; and
 - d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.
- 21. The permittee shall submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Division of Environmental Quality. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(5) and Reg.26.703(E)(3)]
 - a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - b. The compliance status;
 - c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and
 - e. Such other facts as the Division of Environmental Quality may require elsewhere in this permit or by § 114(a)(3) and § 504(b) of the Act.
- 22. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [Reg.26.704(C)]
 - a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
 - b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with § 408(a) of the Act; or
 - d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to § 114 of the Act.
- 23. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed in this permit. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- 24. The permittee may request in writing and at least 15 days in advance of the deadline, an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in this permit. No such extensions are authorized until the permittee receives written Division of Environmental Quality approval. The Division of Environmental Quality may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:

- a. Such an extension does not violate a federal requirement;
- b. The permittee demonstrates the need for the extension; and
- c. The permittee documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons it cannot be met.

[Reg.18.314(A), Reg.19.416(A), Reg.26.1013(A), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

25. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed an emission rate, throughput requirement, or other limit in this permit. No such activities are authorized until the permittee receives written Division of Environmental Quality approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Division of Environmental Quality may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

- a. Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
- b. Such a request is temporary in nature;
- c. Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
- d. The request contains such information necessary for the Division of Environmental Quality to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date/time such emission will occur;
- e. Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
- f. The permittee maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions/testing.

[Reg.18.314(B), Reg.19.416(B), Reg.26.1013(B), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

26. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, an alternative to the specified monitoring in this permit. No such alternatives are authorized until the permittee receives written Division of Environmental Quality approval. The Division of Environmental Quality may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

- a. The request does not violate a federal requirement;
- b. The request provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the current requirements; and
- c. Any such request, if approved, is incorporated in the next permit modification application by the permittee.

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16

AFIN: 60-00003

[Reg.18.314(C), Reg.19.416(C), Reg.26.1013(C), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

27. Any credible evidence based on sampling, monitoring, and reporting may be used to determine violations of applicable emission limitations. [Reg.18.1001, Reg.19.701, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

Appendix A- Emission Limits

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
1	Tertiary Crusher Baghouse	retired												
2	Transfer Tower	retired												
3	Crusher	3.00	1.20											
4	Crusher Surge Bin	0.14	0.05											
5	No. 20 Conveyor	0.20	0.06											
6	Screen	2.20	0.74											
7	Crusher	6.00	2.40											
8	Screen	2.64	0.89											
9	Crusher	0.60	0.24											
10	No. 1 Crusher	0.06	0.02											
11	Transfer Station	0.28	0.09											
12	Load Out Bin	0.28	0.09											
13	Load Out Bin	0.28	0.09											
14	No. 3 Conveyor	0.33	0.11											
15	No. 3A Conveyor	0.29	0.09											
16	A.C. Crusher Surge Bin	0.28	0.09											
17	Crushing Stockpile	1.17	1.17											
18	Railroad Loadout	0.21	0.07											
19	Feeders	0.17	0.06											
20	No. 4 Conveyor	0.03	0.01											
28	No. 5 Conveyor	0.04	0.01											
29	No. 6 Conveyor	0.31	0.10											
30	Screen	1.32	0.44											
31	Crusher	1.20	0.48											
32	Screen	1.32	0.44											
33	Crusher	1.20	0.48											
50	Overburden Removal	1.45	1.45											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
51	Drilling	0.13	0.13											
52	Blasting	0.10	0.05											
53	Blasting Explosives (ANFO)	0	0	13.60	1.60	0	53.60							
54	Quarry Truck Loading	0.16	0.16											
55	Quarry Truck Traffic	38.42	10.93											
57	Emergency Stockpile	1.25	1.25											
58	Emergency Railroad Loadout	0.22	0.07											
59	Conveyor No. 24	0.21	0.07											
101	Dryer Feed End (BH)	2.50	2.50											
102	C&S Line #1 (BH)	2.40	2.40											
103	C&S Line #2 (BH)	2.40	2.40											
104	C&S Line #3 (BH)	2.70	2.70											
105	Filler Screen Baghouse	1.00	1.00											
106	Product & Tripper Flr. (BH)	1.00	1.00											
107	Feeders	0.08	0.03											
108	Dryer No. 1 Baghouse	5.76	5.76	6.86	0.04	0.38	5.76	6.71E-06	9.31E-04	3.48E-04	2.94E-05	8.58E-07	1.38E-06	3.16E-07
111	No. 1 Kiln Baghouse	3.19	3.19	2.65	0.03	0.29	4.45	3.79E-06	5.16E-04	1.93E-04	1.63E-05	5.05E-07	9.26E-07	1.77E-07
112	No. 2 Kiln Baghouse	3.19	3.19	2.65	0.03	0.29	4.45	3.79E-06	5.16E-04	1.93E-04	1.63E-05	5.05E-07	9.26E-07	1.77E-07
113	No. 3 Kiln Baghouse	3.19	3.19	2.65	0.03	0.29	4.45	3.79E-06	5.16E-04	1.93E-04	1.63E-05	5.05E-07	9.26E-07	1.77E-07
114	No. 2 Mixer (Scrubber)	1.31	1.31	0.10	5.88E-04	0.01	0.08	2.85E-06	4.15E-04	1.55E-04	1.31E-05	3.26E-07	2.98E-07	1.38E-07
115	No. 1 Cooler (Scrubber)	4.84	4.84	0	0	17.50	0	1.07E-05	1.56E-03	5.84E-04	4.93E-05	1.21E-06	1.04E-06	5.18E-07
116	Dryer No. 2 Baghouse	3.19	3.19	2.94	0.02	0.16	2.47	3.67E-06	5.15E-04	1.93E-04	1.63E-05	4.58E-07	6.67E-07	1.74E-07

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
117	No. 1 Clay Tank Baghouse	1.93E-03	1.93E-03											
118	No. 2 Clay Tank Baghouse	1.93E-03	1.93E-03											
119	No. 3 Clay Tank Baghouse	1.93E-03	1.93E-03											
121	No. 21 Elevator	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
122	No. 22 Elevator	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
123	No. 23 Elevator	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
124	Coloring Feed End Baghouse	1.30	1.30											
128	No. 3 Mixer (Scrubber)	1.31	1.31	0.10	5.88E-04	0.01	0.08	2.85E-06	4.15E-04	1.55E-04	1.31E-05	3.26E-07	2.98E-07	1.38E-07
129	No. 1 Mixer (Scrubber)	1.31	1.31	0.10	5.88E-04	0.01	0.08	2.84E-06	4.15E-04	1.55E-04	1.31E-05	3.26E-07	2.98E-07	1.38E-07
131	Screen No. 25	Emissions are												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
		routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
132	Screen No. 26	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
133	Screen No. 29	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
134	Screen No. 28	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
135	Screen No. 27	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
153	Waste & Raw	1.50	1.50											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
	Granule(BH)													
154	No. 2 Cooler (Scrubber)	4.84	4.84	0	0	17.50	0	1.07E-05	1.56E-03	5.84E-04	4.93E-05	1.21E-06	1.04E-06	5.18E-07
155	No. 3 Cooler (Scrubber)	4.84	4.84	0	0	17.50	0	1.07E-05	1.56E-03	5.84E-04	4.93E-05	1.21E-06	1.04E-06	5.18E-07
156	Conveyor No. 1	0.19	0.06											
157	Conveyor No. 2	0.11	0.04											
158	Transfer Conveyor No. 20	0.03	0.01					0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00			
159	Transfer Conveyor No. 21	0.03	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
160	Transfer Conveyor No. 22	0.03	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
161	Transfer Conveyor No. 23	0.06	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
162	Transfer Conveyor No. 24	0.05	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
163	Transfer Conveyor No. 25	0.06	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
164	Transfer Conveyor No. 33	0.05	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
165	Transfer Conveyor No. 34	0.05	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
166	Transfer Conveyor No. 35	0.05	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
167	Transfer Conveyor No. 36	0.04	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
168	Transfer Conveyor No. 37	0.05	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
169	Transfer Conveyor	0.06	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
	No. 39													
170	Transfer Conveyor No. 40	0.06	0.02					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
171	Transfer Conveyor No. 41	0.11	0.04					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
172	Transfer Conveyor No. 42	0.10	0.03					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
173	Conveyor No. 15	0.02	0.01											
174	Conveyor No. 16	0.02	0.01											
175	Conveyor No. 31	0.03	0.01											
183	Pugmill	0.04	0.01											
184	Pugmill	0.04	0.01											
186	Bucket Elevator No. 18	0.02	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
187	Bucket Elevator No. 19	0.02	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
188	Bucket Elevator No. 20	0.02	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
189	Bucket Elevator No. 24	0.03	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
190	Bucket Elevator No. 25	0.01	3.68E-03					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
194	Finished Granule Storage/Loading	0.06	0.02											
195	Waste Granule Storage/Loading	0.03	0.01					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
199	Product Bin P1	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
200	Product Bin	0.01	4.60E-					0.00		0.00	0.00			

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
	P2		03											
201	Product Bin P3	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
202	Product Bin P4	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
203	Product Bin P5	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
204	Product Bin P6	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
205	Product Bin P7	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
206	Product Bin P8	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
207	Waste Bin W21	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
208	Waste Bin W22	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
209	Waste Bin W23	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
210	Waste Bin W24	0.01	4.60E-03					0.00		0.00	0.00			
211	Covered Raw Gran. Stockpile (BH)	1.37	1.37					0.00		0.00	0.00			
212	Conveyor No. 43	0.04	0.01											
213	Conveyor No. 44	0.04	0.01											
214	IC Circuit Baghouse	0.29	0.29											
215	Kiln Dust Conveyor No. 27	3.92E-03	1.29E-03											
216	Transfer Conveyor No. 28	0.01	2.07E-03											
300	Train Car Unload	0.01	4.60E-03											
301	Truck Loading at Pugmill	0.01	4.60E-03											
302	Mineral Unloading at	0.04	0.01											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM (lbs/hr)	PM10 (lbs/hr)	NOx (lbs/hr)	SO2 (lbs/hr)	VOC (lbs/hr)	CO (lbs/hr)	lead (lbs/hr)	chromium (lbs/hr)	manganese (lbs/hr)	cobalt (lbs/hr)	arsenic (lbs/hr)	cadmium (lbs/hr)	beryllium (lbs/hr)
	Wet Stockpile													
303	Wet Stockpile Fugitives	0.20	0.20											
306	Plant Vehicle Traffic/Haul Off	13.05	2.74											
307	Temporary Storage Stockpile Drop	0.08	0.08											
308	Raw Stockpile	0.39	0.39											
310	Truck/Railcar Loading	0.06	0.02											
313	Truck Loading-Copper Dust Loadout	1.40E-04	4.60E-05					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
444	Gasoline tank (arch)					6.13E-04								
445	Gasoline tank (college)					1.95E-04								
446	Emergency Engine*	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2							
447	Emergency Engine*	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2							
	Total Pounds/hour =	131.67	88.2	34.30	1.96	51.36	75.83	4.1E-03	8.0E-01	2.3E-01	1.9E-02	4.7E-04	4.0E-04	2.0E-04

*The combustion HAPs for SN-446 and SN-447 are not listed out in Appendix A due to the low amount of 0.02 lb/hr each of total combustion HAPs.

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (lbs/hr)	Toluene (lbs/hr)	Antimony (lbs/hr)	Benzene (lbs/hr)	DCB (lbs/hr)	Formaldehyde (lbs/hr)	Hexane (lbs/hr)	Mercury (lbs/hr)	Nickel (lbs/hr)	POM (lbs/hr)	Selenium (lbs/hr)	Vinyl Acetate (lbs/hr)
1	Tertiary Crusher Baghouse												
2	Transfer Tower												
3	Traylor Primary Crusher												
4	Traylor Crusher Surge Bin												
5	No. 20 Conveyor												
6	Primary Screen												
7	A.C. Primary Crusher												
8	Primary Screen												
9	Cone Secondary Crusher												
10	No. 1 Crusher												
11	Transfer Station												
12	Load Out Bin												
13	Load Out Bin												
14	No. 3 Conveyor												
15	No. 3A Conveyor												
16	A.C. Crusher Surge Bin												
17	Tertiary Crushing Stock Pile												
18	Railroad Loadout												
19	Feeders												
20	No. 4 Conveyor												
28	No. 5 Conveyor												
29	No. 6 Conveyor												
30	Screen												
31	Crusher												
32	Screen												
33	Crusher												
50	Overburden Removal												
51	Drilling												
52	Blasting												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (lbs/hr)	Toluene (lbs/hr)	Antimony (lbs/hr)	Benzene (lbs/hr)	DCB (lbs/hr)	Formaldehyde (lbs/hr)	Hexane (lbs/hr)	Mercury (lbs/hr)	Nickel (lbs/hr)	POM (lbs/hr)	Selenium (lbs/hr)	Vinyl Acetate (lbs/hr)
53	Blasting Explosives (ANFO)												
54	Quarry Truck Loading												
55	Quarry Truck Traffic												
57	Emergency Stockpile												
58	Emergency Railroad Loadout												
59	Conveyor from A.C. Crusher												
60	Parallel Crusher												
61	No. 45 Conveyor												
62	No. 46 Conveyor												
101	Dryer Feed End (BH)												
102	C&S Line #1 (BH)												
103	C&S Line #2 (BH)												
104	C&S Line #3 (BH)												
105	Filler Screen Baghouse												
106	Product & Tripper Flr. (BH)												
107	Feeders												
108	Dryer No. 1 Baghouse		2.33E-04	2.18E-07	1.44E-04	8.24E-08	0.01	0.12	4.91E-07	3.98E-06	5.71E-06	1.77E-07	
109	JB Conveyor												
110	No. 7 Filler Tank (BH)												
111	No. 1 Kiln Baghouse		1.80E-04	1.20E-07	1.11E-04	6.35E-08	3.97E-03	9.53E-02	3.11E-07	2.52E-06	4.40E-06	1.02E-07	
112	No. 2 Kiln Baghouse		1.80E-04	1.20E-07	1.11E-04	6.35E-08	3.97E-03	9.53E-02	3.11E-07	2.52E-06	4.40E-06	1.02E-07	
113	No. 3 Kiln Baghouse		1.80E-04	1.20E-07	1.11E-04	6.35E-08	3.97E-03	9.53E-02	3.11E-07	2.52E-06	4.40E-06	1.02E-07	

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (lbs/hr)	Toluene (lbs/hr)	Antimony (lbs/hr)	Benzene (lbs/hr)	DCB (lbs/hr)	Formaldehyde (lbs/hr)	Hexane (lbs/hr)	Mercury (lbs/hr)	Nickel (lbs/hr)	POM (lbs/hr)	Selenium (lbs/hr)	Vinyl Acetate (lbs/hr)
114	No. 2 Mixer (Scrubber)		3.33E-06	9.71E-08	2.06E-06	1.18E-09	7.35E-05	1.76E-03	1.45E-07	1.17E-06	8.16E-08	7.23E-08	
115	No. 1 Cooler (Scrubber)	2.26	3.19E-01	3.66E-07					5.25E-07	4.26E-06		2.71E-07	6.38E-01
116	Dryer No. 2 Baghouse		1.00E-04	1.20E-07	6.18E-05	3.53E-08	2.21E-03	0.05	2.49E-07	2.02E-06	2.45E-06	9.62E-08	
117	No. 1 Clay Tank Baghouse												
118	No. 2 Clay Tank Baghouse												
119	No. 3 Clay Tank Baghouse												
120	Sodium Silicate Bin												
121	No. 21 Elevator												
122	No. 22 Elevator												
123	No. 23 Elevator												
124	Coloring Feed End Baghouse												
128	No. 3 Mixer (Scrubber)		3.33E-06	9.71E-08	2.06E-06	1.18E-09	7.35E-05	1.78E-03	1.45E-07	1.17E-06	8.16E-08	7.23E-08	
129	No. 1 Mixer (Scrubber)		3.33E-06	9.71E-08	2.06E-06	1.18E-09	7.35E-05	1.78E-03	1.45E-07	1.17E-06	8.16E-08	7.23E-08	
130	Sodium Silicate Plant Boiler												
131	Screen No. 25												
132	Screen No. 26												
133	Screen No. 29												
134	Screen No. 28												
135	Screen No. 27												
150	IC Circuit - Silo No. 1 (BH)												
151	IC Circuit - Silo No. 2 (BH)												
152	IC Circuit - Silo No. 3 (BH)												
153	Waste & Raw Granule(BH)												
154	No. 2 Cooler (Scrubber)	2.26	3.19E-01	3.66E-07					5.25E-07	4.26E-06		2.71E-07	6.38E-01
155	No. 3 Cooler (Scrubber)	2.26	3.19E-01	3.66E-07					5.25E-07	4.26E-06		2.71E-07	6.38E-01
156	Conveyor No. 1												
157	Conveyor No. 2												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (lbs/hr)	Toluene (lbs/hr)	Antimony (lbs/hr)	Benzene (lbs/hr)	DCB (lbs/hr)	Formaldehyde (lbs/hr)	Hexane (lbs/hr)	Mercury (lbs/hr)	Nickel (lbs/hr)	POM (lbs/hr)	Selenium (lbs/hr)	Vinyl Acetate (lbs/hr)
158	Transfer Conveyor No. 20												
159	Transfer Conveyor No. 21												
160	Transfer Conveyor No. 22												
161	Transfer Conveyor No. 23												
162	Transfer Conveyor No. 24												
163	Transfer Conveyor No. 25												
164	Transfer Conveyor No. 33												
165	Transfer Conveyor No. 34												
166	Transfer Conveyor No. 35												
167	Transfer Conveyor No. 36												
168	Transfer Conveyor No. 37												
169	Transfer Conveyor No. 39												
170	Transfer Conveyor No. 40												
171	Transfer Conveyor No. 41												
172	Transfer Conveyor No.												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (lbs/hr)	Toluene (lbs/hr)	Antimony (lbs/hr)	Benzene (lbs/hr)	DCB (lbs/hr)	Formaldehyde (lbs/hr)	Hexane (lbs/hr)	Mercury (lbs/hr)	Nickel (lbs/hr)	POM (lbs/hr)	Selenium (lbs/hr)	Vinyl Acetate (lbs/hr)
	42												
173	Conveyor No. 15												
174	Conveyor No. 16												
175	Conveyor No. 31												
176	Conveyor No. 31A (Silicate Plant)												
183	Pugmill												
184	Pugmill												
186	Bucket Elevator No. 18												
187	Bucket Elevator No. 19												
188	Bucket Elevator No. 20												
189	Bucket Elevator No. 24												
190	Bucket Elevator No. 25												
194	Finished Granule Storage/Loading												
195	Waste Granule Storage/Loading												
199	Product Bin P1												
200	Product Bin P2												
201	Product Bin P3												
202	Product Bin P4												
203	Product Bin P5												
204	Product Bin P6												
205	Product Bin P7												
206	Product Bin P8												
207	Waste Bin W21												
208	Waste Bin W22												
209	Waste Bin W23												
210	Waste Bin W24												
211	Covered Raw Gran. Stockpile (BH)												
212	Conveyor No. 43												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (lbs/hr)	Toluene (lbs/hr)	Antimony (lbs/hr)	Benzene (lbs/hr)	DCB (lbs/hr)	Formaldehyde (lbs/hr)	Hexane (lbs/hr)	Mercury (lbs/hr)	Nickel (lbs/hr)	POM (lbs/hr)	Selenium (lbs/hr)	Vinyl Acetate (lbs/hr)
213	Conveyor No. 44												
214	IC Circuit Baghouse												
215	Kiln Dust Conveyor No. 27												
216	Transfer Conveyor No. 28												
300	Train Car Unload												
301	Truck Loading at Pugmill												
302	Mineral Unloading at Wet Stockpile												
303	Wet Stockpile Fugitives												
304	Traincar Unloading (Silica)												
306	Plant Vehicle Traffic/Haul Off												
307	Temporary Storage Stockpile Drop												
308	Raw Stockpile												
310	Truck/Railcar Loading												
311	Automated Mixing System												
312	Truck Loading-Coloring Batch Mixer												
313	Truck Loading-Copper Dust Loadout												
444	Gasoline tank (arch)												
445	Gasoline tank (college)												
446	Emergency Engine*												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (lbs/hr)	Toluene (lbs/hr)	Antimony (lbs/hr)	Benzene (lbs/hr)	DCB (lbs/hr)	Formaldehyde (lbs/hr)	Hexane (lbs/hr)	Mercury (lbs/hr)	Nickel (lbs/hr)	POM (lbs/hr)	Selenium (lbs/hr)	Vinyl Acetate (lbs/hr)
447	Emergency Engine*												
	Total Pounds/hour =	8.16	1.2	1.3E-03	5.4E-4	3.2E-04	2.0E-02	1.8E-01	2.0E-04	1.7E-03	1.2E-02	1.1E-04	1.92

***The combustion HAPs for SN-446 and SN-447 are not listed out in Appendix A due to the low amount of 0.02 lb/hr each of total combustion HAPs.**

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead (ton s/yr)	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic (tons/yr)	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
1	Tertiary Crusher Baghouse	retired												
2	Transfer Tower	retired												
3	Primary Crusher	13.14	5.26											
4	Crusher Surge Bin	0.61	0.20											
5	No. 20 Conveyor	0.86	0.28											
6	Screen	9.64	3.24											
7	Crusher	26.28	10.51											
8	Screen	11.56	3.89											
9	Crusher	2.63	1.05											
10	No. 1 Crusher	0.27	0.09											
11	Transfer Station	1.23	0.40											
12	Load Out Bin	1.23	0.40											
13	Load Out Bin	1.23	0.40											
14	No. 3 Conveyor	1.44	0.47											
15	No. 3A Conveyor	1.26	0.41											
16	A.C. Crusher Surge Bin	1.23	0.40											
17	Tertiary Crushing Stock Pile	5.12	5.12											
18	Railroad Loadout	0.92	0.30											
19	Feeders	0.74	0.24											
20	No. 4 Conveyor	0.14	0.05											
28	No. 5 Conveyor	0.18	0.06											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
29	No. 6 Conveyor	1.35	0.44											
30	Screen	5.78	1.94											
31	Crusher	5.26	2.10											
32	Screen	5.78	1.94											
33	Crusher	5.26	2.10											
50	Overburden Removal	6.35	6.35											
51	Drilling	0.56	0.56											
52	Blasting	0.44	0.23											
53	Blasting Explosives (ANFO)	0	0	59.57	7.01	0	234.77							
54	Quarry Truck Loading	0.70	0.70											
55	Quarry Truck Traffic	168.28	47.87											
57	Emergency Stockpile	5.47	5.47											
58	Emergency Railroad Loadout	0.98	0.32											
59	Conveyor from A.C. Crusher	0.92	0.30											
60	Parallel Crusher	retired												
61	No. 45 Conveyor	retired												
62	No. 46 Conveyor	retired												
101	Dryer Feed End (BH)	10.95	10.95											
102	C&S Line #1 (BH)	10.51	10.51											
103	C&S Line #2 (BH)	10.51	10.51											
104	C&S Line #3 (BH)	11.83	11.83											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
105	Filler Screen Baghouse	4.38	4.38											
106	Product & Tripper Flr. (BH)	4.38	4.38											
107	Feeders	0.34	0.11											
108	Dryer No. 1 Baghouse	25.23	25.23	30.06	0.18	1.65	25.25	2.94E-05	4.08E-03	1.52E-03	1.29E-04	3.76E-06	6.02E-06	1.38E-06
109	JB Conveyor	Decommissioned												
110	No. 7 Filler Tank (BH)	Decommissioned												
111	No. 1 Kiln Baghouse	13.97	13.97	11.59	0.14	1.28	19.48	1.66E-05	2.26E-03	8.44E-04	7.13E-05	2.21E-06	4.06E-06	7.75E-07
112	No. 2 Kiln Baghouse	13.97	13.97	11.59	0.14	1.28	19.48	1.66E-05	2.26E-03	8.44E-04	7.13E-05	2.21E-06	4.06E-06	7.75E-07
113	No. 3 Kiln Baghouse	13.97	13.97	11.59	0.14	1.28	19.48	1.66E-05	2.26E-03	8.44E-04	7.13E-05	2.21E-06	4.06E-06	7.75E-07
114	No. 2 Mixer (Scrubber)	5.73	5.73	0.43	2.58E-03	0.06	0.36	1.25E-05	1.82E-03	6.80E-04	5.73E-05	1.43E-06	1.31E-06	6.03E-07
115	No. 1 Cooler (Scrubber)	21.21	21.21	0	0	*	0	4.69E-05	6.85E-03	2.56E-03	2.16E-04	5.31E-06	4.57E-06	2.27E-06
116	Dryer No. 2 Baghouse	13.97	13.97	12.88	0.08	0.71	10.82	1.61E-05	2.26E-03	8.43E-04	7.12E-05	2.01E-06	2.92E-06	7.62E-07
117	No. 1 Clay Tank Baghouse	8.45E-03	8.45E-03											
118	No. 2 Clay Tank	8.45E-03	8.45E-											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
	Baghouse		03											
119	No. 3 Clay Tank Baghouse	8.45E-03	8.45E-03											
120	Sodium Silicate Bin	Decommissioned												
121	No. 21 Elevator	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
122	No. 22 Elevator	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
123	No. 23 Elevator	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
124	Coloring Feed End Baghouse	5.69	5.69											
128	No. 3 Mixer (Scrubber)	5.73	5.73	0.43	2.58E-03	0.06	0.36	1.25E-05	1.82E-03	6.80E-04	5.73E-05	1.43E-06	1.31E-06	6.03E-07
129	No. 1 Mixer (Scrubber)	5.73	5.73	0.43	2.58E-03	0.06	0.36	1.25E-05	1.82E-03	6.80E-04	5.73E-05	1.43E-06	1.31E-06	6.03E-07

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
								05						
130	Sodium Silicate Plant Boiler	Decommissioned												
131	Screen No. 25	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
132	Screen No. 26	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
133	Screen No. 29	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
134	Screen No. 28	Emissions are routed and controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
135	Screen No. 27	Emissions are routed and												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead (ton s/yr)	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic (tons/yr)	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
		controlled by SN-115, SN-154, SN-155												
150	IC Circuit - Silo No. 1 (BH)	Decommissi oned												
151	IC Circuit - Silo No. 2 (BH)	Decommissi oned												
152	IC Circuit - Silo No. 3 (BH)	Decommissi oned												
153	Waste & Raw Granule(BH)	6.57	6.57											
154	No. 2 Cooler (Scrubber)	21.21	21.21	0	0	*	0	4.6 9E- 05	6.85E- 03	2.56E-03	2.16 E-04	5.31E- 06	4.57E- 06	2.27E- 06
155	No. 3 Cooler (Scrubber)	21.21	21.21	0	0	*	0	4.6 9E- 05	6.85E- 03	2.56E-03	2.16 E-04	5.31E- 06	4.57E- 06	2.27E- 06
156	Conveyor No. 1	0.85	0.28											
157	Conveyor No. 2	0.48	0.16											
158	Transfer Conveyor No. 20	0.12	0.04											
159	Transfer Conveyor No. 21	0.12	0.04											
160	Transfer Conveyor No. 22	0.12	0.04											
161	Transfer Conveyor No. 23	0.25	0.08											
162	Transfer Conveyor	0.21	0.07											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead (ton s/yr)	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic (tons/yr)	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
	No. 24													
163	Transfer Conveyor No. 25	0.27	0.09											
164	Transfer Conveyor No. 33	0.20	0.07											
165	Transfer Conveyor No. 34	0.21	0.07											
166	Transfer Conveyor No. 35	0.24	0.08											
167	Transfer Conveyor No. 36	0.15	0.05											
168	Transfer Conveyor No. 37	0.21	0.07											
169	Transfer Conveyor No. 39	0.27	0.09											
170	Transfer Conveyor No. 40	0.27	0.09											
171	Transfer Conveyor No. 41	0.48	0.16											
172	Transfer Conveyor No. 42	0.43	0.14											
173	Conveyor No. 15	0.10	0.03											
174	Conveyor No. 16	0.10	0.03											
175	Conveyor No. 31	0.12	0.04											
183	Pugmill	0.15	0.05											
184	Pugmill	0.15	0.05											
186	Bucket Elevator No. 18	0.09	0.03											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead (tons/yr)	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
187	Bucket Elevator No. 19	0.09	0.03											
188	Bucket Elevator No. 20	0.09	0.03											
189	Bucket Elevator No. 24	0.11	0.04											
190	Bucket Elevator No. 25	0.05	0.02											
194	Finished Granule Storage/Loading	0.25	0.08											
195	Waste Granule Storage/Loading	0.12	0.04											
199	Product Bin P1	0.06	0.02											
200	Product Bin P2	0.06	0.02											
201	Product Bin P3	0.06	0.02											
202	Product Bin P4	0.06	0.02											
203	Product Bin P5	0.06	0.02											
204	Product Bin P6	0.06	0.02											
205	Product Bin P7	0.06	0.02											
206	Product Bin P8	0.06	0.02											
207	Waste Bin W21	0.06	0.02											
208	Waste Bin W22	0.06	0.02											
209	Waste Bin W23	0.06	0.02											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead (ton s/yr)	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/ yr)		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/ yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
210	Waste Bin W24	0.06	0.02											
211	Covered Raw Gran. Stockpile (BH)	4.51	4.51											
212	Conveyor No. 43	0.15	0.05											
213	Conveyor No. 44	0.15	0.05											
214	IC Circuit Baghouse	14.08	14.08											
215	Kiln Dust Conveyor No. 27	0.02	0.01											
216	Transfer Conveyor No. 28	0.03	0.01											
300	Train Car Unload	0.06	0.02											
301	Truck Loading at Pugmill	0.06	0.02											
302	Mineral Unloading at Wet Stockpile	0.15	0.05											
303	Wet Stockpile Fugitives	0.85	0.85											
306	Plant Vehicle Traffic/Haul Off	57.16	12.00											
307	Temporary Storage Stockpile Drop	0.34	0.34											
308	Raw Stockpile	1.71	1.71											
310	Truck/Railcar Loading	0.25	0.08											

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Total PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	SO ₂	VOC	CO	lead	chromium	manganese	cobalt	arsenic	cadmium	beryllium
		(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
313	Truck Loading-Copper Dust Loadout	6.13E-04	2.01E-04											
444	Gasoline tank (arch)					2.69E-03								
445	Gasoline tank (college)					8.54E-04								
446	Emergency Engine**	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1							
447	Emergency Engine**	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1							
	Total Tons/year =	600.49	378.98	139.14	7.69	44.38	330.58	2.26E-04	0.04	0.02	0.01	2.64E-05	2.80E-05	1.1E-05

* Bubbled emissions limited to combined total for SN-115, SN-154, and SN-155 – VOC = 38.0 tpy, single HAP (Methanol) = 9.5 tpy.

****The combustion HAPs for SN-446 and SN-447 are not listed out in Appendix A due to the low amount of 0.01 ton/yr each of total combustion HAPs.**

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (tons/yr)	Toluene (tons/yr)	Antimony (tons/yr)	Benzene (tons/yr)	DCB (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde (tons/yr)	Hexane (tons/yr)	Mercury (tons/yr)	Nickel (tons/yr)	POM (tons/yr)	Selenium (tons/yr)	Vinyl Acetate (tons/yr)
1	Tertiary Crusher Baghouse												
2	Transfer Tower												
3	Traylor Primary Crusher												
4	Traylor Crusher Surge Bin												
5	No. 20 Conveyor												
6	Primary Screen												
7	A.C. Primary Crusher												
8	Primary Screen												
9	Cone Secondary Crusher												
10	No. 1 Crusher												
11	Transfer Station												
12	Load Out Bin												
13	Load Out Bin												
14	No. 3 Conveyor												
15	No. 3A Conveyor												
16	A.C. Crusher Surge Bin												
17	Tertiary Crushing Stock Pile												
18	Railroad Loadout												
19	Feeders												
20	No. 4 Conveyor												
28	No. 5 Conveyor												
29	No. 6 Conveyor												
30	Screen												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (tons/yr)	Toluene (tons/yr)	Antimony (tons/yr)	Benzene (tons/yr)	DCB (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde (tons/yr)	Hexane (tons/yr)	Mercury (tons/yr)	Nickel (tons/yr)	POM (tons/yr)	Selenium (tons/yr)	Vinyl Acetate (tons/yr)
31	Crusher												
32	Screen												
33	Crusher												
50	Overburden Removal												
51	Drilling												
52	Blasting												
53	Blasting Explosives (ANFO)												
54	Quarry Truck Loading												
55	Quarry Truck Traffic												
57	Emergency Stockpile												
58	Emergency Railroad Loadout												
59	Conveyor from A.C. Crusher												
60	Parallel Crusher												
61	No. 45 Conveyor												
62	No. 46 Conveyor												
101	Dryer Feed End (BH)												
102	C&S Line #1 (BH)												
103	C&S Line #2 (BH)												
104	C&S Line #3 (BH)												
105	Filler Screen Baghouse												
106	Product & Tripper Flr. (BH)												
107	Feeders												
108	Dryer No. 1		1.02E-	9.53E-	6.31E-	3.61E-	0.02	0.54	2.15E-	1.74E-	2.50E-	7.77E-	

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (tons/yr)	Toluene (tons/yr)	Antimony (tons/yr)	Benzene (tons/yr)	DCB (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde (tons/yr)	Hexane (tons/yr)	Mercury (tons/yr)	Nickel (tons/yr)	POM (tons/yr)	Selenium (tons/yr)	Vinyl Acetate (tons/yr)
	Baghouse		03	07	04	07			06	05	05	07	
109	JB Conveyor												
110	No. 7 Filler Tank (BH)												
111	No. 1 Kiln Baghouse		7.88E-04	5.28E-07	4.87E-04	2.78E-07	1.74E-02	4.17E-01	1.36E-06	1.10E-05	1.93E-05	4.46E-07	
112	No. 2 Kiln Baghouse		7.88E-04	5.28E-07	4.87E-04	2.78E-07	0.02	0.42	1.36E-06	1.10E-05	1.93E-05	4.46E-07	
113	No. 3 Kiln Baghouse		7.88E-04	5.28E-07	4.87E-04	2.78E-07	0.02	0.42	1.36E-06	1.10E-05	1.93E-05	4.46E-07	
114	No. 2 Mixer (Scrubber)		1.46E-05	4.25E-07	9.02E-06	5.15E-09	3.22E-04	7.73E-03	6.33E-07	5.14E-06	3.57E-07	3.17E-07	
115	No. 1 Cooler (Scrubber)	*	1.40	1.60E-06					2.30E-06	1.87E-05		1.19E-06	2.80
116	Dryer No. 2 Baghouse		4.38E-04	5.28E-07	2.71E-04	1.55E-07	9.66E-03	0.23	1.09E-06	8.85E-06	1.07E-05	4.21E-07	
117	No. 1 Clay Tank Baghouse												
118	No. 2 Clay Tank Baghouse												
119	No. 3 Clay Tank Baghouse												
120	Sodium Silicate Bin												
121	No. 21 Elevator												
122	No. 22 Elevator												
123	No. 23 Elevator												
124	Coloring Feed End Baghouse												
128	No. 3 Mixer (Scrubber)		1.46E-05	4.25E-07	9.02E-06	5.15E-09	3.22E-04	7.73E-03	6.33E-07	5.14E-06	3.57E-07	3.13E-07	
129	No. 1 Mixer (Scrubber)		1.46E-05	4.25E-07	9.02E-06	5.15E-09	3.22E-04	7.73E-03	6.33E-07	5.14E-06	3.57E-07	3.13E-07	
130	Sodium Silicate Plant Boiler												
131	Screen No. 25												
132	Screen No. 26												
133	Screen No. 29												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (tons/yr)	Toluene (tons/yr)	Antimony (tons/yr)	Benzene (tons/yr)	DCB (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde (tons/yr)	Hexane (tons/yr)	Mercury (tons/yr)	Nickel (tons/yr)	POM (tons/yr)	Selenium (tons/yr)	Vinyl Acetate (tons/yr)
134	Screen No. 28												
135	Screen No. 27												
150	IC Circuit - Silo No. 1 (BH)												
151	IC Circuit - Silo No. 2 (BH)												
152	IC Circuit - Silo No. 3 (BH)												
153	Waste & Raw Granule(BH)												
154	No. 2 Cooler (Scrubber)	*	1.40	1.6E-06					2.30E- 06	1.87E- 05		1.19E- 06	2.80
155	No. 3 Cooler (Scrubber)	*	1.40	1.6E-06					2.30E- 06	1.87E- 05		1.19E- 06	2.80
156	Conveyor No. 1												
157	Conveyor No. 2												
158	Transfer Conveyor No. 20												
159	Transfer Conveyor No. 21												
160	Transfer Conveyor No. 22												
161	Transfer Conveyor No. 23												
162	Transfer Conveyor No. 24												
163	Transfer Conveyor No. 25												
164	Transfer Conveyor No. 33												
165	Transfer Conveyor No. 34												
166	Transfer Conveyor No.												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (tons/yr)	Toluene (tons/yr)	Antimony (tons/yr)	Benzene (tons/yr)	DCB (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde (tons/yr)	Hexane (tons/yr)	Mercury (tons/yr)	Nickel (tons/yr)	POM (tons/yr)	Selenium (tons/yr)	Vinyl Acetate (tons/yr)
	35												
167	Transfer Conveyor No. 36												
168	Transfer Conveyor No. 37												
169	Transfer Conveyor No. 39												
170	Transfer Conveyor No. 40												
171	Transfer Conveyor No. 41												
172	Transfer Conveyor No. 42												
173	Conveyor No. 15												
174	Conveyor No. 16												
175	Conveyor No. 31												
176	Conveyor No. 31A (Silicate Plant)												
183	Pugmill												
184	Pugmill												
186	Bucket Elevator No. 18												
187	Bucket Elevator No. 19												
188	Bucket Elevator No. 20												
189	Bucket Elevator No. 24												
190	Bucket Elevator No. 25												
191	Bucket Elv. No. 27 (Silicate Plt.)												
194	Finished												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (tons/yr)	Toluene (tons/yr)	Antimony (tons/yr)	Benzene (tons/yr)	DCB (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde (tons/yr)	Hexane (tons/yr)	Mercury (tons/yr)	Nickel (tons/yr)	POM (tons/yr)	Selenium (tons/yr)	Vinyl Acetate (tons/yr)
	Granule Storage/Loading												
195	Waste Granule Storage/Loading												
199	Product Bin P1												
200	Product Bin P2												
201	Product Bin P3												
202	Product Bin P4												
203	Product Bin P5												
204	Product Bin P6												
205	Product Bin P7												
206	Product Bin P8												
207	Waste Bin W21												
208	Waste Bin W22												
209	Waste Bin W23												
210	Waste Bin W24												
211	Covered Raw Gran. Stockpile (BH)												
212	Conveyor No. 43												
213	Conveyor No. 44												
214	IC Circuit Baghouse												
215	Kiln Dust Conveyor No. 27												
216	Transfer Conveyor No. 28												
300	Train Car Unload												
301	Truck Loading at Pugmill												
302	Mineral Unloading at Wet Stockpile												

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

SN	Source Description	Methanol (tons/yr)	Toluene (tons/yr)	Antimony (tons/yr)	Benzene (tons/yr)	DCB (tons/yr)	Formaldehyde (tons/yr)	Hexane (tons/yr)	Mercury (tons/yr)	Nickel (tons/yr)	POM (tons/yr)	Selenium (tons/yr)	Vinyl Acetate (tons/yr)
303	Wet Stockpile Fugitives												
304	Traincar Unloading (Silica)												
306	Plant Vehicle Traffic/Haul Off												
307	Temporary Storage Stockpile Drop												
308	Raw Stockpile												
310	Truck/Railcar Loading												
311	Automated Mixing System												
312	Truck Loading-Coloring Batch Mixer												
313	Truck Loading-Copper Dust Loadout												
444	Gasoline tank (arch)												
445	Gasoline tank (college)												
446	Emergency Engine**												
447	Emergency Engine**												
	Total Tons/year =	9.500	4.2	7.61E-06	0.00245	1.37E-06	0.093	2.05	1.24E-05	1.01E-04	9.47E-05	5.77E-06	8.39

* Bubbled emissions limited to combined total for SN-115, SN-154, and SN-155 – VOC = 38.0 tpy, single HAP (Methanol) = 9.5 tpy.

**The combustion HAPs for SN-446 and SN-447 are not listed out in Appendix A due to the low amount of 0.01 ton/yr each of total combustion HAPs.

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

Appendix B- 40 C.F.R. §279.11

§279.11 Used oil specifications.

Used oil burned for energy recovery, and any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment, is subject to regulation under this part unless it is shown not to exceed any of the allowable levels of the constituents and properties shown in Table 1. Once used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery has been shown not to exceed any allowable level and the person making that showing complies with §§279.72, 279.73, and 279.74(b), the used oil is no longer subject to this part.

TABLE 1— USED OIL NOT EXCEEDING ANY ALLOWABLE LEVEL SHOWN BELOW IS NOT SUBJECT TO THIS PART WHEN BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY¹

Constituent/property	Allowable level
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum.
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum.
Chromium	10 ppm maximum.
Lead	100 ppm maximum.
Flash point	100 °F minimum.
Total halogens	4,000 ppm maximum. ²
NOTE: Applicable standards for the burning of used oil containing PCBs are imposed by 40 CFR 761.20(e).	

¹The allowable levels do not apply to mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste that continue to be regulated as hazardous waste (see §279.10(b)).

²Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under §279.10(b)(1). Such used oil is subject to subpart H of part 266 of this chapter rather than this part when burned for energy recovery unless the presumption of mixing can be successfully rebutted.

[57 FR 41612, Sept. 10, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 26425, May 3, 1993; 71 FR 40280, July 14, 2006]

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

Appendix C- 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air
Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

What This Subpart Covers

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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.

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in §63.6675, which includes operating according to the provisions specified in §63.6640(f).

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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;

(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; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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, operating limitations and other requirements 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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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, operating limitations, and other requirements 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; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Emission and Operating Limitations

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§63.6602 What emission limitations and other requirements 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 and other requirements 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.

[78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§63.6603 What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements 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 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meets either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meet either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart.

(1) The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) The stationary RICE is located at an area source that meets paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), or the stationary RICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary RICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the area source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary RICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

(c) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of HAP and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) source as defined in 40 CFR 55.2, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. You must meet all of the following management practices:

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than June 1, 2018, you may until January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018, choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 2d, operating limitations in Table 2b, and crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g). You must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2d and operating limitations in Table 2b that apply for non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018. You must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g) by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018.

(e) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, you may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

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

(a) 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.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate a new emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located at a major source of HAP that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(d) Existing CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2), or are on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

↑ [Back to Top](#)

General Compliance Requirements

↑ [Back to Top](#)

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

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements 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, as amended at 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

↑ [Back to Top](#)

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

↑ [Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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.

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(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, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

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

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

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Where:

C_i = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 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:

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

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Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2 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 CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$)

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2 , as follows:

$$X_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

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Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 —15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{X_{\text{CO}_2}}{\% \text{CO}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

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Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O_2 .

C_d = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

$\% \text{CO}_2$ = Measured CO_2 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 accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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 O₂ or CO₂ according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.
- (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 (6) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (*e.g.*, thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1)(ii) 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 stationary RICE located at an area 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.

(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 (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 that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g).

(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 business 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 business 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 business 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 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6703, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement 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.
- (d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.
- (e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:
 - (1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.
 - (2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.
 - (3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.
 - (4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
 - (5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.
 - (6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Continuous Compliance Requirements

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

- (a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements 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) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:
- (1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.
 - (2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.
 - (3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.
 - (4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
 - (5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.
 - (6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
 - (7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.
- (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) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. 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 calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, 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.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response

provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[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; 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Notifications, Reports, and Records

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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).

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in §63.6603(d), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in §63.6603(d) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

 [Back to Top](#)

§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.

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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) through (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 engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(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; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Other Requirements and Information

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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).

[↑ Back to Top](#)

§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:

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

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.

Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(1)(5) (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

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

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (*e.g.* biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and 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 reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. 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.

- (1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. 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.
- (2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).
- (3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

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.

Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

(1) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

(2) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

(i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

(iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance

attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

(3) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

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; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major 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:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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 existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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;	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. ¹
2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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.	
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¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

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	

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE \geq 250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing CI Stationary RICE >500 HP

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 CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde 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. Existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce 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 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
3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

catalyst; and	
New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	
existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.	

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6707, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

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 \leq 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 \leq 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, and replace as necessary; 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	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of	

HP	operation or annually, whichever comes first. ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; 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 $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 300 \text{ HP}$	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 $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$	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, and replace as necessary; 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, and replace as necessary;	
	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, and replace as necessary;	
	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 $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	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 $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	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 stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	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) or (j) 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.

[78 FR 6708, Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at 78 FR 14457, Mar. 6, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

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, 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.

	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$	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 replace as necessary; 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-	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of	

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	operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹ ; b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; 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 replace as necessary; 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 replace as necessary; 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 remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
10. 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 replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever	

	comes first, and replace as necessary.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	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 replace as necessary; 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) or (j) 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.

[78 FR 6709, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

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 >500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 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 >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours 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.

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 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. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For CO and O ₂ measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.
		ii. Measure the 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-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^a ^c (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the	(1) ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^a	(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ ,

		outlet of the control device	^{b c} (heated probe not necessary) or Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4	dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For formaldehyde, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		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-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^a (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60,	(a) Measurements to determine moisture

		the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 ^a	content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, 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 ^a , 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. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	(a) THC concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; and		(a) For formaldehyde, CO, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1

				of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix 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-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^a (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the station-ary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 ^a	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iv. Measure formalde-hyde at the exhaust of the station-ary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^a , 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	(1) Method 10 of 40	(a) CO concentration must

		the exhaust of the station-ary RICE	CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005) ^{a c} , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03 ^a	be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
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^aYou 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.

^bYou 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.

[79 FR 11290, Feb. 27, 2014]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements

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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	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	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, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; 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	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 or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; 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. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. 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.
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 $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. 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.
11. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO 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.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ 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.
13. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2 ;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2 , or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more;

		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.
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[78 FR 6712, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

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	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

of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP		§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, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure

		drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP $\geq 5,000$ 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, or to demonstrate that the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent. ^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 $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ^a ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure

		drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ^a ; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤ 300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, 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	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE		
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and

		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and	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

	not using an oxidation catalyst	formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ , or the

		<p>average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either</p> <p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or</p> <p>iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.</p>
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^aAfter 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.

[78 FR 6715, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)-(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.

or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP			
		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	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
		c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4).	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	i. See item 2.a.i.
3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500	Compliance report	a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in

HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year		reporting period.	§63.6650(b)(1)-(5).
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operate for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii)	Report	a. The information in §63.6650(h)(1)	i. annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(h)(2)-(3).

[78 FR 6719, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

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.	
§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	No	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System

			(COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.

§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	Except that the most recent 2

			years of data do not have to be retained on site.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	

§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 78 FR 6720, Jan. 30, 2013]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

Appendix A to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O₂) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?

This protocol measures the engine exhaust gas concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O₂).

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Carbon monoxide (CO)	630-08-0	Minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.
Oxygen (O ₂)	7782-44-7	

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

This protocol is applicable to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O₂, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

2.0 Summary of Protocol

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O₂ gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Measurement System. The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O₂ concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

3.1.1 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

3.1.2 Electrochemical (EC) Cell. A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

3.1.3 Interference Gas Scrubber. A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

3.1.4 Moisture Removal System. Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

3.1.5 Sample Interface. The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.2 Nominal Range. The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

3.3 Calibration Gas. A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

3.4 Zero Calibration Error. The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

3.5 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

3.6 Interference Check. A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

3.7 Repeatability Check. A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

3.8 Sample Flow Rate. The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

3.9 Sampling Run. A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O₂ and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to de-gas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four primary types of sampling runs: pre-sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

3.10 Sampling Day. A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

3.11 Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check. The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.

3.12 Performance-Established Configuration. The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

4.0 Interferences.

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO₂ are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

5.0 Safety. [Reserved]

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

6.2 Measurement System Components.

6.2.1 Sample Probe. A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

6.2.2 Sample Line. Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

6.2.3 Calibration Assembly (optional). A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

6.2.4 Particulate Filter (optional). Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.5 Sample Pump. A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.8 Sample Flow Rate Monitoring. An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

6.2.9 Sample Gas Manifold (optional). A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.10 EC cell. A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O₂ concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

6.2.11 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O₂; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.

6.2.12 Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber. A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?

7.1 Calibration Gases. CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O₂. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ±5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) is acceptable for calibration of the O₂ cell. If needed, any lower percentage O₂ calibration gas must be a mixture of O₂ in nitrogen.

7.1.1 Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration. Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

7.1.2 Up-Scale O₂ Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O₂ gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O₂. When the average exhaust gas

O₂ readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) for the up-scale O₂ calibration gas.

7.1.3 Zero Gas. Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO₂).

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 Selection of Sampling Sites.

8.1.1 Control Device Inlet. Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.1.2 Exhaust Gas Outlet. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.2 Stack Gas Collection and Analysis. Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct that the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the “measurement data phase” readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O₂ concentrations.

8.3 EC Cell Rate. Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ± 10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ± 3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Pre-Sampling Calibration. Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

10.1.1 Zero Calibration. For both the O₂ and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

10.1.2 Zero Calibration Tolerance. For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to ± 3 percent of the up-scale gas value or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent O₂ for the O₂ channel.

10.1.3 Up-Scale Calibration. Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this

section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

10.1.4 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference of the “measurement data phase” readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to ± 5 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single “measurement data phase” reading must be less than or equal to ± 2 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

10.2 Post-Sampling Calibration Check. Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and O₂ concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the “measurement data phase”.

13.0 Protocol Performance

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check. Calculate the mean of the readings from the “measurement data phase”. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ± 2 percent, or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

Example: A measurement data phase is invalid if the maximum deviation of any single reading comprising that mean is greater than ± 2 percent or ± 1 ppm (the default criteria). For example, if the mean = 30 ppm, single readings of below 29 ppm and above 31 ppm are disallowed).

13.2 Interference Check. Before the initial use of the EC cell and interference gas scrubber in the field, and semi-annually thereafter, challenge the interference gas scrubber with NO and NO₂ gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO₂ emission values. Record the responses displayed by the CO EC cell and other pertinent data on Figure 1 or a similar form.

13.2.1 Interference Response. The combined NO and NO₂ interference response should be less than or equal to ± 5 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration.

13.3 Repeatability Check. Conduct the following check once for each nominal range that is to be used on the CO EC cell within 5 days prior to each field sampling program. If a field sampling program lasts longer than 5 days, repeat this check every 5 days. Immediately repeat the check if the EC cell is replaced or if the EC cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 150 percent of the highest up-scale gas concentration.

13.3.1 Repeatability Check Procedure. Perform a complete EC cell sampling run (all three phases) by introducing the CO calibration gas to the measurement system and record the response. Follow Section 10.1.3. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Repeat the run three times for a total of four complete runs. During the four repeatability check runs, do not adjust the system except where necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer.

13.3.2 Repeatability Check Calculations. Determine the highest and lowest average “measurement data phase” CO concentrations from the four repeatability check runs and record the results on Figure 1 or a similar form. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum average values recorded must not vary more than ± 3 percent or ± 1 ppm of the up-scale gas value, whichever is less restrictive.

14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)

15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)

16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)

17.0 References

(1) “Development of an Electrochemical Cell Emission Analyzer Test Protocol”, Topical Report, Phil Juneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1997.

(2) “Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Engines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers”, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 30 (CTM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol GRI-96/0008, Revision 7, October 13, 1997.

(3) “ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring”, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

(4) “Code of Federal Regulations”, Protection of Environment, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

Table 1: Appendix A—Sampling Run Data.

Facility_____	Engine I.D._____								Date_____		
Run Type:	()		()		()		()		()		
(X)	Pre-Sample Calibration				Stack Gas Sample				Post-Sample Cal. Check		Repeatability Check
Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate
Gas	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO			
Sample Cond. Phase											
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Measurement Data Phase											
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3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division

Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16

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[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

[⬆ Back to Top](#)

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Appendix D: Subpart JJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal
Combustion Engines

§60.4230 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 kilowatt (KW) (25 horsepower (HP)) that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2008.

(2) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline fueled or that are rich burn engines fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2008; or

(ii) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(3) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are not gasoline fueled and are not rich burn engines fueled by LPG, where the manufacturer participates in the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart and where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) on or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) on or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary SI ICE after June 12, 2006.

(6) The provisions of §60.4236 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006.

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

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

(d) For the purposes of this subpart, stationary SI ICE using alcohol-based fuels are considered gasoline engines.

(e) Stationary SI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR parts 90 and 1048, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

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

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§60.4231 What emission standards must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008 to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as follows:

If engine displacement is * * *	and manufacturing dates are * * *	the engine must meet emission standards and related requirements for nonhandheld engines under * * *
(1) below 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2011	40 CFR part 90.
(2) below 225 cc	January 1, 2012 or later	40 CFR part 1054.
(3) at or above 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010	40 CFR part 90.
(4) at or above 225	January 1, 2011 or later	40 CFR part 1054.

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(b) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that use gasoline and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that use gasoline and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters (cc) that use gasoline to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(c) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that are rich burn engines that use LPG and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc that are rich burn engines that use LPG to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(d) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG), must certify those engines to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP.

(e) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) that are lean burn engines that use LPG to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (75 KW) and less than 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, and for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to July 1, 2010, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines.

(f) Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

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

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59175, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

§60.4232 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §60.4231 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§60.4233 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE.

(b) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that use gasoline must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards for field testing in 40 CFR 1048.101(c) for their non-emergency

stationary SI ICE and with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their emergency stationary SI ICE. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, that were certified to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP, may optionally choose to meet those standards.

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE. For owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline engines and are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(3) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG, that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in §60.4231(c). Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas and lean burn LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, except that such owners and operators of non-emergency engines and emergency engines greater than or equal to 130 HP must meet a nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emission standard of 3.0 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr), a CO emission standard of 4.0 g/HP-hr (5.0 g/HP-hr for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission standard of 1.0 g/HP-hr, or a NO_x emission standard of 250 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen (O₂), a CO emission standard 540 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ (675 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a VOC emission standard of 86 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, where the date of manufacture of the engine is:

(i) Prior to July 1, 2007, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) Prior to July 1, 2008, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP;

(iii) Prior to January 1, 2009, for emergency engines;

(iv) Prior to January 1, 2008, for non-emergency lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP.

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI landfill/digester gas ICE engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas engines. Engines with maximum engine power less than 500 HP and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP manufactured on July 1, 2008. Engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2007 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) manufactured on July 1, 2007. Lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP with a date of manufacture prior to January 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE that are lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP and manufactured on January 1, 2008.

(g) Owners and operators of stationary SI wellhead gas ICE engines may petition the Administrator for approval on a case-by-case basis to meet emission standards no less stringent than the emission standards that apply to stationary emergency SI engines greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP due to the presence of high sulfur levels in the fuel, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart. The request must, at a minimum, demonstrate that the fuel has high sulfur levels that prevent the use of aftertreatment controls and also that the owner has reasonably made all attempts possible to obtain an engine that will meet the standards without the use of aftertreatment controls. The petition must request the most stringent standards reasonably applicable to the engine using the fuel.

(h) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are required to meet standards that reference 40 CFR 1048.101 must, if testing their engines in use, meet the standards in that section applicable to field testing, except as indicated in paragraph (e) of this section.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011]

§60.4234 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4235 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI gasoline fired internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart that use gasoline must use gasoline that meets the per gallon sulfur limit in 40 CFR 80.195.

§60.4236 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary SI ICE produced in previous model years?

(a) After July 1, 2010, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233.

(b) After July 1, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233, except that lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 may not be installed after January 1, 2010.

(c) For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

(d) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4231 and 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, after the date specified in paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

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

§60.4237 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Starting on July 1, 2010, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 500 HP that was built on or after July 1, 2010, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(b) Starting on January 1, 2011, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP that was built on or after January 1, 2011, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

Compliance Requirements for Manufacturers

§60.4238 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines \leq 19 KW (25 HP) or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines

meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4239 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that use gasoline or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4240 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4241 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can

choose to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, under the voluntary certification program described in this subpart. Manufacturers who certify their engines under the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section. In addition, manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines who choose to certify their engines under the voluntary certification program, must also meet the requirements as specified in §60.4247.

(b) Manufacturers of engines other than those certified to standards in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054 must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must follow the same test procedures that apply to large SI nonroad engines under 40 CFR part 1048, but must use the D-1 cycle of International Organization of Standardization 8178-4: 1996(E) (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) or the test cycle requirements specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 1048.505, except that Table 3 of 40 CFR 1048.505 applies to high load engines only. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(c) Certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, is voluntary, but manufacturers who decide to certify are subject to all of the requirements indicated in this subpart with regard to the engines included in their certification. Manufacturers must clearly label their stationary SI engines as certified or non-certified engines.

(d) Manufacturers of natural gas fired stationary SI ICE who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas. The fuel used for certifying stationary SI natural gas engines must meet the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas as described in §60.4248. In addition, the manufacturer must provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine including the specifications of the pipeline-quality natural gas to which the engine is certified and what adjustments the owner or operator must make to the engine when installed in the field to ensure compliance with the emission standards.

(e) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE that are lean burn engines fueled by LPG who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the specifications in 40 CFR 1065.720.

(f) Manufacturers may certify their engines for operation using gaseous fuels in addition to pipeline-quality natural gas; however, the manufacturer must specify the properties of that fuel and provide testing information showing that the engine will meet the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, when operating on that fuel. The manufacturer must also provide instructions for configuring the stationary engine to meet the emission standards on fuels that do not meet the pipeline-quality natural gas definition. The manufacturer must also provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine regarding the configuration that is most conducive to reduced emissions where the engine will be operated on gaseous fuels with different quality than the fuel that it was certified to.

(g) A stationary SI engine manufacturer may certify an engine family solely to the standards applicable to landfill/digester gas engines as specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, but must certify their engines for operation using landfill/digester gas and must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for use only in landfill/digester gas applications. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(h) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

(i) For engines being certified to the voluntary certification standards in Table 1 of this subpart, the VOC measurement shall be made by following the procedures in 40 CFR 1065.260 and 1065.265 in order to determine the total NMHC emissions by using a flame-ionization detector and non-methane cutter. As an alternative to the nonmethane cutter, manufacturers may use a gas chromatograph as allowed under 40 CFR 1065.267 and may measure ethane, as well as methane, for excluding such levels from the total VOC measurement.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011]

§60.4242 What other requirements must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as applicable, as well as 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 or 1054, except that engines certified pursuant to the voluntary certification procedures in §60.4241 are subject only to the provisions indicated in §60.4247 and are permitted to provide instructions to owners and operators allowing for deviations from certified configurations, if such deviations are consistent with the provisions of paragraphs §60.4241(c) through (f). Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, as applicable. Labels on engines certified to 40 CFR part 1048 must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad engines, as appropriate.

(b) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts. This provision also applies to equipment or component manufacturers certifying to standards under 40 CFR part 1060.

(c) Manufacturers of engine families certified to 40 CFR part 1048 may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (a) of this section for stationary SI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (a) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” to the label.

(d) For all engines manufactured on or after January 1, 2011, and for all engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, a stationary SI engine manufacturer that certifies an engine family solely to the standards applicable to emergency engines must add a permanent label stating that the engines in that family are for emergency use only. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(e) All stationary SI engines subject to mandatory certification that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230. Stationary SI engines subject to standards in 40 CFR part 90 may use the provisions in 40 CFR 90.909. Manufacturers of stationary engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP that are not certified to standards and other requirements under 40 CFR part 1048 are subject to the labeling provisions of 40 CFR 1048.20 pertaining to excluded stationary engines.

(f) For manufacturers of gaseous-fueled stationary engines required to meet the warranty provisions in 40 CFR 90.1103 or 1054.120, we may establish an hour-based warranty period equal to at least the certified emissions life of the engines (in engine operating hours) if we determine that these engines are likely to operate for a number of hours greater than the applicable useful life within 24 months. We will not approve an alternate warranty under this paragraph (f) for nonroad engines. An alternate warranty period approved under this paragraph (f) will be the specified number of engine operating hours or two years, whichever comes first. The engine manufacturer shall request this alternate warranty period in its application for certification or in an earlier submission. We may approve an alternate warranty period for an engine family subject to the following conditions:

(1) The engines must be equipped with non-resettable hour meters.

(2) The engines must be designed to operate for a number of hours substantially greater than the applicable certified emissions life.

(3) The emission-related warranty for the engines may not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for the engines. Similarly, the emission-related warranty for any component shall not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for that component.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

Compliance Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4243 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(a) through (c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4231(a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. In addition, you must meet one of the requirements specified in (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance.

(2) If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance.

(iii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test within 1 year of engine startup and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures specified in this subpart, for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the requirements specified in §60.4244, as applicable, and according to paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 25 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, except that if you comply according to paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, you demonstrate that your non-certified engine complies with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f).

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section. In order for the engine

to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (d)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (d)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

(ii) [Reserved]

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of §60.4233.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 500 HP and you purchase a non-certified engine or you do not operate and maintain your certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions, you are required to perform initial performance testing as indicated in this section, but you are not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(g) It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times.

(h) If you are an owner/operator of an stationary SI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP that is manufactured after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in sections 60.4233(b) or (c), you must comply by one of the methods specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(4) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 1048. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

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

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

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

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (i)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4233(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4244. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4244 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, you must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine.

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the NO_x mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_x in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO_x in g/HP-hr.

C_d = Measured NO_x concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912 × 10⁻³ = Conversion constant for ppm NO_x to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

C_d = Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/HP-hr.

C_d = VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm VOC measured as propane, to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(g) If the owner/operator chooses to measure VOC emissions using either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, then it has the option of correcting the measured VOC emissions to account for the potential differences in measured values between these methods and Method 25A. The results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section.

$$RF_i = \frac{C}{C_{Ai}} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

RF_i = Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_{Mi} = Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

C_{Ai} = True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{i_{cor}} = RF_i \times C_{i_{meas}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

$C_{i\text{corr}}$ = Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

$C_{i\text{meas}}$ = Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{\text{Peq}} = 0.6098 \times C_{i\text{corr}} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

C_{Peq} = Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§60.4245 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2011 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of 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.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in §60.4231 must submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

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

(2) The address of the affected source;

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

(4) Emission control equipment; and

(5) Fuel used.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed.

(e) If you own or operate an emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §60.4.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

General Provisions

§60.4246 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

Mobile Source Provisions

§60.4247 What parts of the mobile source provisions apply to me if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 90, including manufacturers certifying emergency engines below 130 HP, must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060 to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(b) Manufacturers required to certify to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1048. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 pursuant to the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart as well as the standards in 40 CFR 1048.101.

(c) For manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying engines to Table 1 to this subpart, Table 4 to this subpart shows which parts of the mobile source provisions in 40 CFR parts 1048, 1065, and 1068 apply to you. Compliance with the deterioration factor provisions under 40 CFR 1048.205(n) and 1048.240 will be required for engines built new on and after January 1, 2010. Prior to January 1, 2010, manufacturers of stationary internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program have the option to develop their own deterioration factors based on an engineering analysis.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

Definitions

§60.4248 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) are given in 40 CFR 90.105, 40 CFR 1054.107, and 40 CFR 1060.101, as appropriate. The values for certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) certified to 40 CFR part 1048 are given in 40 CFR 1048.101(g). The certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 75 KW (100 HP) certified under the voluntary manufacturer certification program of this subpart is 5,000 hours or 7 years, whichever comes first. You may request in your application for certification that we approve a shorter certified emissions life for an engine family. We may

approve a shorter certified emissions life, in hours of engine operation but not in years, if we determine that these engines will rarely operate longer than the shorter certified emissions life. If engines identical to those in the engine family have already been produced and are in use, your demonstration must include documentation from such in-use engines. In other cases, your demonstration must include an engineering analysis of information equivalent to such in-use data, such as data from research engines or similar engine models that are already in production. Your demonstration must also include any overhaul interval that you recommend, any mechanical warranty that you offer for the engine or its components, and any relevant customer design specifications. Your demonstration may include any other relevant information. The certified emissions life value may not be shorter than any of the following:

- (i) 1,000 hours of operation.
- (ii) Your recommended overhaul interval.
- (iii) Your mechanical warranty for the engine.

Certified stationary internal combustion engine means an engine that belongs to an engine family that has a certificate of conformity that complies with the emission standards and requirements in this part, or of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as appropriate.

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

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

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

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

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

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

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

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 carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in §60.4243(d) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §60.4243(d), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §60.4243(d).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §60.4243(d)(3)(i).

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or natural gas production.

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

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1048.801.

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

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

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

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.

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

Pipeline-quality natural gas means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions, and which is provided by a supplier through a pipeline. Pipeline-quality natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1,100 British thermal units per standard cubic foot.

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 June 12, 2006, 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.

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

Spark ignition means relating to 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 compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

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Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
AFIN: 60-00003

Stationary internal combustion engine test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPPP, that tests stationary ICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ.

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.

Volatile organic compounds means volatile organic compounds as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Voluntary certification program means an optional engine certification program that manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can choose to participate in to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6698, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Non-Emergency SI Engines ≥100 HP (Except Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG), Stationary SI Landfill/Digester Gas Engines, and Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards ^a					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O ₂		
			NO _x	CO	VOC ^d	NO _x	CO	VOC ^d
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas ^b and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG ^b	100≤HP<500	7/1/2008	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
		1/1/2011	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn Natural Gas and LPG	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
		7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG (except lean burn 500≤HP<1,350)	HP≥500	7/1/2007	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
	HP≥500	7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Landfill/Digester Gas (except lean	HP<500	7/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80

burn 500≤HP<1,350)								
		1/1/2011	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
	HP≥500	7/1/2007	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
Landfill/Digester Gas Lean Burn	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
Emergency	25<HP<130	1/1/2009	^c 10	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HP≥130		2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

^aOwners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O₂.

^bOwners and operators of new or reconstructed non-emergency lean burn SI stationary engines with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source that are meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ, Table 2a do not have to comply with the CO emission standards of Table 1 of this subpart.

^cThe emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_x + HC.

^dFor purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

[76 FR 37975, June 28, 2011]

Table 2 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §60.4244, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load:

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary SI internal combustion engine demonstrating compliance according to §60.4244.	a. limit the concentration of NO _x in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, for NO _x , O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter

				may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B ^b of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{ac}	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.

		location; and	6348-03 ^e	
		v. Measure NO _x at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(5) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{ac} , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03 ^e	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. limit the concentration of CO in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, for CO, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		ii. Determine the	(2) Method 3, 3A,	(b) Measurements to

		O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	or 3B ^b of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{ac}	determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03 ^e	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for CO concentration.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(5) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{ac} , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03 ^e	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. limit the concentration of VOC in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, for VOC, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter

				may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B ^b of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{ac}	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for VOC concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for VOC concentration.

		location; and	6348-03 ^e	
		v. Measure VOC at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(5) Methods 25A and 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendices A-6 and A-7, Method 25A with the use of a methane cutter as described in 40 CFR 1065.265, Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6 ^d , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM Method D 6348-03 ^e	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

^aAlso, you may petition the Administrator for approval to use alternative methods for portable analyzer.

^bYou may use ASME PTC 19.10-1981, Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses, for measuring the O₂ content of the exhaust gas as an alternative to EPA Method 3B. AMSE PTC 19.10-1981 incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17

^cYou may use EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6, provided that you conduct an adequate pre-survey test prior to the emissions test, such as the one described in OTM 11 on EPA's Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/prelim/otm11.pdf>).

^dYou may use ASTM D6420-99 (2004), Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry as an alternative to EPA Method 18 for measuring total nonmethane organic. ASTM D6420-99(2004) incorporated by reference; see 40 CFR 60.17.

^eIncorporated by reference; see 40 CFR 60.17.

[79 FR 11253, Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4246, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions]

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
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§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Table 4 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of Mobile Source Provisions for Manufacturers Participating in the Voluntary Certification Program and Certifying Stationary SI ICE to Emission Standards in Table 1 of Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4247, you must comply with the following applicable mobile source provisions if you are a manufacturer participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying stationary SI ICE to emission standards in Table 1 of subpart JJJJ]

Mobile source provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
1048 subpart A	Overview and Applicability	Yes	
1048 subpart B	Emission Standards and Related Requirements	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.101	Exhaust Emission Standards	No	
1048.105	Evaporative Emission Standards	No	
1048.110	Diagnosing Malfunctions	No	
1048.140	Certifying Blue Sky Series Engines	No	
1048.145	Interim Provisions	No	
1048 subpart C	Certifying Engine Families	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.205(b)	AECD reporting	Yes	
1048.205(c)	OBD Requirements	No	
1048.205(n)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	Except as indicated in 60.4247(c).
1048.205(p)(1)	Deterioration Factor Discussion	Yes	
1048.205(p)(2)	Liquid Fuels as they require	No	
1048.240(b)(c)(d)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	
1048 subpart D	Testing Production-Line Engines	Yes	
1048 subpart E	Testing In-Use Engines	No	
1048 subpart F	Test Procedures	Yes	
1065.5(a)(4)	Raw sampling (refers reader back to the specific emissions regulation for guidance)	Yes	
1048 subpart G	Compliance Provisions	Yes	
1048 subpart H	Reserved		
1048 subpart I	Definitions and Other Reference	Yes	

3M Company— 3M Industrial Mineral Products Division
 Permit #: 0039-AOP-R16
 AFIN: 60-00003

	Information		
1048 appendix I and II	Yes		
1065 (all subparts)	Engine Testing Procedures	Yes	Except for the specific section below.
1065.715	Test Fuel Specifications for Natural Gas	No	
1068 (all subparts)	General Compliance Provisions for Nonroad Programs	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1068.245	Hardship Provisions for Unusual Circumstances	No	
1068.250	Hardship Provisions for Small-Volume Manufacturers	No	
1068.255	Hardship Provisions for Equipment Manufacturers and Secondary Engine Manufacturers	No	