ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

February 22, 2013

Bruce Yelverton
Safety & Environmental Manager
Firestone Building Products Company, LLC
P.O. Box 710
Prescott, AR 71857

Dear Mr. Yelverton:

The enclosed Permit No. 0698-AR-15 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and/or control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 12/13/2012.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq., and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 0698-AR-15 for the construction, operation and maintenance of an air pollution control system for Firestone Building Products Company, LLC to be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation 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, Administrative Procedures, Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by Regulation 8.603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the APC&E Commission Secretary at 101 E. Capitol Ave., Suite 205, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201. If you have any questions about filing the request, please call the Commission at 501-682-7890.

Sincerely,

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

Enclosure

ADEQ
MINOR SOURCE
AIR PERMIT

Permit No. : 0698-AR-15

IS ISSUED TO:

Firestone Building Products Company, LLC
1406 Highway 371 North
Prescott, AR 71857
Nevada County
AFIN: 50-00006

THIS PERMIT IS THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE'S AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT, MODIFY, OPERATE, AND/OR MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND/OR FACILITY IN THE MANNER AS SET FORTH IN THE DEPARTMENT'S MINOR SOURCE AIR PERMIT AND THE APPLICATION. THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARKANSAS WATER AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (ARK. CODE ANN. SEC. 8-4-101 *ET SEQ.*) AND THE REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, AND IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

February 22, 2013
Date

Firestone Building Products Company, LLC
Permit #: 0698-AR-15
AFIN: 50-00006

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

A.C.A.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
No.	Number
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten Microns
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
Tpy	Tons Per Year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Section I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE:	Firestone Building Products Company, LLC
AFIN:	50-00006
PERMIT NUMBER:	0698-AR-15
FACILITY ADDRESS:	1406 Highway 371 North Prescott, AR 71857
MAILING ADDRESS:	P.O. Box 710 Prescott, AR 71857
COUNTY:	Nevada County
CONTACT NAME:	Bruce Yelverton
CONTACT POSITION:	Safety & Environmental Manager
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	870-887-2673
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Joseph Hurt
UTM North South (Y):	Zone 15: 3741252.77 m
UTM East West (X):	Zone 15: 462179.42 m

Section II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Firestone Building Products Company owns and operates a rubber roofing manufacturing facility located in Prescott, Arkansas. With this permitting action Firestone Building Products requested to include two (2) emergency engines (SN-503 & SN-504) subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The facility also requested to modify the White Tape Line (SN-317 & SN-318) to route the vent from one of the raw materials to the exterior of the building due to the explosivity rating of the particulate. The total permitted emission increases include 0.2 tpy of PM/PM_{10}, 0.2 tpy of SO_2, 0.2 tpy of VOC, 0.2 tpy of CO, 0.8 tpy of NO_x, and 0.02 tpy of Toluene.

Process Description

Firestone manufactures rubber roofing materials, and other roofing-related products as well as white rubber tire stock used in the production of white-wall tires.

The two primary production areas from which emissions occur are the white line and the black line. The white line yields either finished product or product to be used for white roofing materials. From the black line, output is either finished product, or it is material sent to one of the four secondary product lines: Comerio, Z-Calender, Flashing, or Tape Line.

The tape line produces rubber tape used to seam pieces of rubber roofing together. This line is fairly independent of the other production processes. The compound processed at the black tape line was mixed at the K1 and K2 Banbury mixers.

The following description details the operations that take place for each production line with respect to the air emission sources associated with each, reflecting the changes requested by this modification application. For permitting purposes, the processes have been organized into the following sections:

- Raw materials unloading
- Black line
- White line
- Comerio line
- Z-Calender line
- Flashing line
- Tape line

Raw Materials Unloading

The facility uses carbon black as a raw material. Carbon black is received by rail. Carbon black can be unloaded from the rail cars by a screw auger and transferred to one of three storage tanks by a pneumatic transfer system. Emissions from the pneumatic transfer system are controlled by a dust collector (SN-301A). The carbon black is loaded into one of three storage tanks, Tank No.

111 (SN-201), Tank No. 273 (SN-101A) and Tank No. 274 (SN-101B). Each tank releases emissions by the displacement of air when the tanks are filled. The emissions from the tanks are controlled by fabric filters.

Carbon black can also be unloaded from the rail cars by a pneumatic transfer system into one of two storage tanks, Tank No. 271 (SN-1A) and Tank No. 272 (SN-1B). Emissions from each storage tank are controlled by fabric filters. Emissions from the pneumatic transfer system are controlled by a fabric filter identified as SN-304.

Occasionally, carbon black may have to be transferred back to a railcar from the storage tanks. Typically, this occurs because the carbon black does not meet specifications. In the event that carbon black is transferred back to a railcar, emissions from the transfer are controlled by a dust collector (SN-17A).

Clay is received by rail car and is unloaded into one of two silos by a pneumatic transfer system. Emissions from the displacement of air when loading the silos and from transferring the clay are controlled by dust collectors located on top of each clay silo (SN-307 and SN-308). Like carbon black, occasionally, a load of clay may be back-loaded onto a rail car. Emissions from the loading of clay are controlled by a dust collector (SN-311) and the emissions from the back loading of clay are controlled by a dust collector (SN-310).

Oil is received by truck or by rail car and is stored in five storage tanks (previously permitted as SN-130, SN-131, SN-132, SN-133, and SN-160). This oil is distributed to operations based on product formulation.

Black Line

The black line operations begin with raw materials, which include carbon black, clay, process oil, polymer, and pigments. The black line operation has two separate process lines, identified as K-1 and K-2. Each process line includes a Banbury mixer with three surge bins. The three surge bins store the two types of carbon black, and clay separately.

Carbon black is transferred from storage tanks to a vessel. When the vessel is filled, the carbon black is transferred pneumatically to the surge bins located on the roof. Emissions from the transfer of carbon black from the storage tanks to the vessel are controlled by a dust collector (SN-17B). Clay is transferred from the storage tanks by a pneumatic transfer system directly to a surge bin. Each of the six surge bins (three per Banbury mixer) has an emission point with a dust collector to control pollutant emissions. Each process line, raw material, and source number for the surge bins is outlined below:

Process Line	Raw Material	Source No.
K-1	Carbon Black	SN-18A
	Carbon Black	SN-305
	Clay	SN-309B

Process Line	Raw Material	Source No.
K-2	Carbon Black	SN-18B
	Carbon Black	SN-118
	Clay	SN-309A

Polymer, oil, and pigments are weighed. Emissions from the weighing operations are also controlled by dust collectors (SN-02A and SN-02B for the K1 line, and SN-102 for the K2 line).

After all of the materials have been weighed, a computer determines if the weight of each of the raw materials is acceptable. If the mix meets the criteria specified in the computer, the raw materials are charged into the Banbury mixer. The mixer tears and pulls the materials, blending them into a rubbery mass. Each Banbury mixer has an inlet and an outlet exhaust, and emissions are controlled by dust collectors (SN-03 for the K1 line, and SN-103 and SN-104 for the K2 line).

After mixing, the mixture drops onto the drop mill. Emissions from the drop mill are controlled by dust collectors (SN-03 for the K1 line, and SN-104 for the K2 line). The drop mill presses the raw product out into a rough sheet. The sheet passes to a slab mill, where it is then pressed into a more refined sheet or slab. The slab rubber passes through a dip tank, where it receives a light coating of a soapy substance called slab dip. Emissions from the slab mill and the dip tank are uncontrolled; they escape the building through a vent fan (previously permitted as SN-09 for the K1 line and SN-109 for the K2 line).

After the slab is dipped, it is cooled and allowed to air dry on a festoon cooler. Then, a wig wag folds the rubber onto a pallet for storage. There are no emissions from the festoon cooler or the wig wag.

Both the K1 and K2 lines make the same product and function in the same manner. Slab rubber may be passed through either line, or both of the Banbury mixers more than once. The number of passes is dependent upon the type or quality of material being produced.

White Line

The white line works in the much the same way as the black line. The difference is that the end product is white slab rubber instead of black. Polymer, pigments, titanium dioxide, and mineral oil are added to the weigh hopper by hand (all raw materials are weighed by hand on the white line). Emissions from the pigment bins on the white line are controlled by a dust collector (SN-202). When the computer approves of the mix, the materials are added to the No. 11 Banbury mixer. The inlet and outlet exhaust from the Banbury mixer are also controlled by the dust collector at SN-202.

After mixing, the raw white rubber drops onto a drop mill where it is pressed into a rough strip. Emissions from the drop mill are discharged through the dust collector at SN-205. The rough strip of white rubber passes through the slab mill, where the rubber is pressed into a refined slab.

The rubber then passes through a dip tank. Emissions from the slab mill are vented through the dust collector at SN-205. Emissions from the slab dip tank are uncontrolled (previously permitted as SN-115). The slab rubber is cooled and allowed to air dry on a festoon. After cooling, a wig wag folds the white slab stock onto a pallet.

Comerio Calender Line

One type of black rubber roofing material produced at the facility is a two-ply material made entirely of rubber. This product is produced on the Comerio calender line. Slab material is fed into one of two Troester extruders (SN-13). The Troesters blend the product and increase the temperature by bending and breaking the material. The material is extruded onto a conveyor that delivers the stock to the calender bank. Emissions from the Troesters (SN-13) are uncontrolled.

The Comerio calenders the stock into a wide two-ply sheet of rubber roofing material. Emissions from the Comerio calender are uncontrolled (SN-14). The wide strip of material is picked up by a vacuum conveyor and is then transferred to an assembly machine. The assembly machine splices the strips together. This is accomplished by overlapping the strips, and then pressing the seam with a splice beam. The product is then wound up on a roll. Approximately ten percent of the material from the calender does not meet quality specification and is returned to the extruders for a second pass through. The quality rejects are sent to the shredder to shred the material so that it can be worked into the extruders.

As the product is rolled, it is dusted with mica dust to prevent it from sticking together. A duster applies the mica dust to the product as it is taken up on the roll. The emissions from the duster unit are controlled by a dust collector (SN-07). The product is then wrapped in plastic wrap and stacked on a transfer cart. Dust emissions occur as a result of the wrapping the product in plastic and those emissions are controlled by a dust collector (SN-306).

When the transfer cart is loaded, the product is placed in an autoclave to cure. Black line rubber products are cured in one of seven autoclaves. The autoclaves incorporate steam, heat, and pressure to cure the rubber. The process is basically a vulcanization of the product. Two natural gas boilers are used to produce steam for the autoclaves and to provide some steam heat inside the plant. The emissions from the boilers are uncontrolled (SN-16A and SN-16B). Emissions from the autoclaves escape to the atmosphere from a vent on top of each unit. When the pressure and temperature inside of the autoclave reach set points, a valve opens and allows the steam and compressed air to escape. The emissions are uncontrolled (SN-08A-G).

After the curing, or vulcanization process, the rubber is checked for quality. If it passes the quality analysis, it is ready for packaging and shipment. .

Z-Calender Line

The other type of black rubber roofing material produced at the facility is a two-ply rubber material that has nylon fabric between the two layers. This product is made on the Z-Calender line.

The Z-Calender line follows much the same process as the Comerio calender line. However, there is no re-work stock used in the Z-Calender process. Slab stock is fed into one of two Troester extruders (SN-323A and SN-323B). The Troesters blend the slab stock and bring it up to temperature. Emissions from the Troesters are uncontrolled. The stock is extruded from the Troesters to the calender bank. The Z-calender presses the stock into a two-ply sheet of rubber roofing material. Emissions from the Z-Calender are controlled by a dust collector (SN-114).

Nylon fabric is placed between the two layers, and the product is pressed together. The product then passes over a cooling mill, and is dusted with mica dust by the Z-line duster. Emissions from the Z-line duster are controlled by a collector (SN-302). Bags of mica dust are manually added to the duster. Spilled mica dust is cleaned off the floor with a vacuum cleaning unit, and emissions are controlled by a fabric filter (SN-116).
After the material is pressed and dusted, a wind-up unit rolls the product onto a master roll. Emissions from the wind-up unit are controlled by a dust collector (SN-302). The master roll is sent to a wrapping unit, where it is split into shorter rolls. Emissions from the wrapping unit are controlled by a dust collector (SN-303). The rolls are then sent to one of the autoclaves (SN-08A-F) for curing. After curing, the product is inspected for quality. If the product passes the quality inspection, it is ready for shipment.

Flashing Line

The flashing line produces black rubber flashing material that is used to line the edges of a rubber roof. The flashing material is shipped uncured, because the curing process takes place on the roof after the material has been installed. Slab stock is loaded into a breakdown mill (SN-206) to blend and heat the material. The product then passes onto a feed mill (SN-207), where it is pressed into a rough strip. Emissions from the break down mill and feed mill are uncontrolled. The product then passes through a flashing calender (SN-330), where it is pressed into a strip and laminated onto a polyliner. Emissions from the flashing calender are uncontrolled. The product passes over a cooling mill and is taken up on a wind-up unit. The product passes through a slitter to cut it to its proper size. The strips are wound up and packaged for shipping.

Tape Line

The tape line produces a paper-backed rubber tape used to seam together pieces of rubber roofing. The process involves mixing rubber and oils. Emissions from mixers are controlled by a baghouse (SN-312). There are two storage tanks (previously permitted as SN-314A and SN-314B) that store process oil for the tape line. Emissions from the storage tanks are uncontrolled. After mixing, the product goes to an extruder that forms it into strips. A paper backing is added, and the tape product is wound up and placed into an electric cure oven (SN-313). The product is split into tape rolls and packaged for shipping.

Miscellaneous Emissions Sources

There are several miscellaneous sources at the facility. Ink and paint are used in various applications throughout the facility. These emissions are uncontrolled (SN-501).

Two primer and laminating machines apply primer to a rubber strip. Two primer and laminating machines apply a primer to the rubber "tape". The primer air dries and the rubber strip "tape" is then rolled up by the laminating machine. VOC emissions from both the primer machines are uncontrolled emissions (SN-315).

The Pre-Tape Line process (SN-316) is the process of applying a primer and tape to the EPDM membrane. This process can be conducted manually by rolling out the EPDM membrane onto the floor, manually rolling a 6 inch wide strip of primer the length of the membrane, and then adhering seam tape to the primed area. Primer can also be applied by threading the EPDM membrane through the pre-tape machine, where the primer is applied, and the seam tape is adhered by an automated process.

The facility has a 277 BHp emergency diesel fire pump (SN-503) and a 150 Hp emergency diesel generator (SN-504) on site in case of emergencies. These engines are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective June 18, 2010
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective November 18, 2012
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*

Total Allowable Emissions

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

TOTAL ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS		
Pollutant	Emission Rates	
	lb/hr	tpy
PM	29.0	47.9
PM_{10}	29.0	47.9
SO_2	1.2	0.6
VOC	12.7	32.8
CO	15.5	55.4
NO_x	28.3	66.6
Allyl Chloride	0.08	0.03
Hexane	2.31	9.62
Methanol	0.36	1.33
Methylene Chloride	1.13	4.41
Toluene	2.28	4.93
Beryllium	2.00E-06	0.02
Chromium	4.00E-04	0.02

Section III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit No. 392-A was issued to Prescott Industrial Products on January 6, 1977. This was the initial air permit for the existing facility. At this time the plant was producing rubber hose for use in automotive radiators and railroad brakes. This permit allowed for the installation of one additional baghouse for improved control of carbon black emissions. The new baghouse was similar to one already in operation at the plant. Two oil fired boilers, each rated at 50,000 lb/hr of steam, were also identified as emission sources at this time. Permitted emission rates were quantified only for the baghouses at 0.017 lb/hr of particulates.

Permit No. 493-A was issued to Prescott Industrial Products on October 25, 1978. This permit was a modification to Permit No. 392-A. This modification allowed for the installation of a facility to unload carbon black from incoming railcars. All transfer points were completely enclosed and routed through a negative pressure system to an existing baghouse for PM emissions control. Emissions associated with the new installation were quantified at 0.1 lb/hr.

Permit No. 698-A was issued to Firestone Tire and Rubber on January 28, 1983. This permit was a modification to Permit No. 493-A. This modification allowed for the conversion of the plant to the manufacture of rubber roofing materials. Emissions in this permit were quantified at 17.87 lb/hr PM, 23.46 lb/hr of hydrocarbons, and 57.0 lb/hr SO_2.

Permit No. 698-AR-1 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Co. on June 20, 1989. This modification was issued in order to allow for the installation of a second rubber roofing production line identical to the existing line. The primary pollutants from the production line were identified as VOC and PM. Additionally, in this modification, the facility was limited to burning only natural gas in the boilers except during periods of natural gas curtailment, at which time No. 6 fuel oil could be used. Usage of No. 6 Fuel Oil was limited to a maximum of 2,000,000 gallons per year. Emissions in this permit were quantified at 23.25 lb/hr PM, 45.8 lb/hr VOC, 0.05 lb/hr SO_2, 10.64 lb/hr NO_x, and 2.66 lb/hr CO.

Permit No. 698-AR-2 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Co. on June 6, 1995. This modification was issued in order to allow for the addition of a tape line, an increase in raw material storage capacity, and the addition of a new bulk transfer system. Limits on the usage of materials and the hours of operation of the boilers were established in this modification to limit annual emissions. Emissions in this permit were quantified at 51.7 tpy PM/PM_{10}, 0.4 tpy SO_2, 82.3 tpy VOC, 15.1 tpy CO, and 60.9 tpy of NO_x.

Permit No. 698-AR-3 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Co. on July 31, 1997. This modification was issued in order to allow for the installation of a primer machine. Emissions were quantified at 51.7 tpy PM/PM_{10}, 0.4 tpy SO_2, 88.7 tpy VOC, 15.1 tpy CO, and 60.9 tpy of NO_x.

Permit No. 698-AR-4 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Inc. on March 23, 1998. This modification was issued in order to allow for an increase in allowable annual usage of inks and cleaners from 185 gallons per year to 370 gallons per year. Emissions in this permit were

quantified at 51.7 tpy of PM/PM_{10}, 0.4 tpy of SO_2, 89.4 tpy of VOC, 15.1 tpy of CO, and 60.9 tpy of NO_x. Total HAP emissions were quantified at 14.81 tpy with the largest single HAP emissions attributed to benzene (3.19 tpy) and toluene (2.63 tpy).

Permit No. 698-AR-5 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Inc. on June 14, 2002. This modification to the minor source air permit for this facility was issued in order to allow for an increase in the production through the primer application machine (SN-315). This increase was accompanied by the installation of a thermal oxidizer to control VOC emissions from the primer application process. The addition of the thermal oxidizer allowed the facility to maintain its minor source status despite the production increase. The primer machine was permitted to emit any HAP with a TLV greater than or equal to 45 mg/m^3 with this modification.

Additionally, a new carbon black loading system was installed in order to allow for more efficient unloading of railcars entering the facility. There was no permitted emissions increase associated with the upgrade in the carbon black unloading system. The new system was expected to generate fewer emissions than the old system, but permitted limits remained unchanged. Total criteria emission limitations at this time were quantified at 51.7 tpy PM/PM_{10}, 0.4 tpy SO_2, 85.3 tpy VOC, 15.1 tpy CO, and 60.9 tpy NO_x. Total HAP emissions were quantified at 14.53 tpy, with the largest single HAP emissions attributed to benzene (3.27 tpy), xylene isomers (2.27 tpy), and toluene (2.94 tpy).

Permit No. 698-AR-6 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Inc. on August 21, 2003. This modification to the Minor Source Air Permit for the facility was issued in order to allow for the installation of a second primer machine, to be controlled by the existing thermal oxidizer at the plant (SN-315). In addition to the installation of the new primer machine, this modification allowed for an increase in the allowable VOC content of primer materials used in the two primer machines, as well as a slight increase in the maximum daily primer usage of primer at the machines. The new daily primer usage limitation was 28.0 gallons of primer per day. The new maximum VOC content for the primer materials was limited to 6.62 lb VOC per gallon of primer. Permitted emission limitations for the facility were quantified at 51.7 tpy of PM/PM10, 0.4 tpy SO2, 86.3 tpy VOC, 15.1 tpy CO, 60.9 tpy NOx, 3.27 tpy benzene, 2.27 tpy xylene, and 2.94 tpy toluene. Other HAPs and/or air contaminant limits were permitted at levels less than 1.0 tpy.

Permit No. 0698-AR-7 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Inc. on May 13, 2005. This modification to the Minor Source Air Permit for this facility was issued in order to allow for the following changes at the plant.

1. An increase in the allowable daily usage of solvent at the primer operation (SN-315) from 28 to 40 gallons per day,
2. An increase in the allowable VOC content of inks and cleaners used at the facility from 6.66 lb/gal to 7.0 lb/gal,
3. The addition of an insignificant emission source, the "Seam Tape Testing Lab Vent,"
4. The installation of a sixth autoclave (SN-08F),

5. An increase in the maximum allowable rubber processed through the K-1 and K-2 mixers from 316 million pounds per year to 432 million pounds per year, and
6. A change in the emission factors used to permit the rubber mixing operations. These operations had previously been permitted based on factors developed by the rubber manufacturer's association (RMA). The facility performed stack testing on the K-2 mixer in 1995 and has requested that those stack test results be the basis for permitted limits for PM/PM_{10} and VOC. The tested emission rates were multiplied by a 25% safety factor in order to set the permitted limits. These test factors are lower than the RMA factors, and result in lower emission estimates from the K1 and K2 mixers.
7. The removal of the K2 drop mill (SN-120) as a separate emission point. This source still exists within the plant, but emissions are now routed to the atmosphere through the K2 discharge stack (SN-104).

Permit No. 0698-AR-8 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Inc. on January 19, 2006. This modification to the Minor Source Air Permit for this facility was issued to delay compliance testing of the K-1 and K-2 Banbury Mixers' baghouses until, but no later than, June 15, 2006. By that date, the existing K-1 Mixer baghouses (SN-03, SN-04 and SN-20) will be removed and replaced with a single new baghouse (SN-03). All K-1 Mixer emissions will be routed through the new baghouse; therefore, SN 04 and SN-20 will be voided. The existing K-2 Mixer baghouses (SN-103 and SN-104) will also be removed and replaced with new baghouses. Additionally, Firestone received a Consent Administrative Order to use a raw rubber product, recently modified by a third party. The modified raw rubber product will be studied and testing completed during this delayed time period. Emissions associated with the existing baghouses are: 5.5 tpy of PM, 5.5 tpy PM_{10}, and 19.7 tpy VOC. There will be no change in permitted emissions from the facility as a result of the replacement of these baghouses. All production rates associated with the mixers will remain as currently permitted.

Permit No. 0698-AR-9 was issued to Firestone Building Products, Inc. on December 11, 2006. This permitting action increased the permitted VOC, Hexane, and total HAP emissions in response to the Consent Administrative Order issued on October 28, 2005. The increases resulted from the use of an Exxon EPDM polymer. The Exxon EPDM polymers produced greater VOC emissions due to a change in the production process of these polymers, which is supplied by a third party. The increases included an additional 4.0 tpy of VOC and 7.76 tpy of Hexane, with total HAP emissions increasing from 17.03 tpy to 24.79 tpy. Additionally, Firestone Building Products increased the daily solvent usage at the primer machines (SN-315), from 40 gallons per day to 60 gallons per day, without increasing the solvent's annual usage.

Permit No. 0698-AR-10 was issued on August 3, 2010. This permitting action allowed the facility to use solvents containing no HAPs at SN-315, and authorized a new procedure, Quick Prime Plus (SN-316), which entailed rolling out EPDM membrane and subsequently manually rolling with a primer. The total permitted emissions increases included 6.8 tpy of VOC, 0.1 tpy of PM10, and 1.41 tpy of Toluene. The Primer Machine HAP emissions were removed with this permitting action. Additionally, Firestone added 4 cooling towers to the Insignificant Activities list.

Permit 0698-AR-11 was issued on June 2, 2011. This permitting action allowed the addition of a devulcanization process to the Insignificant Activities list. There were no permitted emission changes with this Administrative Amendment.

Permit 0698-AR-12 was issued on December 16, 2011. This permitting action allowed for the following:

1. The replacement of the two 12" troesters (SN-13) on the Comerio Calender Line with two 13" troesters;
2. An increase of the process rate of the Comerio Calender Line on-line calendar (SN-14) from 24,000 lb/hr to 26,000 lb/hr;
3. The installation of an automated process for the Quick Prime Plus pre-tape operation;
4. The removal of HAPs currently listed at SN-13 and SN-14;
5. The removal of the thermal oxidizer as a control device for the Primer/Laminating Machine (SN-315); and
6. Updates to the process description.

The total permitted emission increases included 2.92 tpy of Toluene. The total permitted emission decreases included 1.2 tpy of PM/PM_{10} and 2.0 tpy of VOC.

Permit 0698-AR-13 was issued on June 6, 2012. This permitting action allowed for the following:

1. Modified SN-202, the dust collector for the White Line Pigment Blender No. 11, installed a new fan (32,000 cfm) and re-routed SN-203 (White Line Banbury Mixer No. 11 inlet) and SN-204 (White Line Banbury Mixer No. 11 outlet) to this dust collector and removed the dust collectors at SN-203 and SN-204;
2. Installed a new autoclave (SN-08G);
3. Installed a shredder at the Comerio Calender line to process quality rejects from the calender to be blended back in with the extruder;
4. Installed a Mandrel Grinding Dust Collector system (SN-502);
5. Corrected information about the new Troesters (SN-13) on the Comerio Calender line that was approved with the De Minimis change approved on September 28, 2011. The new Troesters have a maximum capacity of 17,000 lb/hr per Troester, with a total maximum capacity of 34,000 lb/hr;
6. Increased the amount of rubber that can be mixed at the K1 and K2 Banbury Mixers from 432 MM lb/yr of rubber to 613 MM lb/yr of rubber;
7. Increased production through the Calender lines and the Autoclaves;
8. Removed source SN-15, which was the slab dip mix tank. Firestone no longer mixes slab dip at the facility;
9. Changed SN-160 from a fuel oil storage tank to a pigment oil storage tank;
10. Renamed SN-316 from "Quick Prime Plus" to "Pre-Tape Line";
11. Removed fuel oil as a fuel source for the boilers (SN-16A and SN-16B) and maximized emissions based on burning natural gas at each boiler for 8,760 hr/yr;
12. Revised the emission limits for various sources;

13. Removed the Breakdown Mill (SN-11), Strainer Mills No. 1 and No. 2 (SN-10 and SN-12), and the Heater (SN-403) from the permit; and
14. Removed various conditions that no longer apply to the facility with regards to compliance mechanisms, testing, etc.

The total permitted emission increases included 40.1 tpy of CO, 4.9 tpy of NO_x, 0.03 tpy of Allyl Chloride, 0.77 tpy of Hexane, 1.33 tpy of Methanol, 4.40 tpy of Methylene Chloride, 0.02 tpy of Beryllium, and 0.02 tpy of Chromium. The total permitted emission decreases included 1.0 tpy of PM/PM_{10}, 42.9 tpy of VOC, 0.05 tpy of 1,3-Butadiene, 3.27 tpy of Benzene, 0.29 tpy of Cumene, 0.24 tpy of POC, 0.30 tpy of Epichlorohydrin, 0.46 tpy of Ethylbenzene, 2.30 tpy of m- and p-Xylene, 0.63 tpy of o-Xylene, 0.53 toy of Dichloromethane, 0.04 tpy of Nickel Compounds, 0.04 tpy of Phenol, and 2.50 tpy of Toluene.

Permit 0698-AR-14 was issued on September 10, 2012. This permitting action allowed for the installation of a new white seam tape line (SN-317). The total permitted emission increases included 1.6 tpy of PM/PM_{10}, 0.2 tpy of VOC, 0.08 tpy of Hexane, 0.01 tpy of Methylene Chloride, and 0.04 tpy of Toluene.

Section IV: EMISSION UNIT INFORMATION

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
STORAGE and TRANSFER				
SN-01A	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 1	PM_{10}	2.0	3.3
SN-01B	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 2	PM_{10}	2.0	
SN-101A	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 3	PM_{10}	1.5	3.3
SN-101B	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 4	PM_{10}	1.5	
SN-201	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 5	PM_{10}	1.5	
SN-17A	Carbon Black Transfer	PM_{10}	0.8	3.3
SN-17B	Carbon Black Transfer	PM_{10}	0.8	
SN-301A	Carbon Black Rail Unloading #1	PM_{10}	0.3	0.4
SN-304	Carbon Black Rail Unloading #2	PM_{10}	0.2	
SN-18A	Carbon Black Surge Hopper K1 Banbury	PM_{10}	0.8	0.8
SN-18B	Carbon Black Surge Hopper K1 Banbury	PM_{10}	0.8	
SN-118	Carbon Black Surge Hopper K2	PM_{10}	0.8	0.8
SN-305	Carbon Black Surge Bin	PM_{10}	0.8	
SN-307	Kaolin Clay Silo A	PM_{10}	1.5	4.4
SN-308	Kaolin Clay Silo B	PM_{10}	1.5	
SN-309A	Kaolin Clay Surge Bin	PM_{10}	1.5	4.4
SN-309B	Kaolin Clay Surge Bin	PM_{10}	1.5	
SN-310	Kaolin Clay Railcar Circulation	PM_{10}	0.8	4.4

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-311	Kaolin Clay Railcar Unloading	PM_{10}	0.8	
SN-130	Mineral Oil Storage Tank	These sources have been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		
SN-131	Pigment Oil 20M Storage Tank			
SN-132	Pigment Oil 50M Storage Tank #1			
SN-133	Pigment Oil 50M Storage Tank #2			
SN-160	Pigment Oil Storage Tank			
BLACK LINE				
SN-02A	Pigment Blender K #1	PM_{10}	0.2	1.8
SN-02B	Pigment Blender K #2	PM_{10}	0.2	
SN-102	Pigment Blender K2	PM_{10}	0.3	
SN-120	Pigment Weigh Area	PM_{10}	0.2	1.0
SN-103	Banbury Mixer K2 Baghouse (Inlet)	PM_{10} VOC	0.3 0.7	1.1 2.8
SN-104	Banbury Mixer K2 Baghouse (Discharge)	PM_{10} VOC	0.3 0.7	1.1 2.8
SN-109	Slab Mill and Soap Dip Tank K2	This source has been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		
SN-15	Slab Dip Mix Tank	Removed from service with Permit # 0689-AR-13.		
SN-03	Banbury Mixer K1 Baghouse (Inlet, discharge & mill drop)	PM_{10} VOC	0.3 0.7	1.1 2.8
SN-04	Removed (Emissions routed through SN-03)			
SN-20	Removed (Emissions routed through SN-03)			
SN-09	Slab Mill and Soap Dip Tank	This source has been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		
SN-11	Breakdown Mill	Removed from service with Permit # 0689-AR-13.		
SN-10	Strainer Mill #1			
SN-12	Strainer Mill #2			
SN-13	Troesters (Comerio Line)	PM_{10} VOC	0.1 0.7	0.1 2.7
SN-14	On Line Calendar (Two Stacks)	VOC	0.7	2.7

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-19	Solvent Storage	Not Currently In Use		
SN-119	Solvent Storage	Not Currently In Use		
SN-306	Duster (Emission Point 1)	PM_{10}	0.3	1.5
SN-07	Duster (Emission Point 2)	PM_{10}	0.3	1.3
WHITE LINE				
SN-202	Pigment Blenders #11	PM_{10} VOC	0.3 0.3	1.1 0.7
SN-203	Banbury Mixer #11 (Inlet)	Emissions routed through SN-202		
SN-204	Banbury Mixer #11 (Discharge)			
SN-205	Drop Mill and Slab Mill #11	PM_{10}	0.1	0.4
SN-115	Slab Dip Tank	This source has been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		
SN-317	White Seam Tape	PM_{10} VOC	0.3 0.1	1.5 0.2
SN-318	White Seam Tape (Exterior Exhaust)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
Z-CALENDAR LINE				
SN-08A	Autoclave #1	VOC	0.2	0.6
SN-08B	Autoclave #2	VOC	0.2	
SN-08C	Autoclave #3	VOC	0.2	
SN-08D	Autoclave #4	VOC	0.2	
SN-08E	Autoclave #5	VOC	0.2	
SN-08F	Autoclave #6	VOC	0.2	
SN-08G	Autoclave #7	VOC	0.3	
SN-323A	Troester #1	PM_{10} VOC	0.1 0.3	0.1 1.1
SN-323B	Troester #2	PM_{10} VOC	0.1 0.3	0.1 1.1
SN-114	Calendar	VOC	0.5	2.1
SN-116	Calendar Vacuum	PM_{10}	0.2	0.5
SN-107	Duster #2	PM_{10}	0.3	1.3

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-302	Wind Up Unit #2	PM_{10}	0.6	2.0
SN-303	Wrapping Unit #2	PM_{10}	0.3	1.0
FLASHING LINE				
SN-206	Breakdown Mill	PM_{10} VOC	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.8
SN-207	Feed Mill	PM_{10} VOC	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.8
SN-330	Calendar	VOC	0.2	0.8
TAPE LINE				
SN-312	Mixer #2 - #3 Extruders	PM_{10} VOC	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.3
SN-313	Tape System Warm Up Mill	VOC	0.1	0.1
SN-314A	Process Oil Storage	These sources have been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		
SN-314B	Process Oil Storage			
MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES				
SN-16A	Boiler #1 (Natural Gas)	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x	0.6 0.1 0.5 6.3 7.5	2.5 0.2 1.9 27.6 32.9
SN-16B	Boiler #2 (Natural Gas)	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x	0.6 0.1 0.5 6.3 7.5	2.5 0.2 1.9 27.6 32.9
SN-315	Primer/Laminating Machines (2 machines)	VOC	0.1	0.1
SN-316	Pre-Tape Operations (Automated and Manual)	VOC	2.0	4.4
SN-403	Heater (Natural Gas-fired)	Removed from service with Permit # 0689-AR-13.		
SN-500	Maintenance/Cleaning	VOC	1.0	0.6
SN-501	Ink Marking Line	VOC	0.3	1.3
SN-502	Mandrel Grinding Dust Collector	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-503	Emergency Diesel Fire Pump (277 BHp engine with Serial No. 16164979)	PM_{10}	0.7	0.1
		SO_2	0.6	0.1
		VOC	0.7	0.1
		CO	1.9	0.1
		NO_x	8.6	0.5
SN-504	Emergency Diesel Generator (150 Hp engine with Serial No. W040A15447)	PM_{10}	0.4	0.1
		SO_2	0.4	0.1
		VOC	0.4	0.1
		CO	1.0	0.1
		NO_x	4.7	0.3

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
STORAGE and TRANSFER				
SN-01A	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 1	PM	2.0	3.3
SN-01B	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 2	PM	2.0	
SN-101A	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 3	PM	1.5	3.3
SN-101B	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 4	PM	1.5	
SN-201	Carbon Black Storage Tank No. 5	PM	1.5	
SN-17A	Carbon Black Transfer	PM	0.8	3.3
SN-17B	Carbon Black Transfer	PM	0.8	
SN-301A	Carbon Black Rail Unloading #1	PM	0.3	0.4
SN-304	Carbon Black Rail Unloading #2	PM	0.2	
SN-18A	Carbon Black Surge Hopper K	PM	0.8	0.8
SN-18B	Carbon Black Surge Hopper K	PM	0.8	
SN-118	Carbon Black Surge Hopper K2	PM	0.8	0.8
SN-305	Carbon Black Surge Bin	PM	0.8	

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-307	Kaolin Clay Silo A	PM	1.5	4.4
SN-308	Kaolin Clay Silo B	PM	1.5	
SN-309A	Kaolin Clay Surge Bin	PM	1.5	4.4
SN-309B	Kaolin Clay Surge Bin	PM	1.5	
SN-310	Kaolin Clay Railcar Circulation	PM	0.8	4.4
SN-311	Kaolin Clay Railcar Unloading	PM	0.8	
BLACK LINE				
SN-02A	Pigment Blender K #1	PM	0.2	1.8
SN-02B	Pigment Blender K #2	PM	0.2	
SN-102	Pigment Blender K2	PM	0.3	
SN-120	Pigment Weigh Area	PM	0.2	1.0
SN-103	Banbury Mixer K2 Baghouse (Inlet)	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.3 0.29 0.04 0.13 0.02	1.1 1.24 0.17 0.57 0.06
SN-104	Banbury Mixer K2 Baghouse (Discharge)	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.3 0.29 0.04 0.13 0.02	1.1 1.24 0.17 0.57 0.06
SN-109	Slab Mill and Soap Dip Tank K2	This source has been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		
SN-15	Slab Dip Mix Tank	Removed from service with Permit # 0689-AR-13.		
SN-03	Banbury Mixer K1 Baghouse (Inlet, Discharge & Drop Mill)	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.3 0.29 0.04 0.13 0.02	1.1 1.24 0.17 0.57 0.06
SN-04	Removed (Emissions routed through SN-03)			
SN-20	Removed (Emissions routed through SN-03)			
SN-09	Slab Mill and Soap Dip Tank	This source has been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-11	Breakdown Mill	Removed from service with Permit # 0689-AR-13.		
SN-10	Strainer Mill #1			
SN-12	Strainer Mill #2			
SN-13	Troesters	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.1 0.28 0.04 0.13 0.02	0.1 1.21 0.17 0.55 0.06
SN-14	On Line Calendar	Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.28 0.04 0.13 0.02	1.21 0.17 0.55 0.06
SN-19	Solvent Storage	Not Currently In Use		
SN-119	Solvent Storage	Not Currently In Use		
SN-306	Duster (Emission Point 1)	PM	0.3	1.5
SN-07	Duster (Emission Point 2)	PM	0.3	1.3
WHITE LINE				
SN-202	Pigment Blenders #11	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.3 0.11 0.02 0.05 0.01	1.1 0.29 0.04 0.13 0.02
SN-203	Banbury Mixer #11 (Inlet)	Emissions routed through SN-202		
SN-204	Banbury Mixer #11 (Discharge)			
SN-205	Drop Mill and Slab Mill #11	PM	0.1	0.4
SN-115	Slab Dip Mix Tank #11	This source has been moved to the Insignificant Activities Section of the permit.		
SN-317	White Seam Tape	PM Hexane Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.3 0.02 0.01 0.01	1.5 0.08 0.01 0.04
SN-318	White Seam Tape (Exterior Exhaust)	PM	0.1	0.1
Z-CALENDAR LINE				

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-323A	Troester #1	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.1 0.11 0.02 0.05 0.01	0.1 0.46 0.07 0.21 0.02
SN-323B	Troester #2	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.1 0.11 0.02 0.05 0.01	0.1 0.46 0.07 0.21 0.02
SN-114	Calendar	Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.21 0.03 0.10 0.01	0.92 0.13 0.42 0.05
SN-116	Calendar Vacuum	PM	0.2	0.5
SN-107	Duster #2	PM	0.3	1.3
SN-302	Wind Up Unit #2	PM	0.6	2.0
SN-303	Wrapping Unit #2	PM	0.3	1.0
SN-08A	Autoclave #1	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	0.02[a] 0.04[a] 0.03[a]
SN-08B	Autoclave #2	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	[a] [a] [a]
SN-08C	Autoclave #3	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	[a] [a] [a]
SN-08D	Autoclave #4	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	[a] [a] [a]
SN-08E	Autoclave #5	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	[a] [a] [a]
SN-08F	Autoclave #6	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	[a] [a] [a]
SN-08G	Autoclave #7	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	[a] [a] [a]
FLASHING LINE				

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-206	Breakdown Mill	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.1 0.09 0.02 0.04 0.01	0.1 0.36 0.05 0.17 0.02
SN-207	Feed Mill	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.1 0.09 0.02 0.04 0.01	0.1 0.36 0.05 0.17 0.02
SN-330	Calendar	Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.09 0.02 0.04 0.01	0.36 0.05 0.17 0.02
TAPE LINE				
SN-312	Mixer #2 - #3 Extruders	PM Hexane Methanol Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.1 0.03 0.01 0.02 0.01	0.2 0.13 0.02 0.06 0.01
SN-313	Tape System Warm Up Mill	Allyl Chloride Methylene Chloride Toluene	0.01 0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01 0.01
MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES				
SN-16A	Boiler #1 (Natural Gas)	PM Beryllium Chromium Hexane Toluene	0.6 1.0E-06 2.0E-04 0.01 0.01	2.5 0.01 0.01 0.03 0.01
SN-16B	Boiler #2 (Natural Gas)	PM Beryllium Chromium Hexane Toluene	0.6 1.0E-06 2.0E-04 0.01 0.01	2.5 0.01 0.01 0.03 0.01
SN-316	Pre-Tape Operations (Automated and Manual)	Toluene	1.97	4.33
SN-403	Heater (Natural Gas-fired)	Removed from service with Permit # 0689-AR-13.		
SN-502	Mandrel Grinding Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-503	Emergency Diesel Fire Pump (277 BHp engine with Serial No. 16164979)	PM Toluene	0.7 0.01	0.1 0.01
SN-504	Emergency Diesel Generator (150 Hp engine with Serial No. W040A15447)	PM Toluene	0.4 0.01	0.1 0.01

3. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
01A, 01B, 02A, 02B, 03, 07, 15, 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18A, 18B, 101A, 101B, 102 -104, 107, 116, 118, 120, 201, 202, 205, 301A, 302 – 308, 309A, 309B, 310 – 312, 317, 318, 502	5%	§18.501
13, 206, 207, 323A, 323B	20%	§19.503

4. The permittee shall not cause or permit the emission of air contaminants, including odors or water vapor and including an air contaminant whose emission is not otherwise prohibited by Regulation #18, if the emission of the air contaminant constitutes air pollution within the meaning of A.C.A. §8-4-303. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

5. The permittee shall not conduct operations in such a manner as to unnecessarily cause air contaminants and other pollutants to become airborne. [Regulation 18, §18.901 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

6. The permittee shall not use in excess of 11.0 gallons per month or 130 gallons per consecutive 12-month period of solvent for cold cleaning parts. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

7. The permittee shall not use any solvent at the facility for cold cleaning parts which contains VOC in excess of 8.9 pounds per gallon. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

8. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions 6 and 7. These records shall indicate each month's usage of solvent, and shall indicate the VOC content (in lb/gal) for each solvent used during each month. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

9. The permittee shall not use in excess of 370 gallons per consecutive 12-month period of total inks and cleaners. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. The permittee shall not use any inks or cleaners at the facility which contain VOC in excess of 7.0 pounds per gallon. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

11. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions 9 and 10. These records shall indicate each month's usage of total inks and cleaners, and shall indicate the VOC content (in lb/gal) for each ink or cleaner used during each month. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

12. The permittee shall not use any primer in either of the two primer machines (SN-315) which has a density in excess of 6.60 pounds per gallon. The primer shall not contain HAPs. [Regulation 18, §18.1004; Regulation 19, §19.705; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

13. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 0. These records shall indicate the density (in lb/gal) for each primer used at SN-315. Records shall be updated as necessary whenever a new primer is used at SN-315. These records shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 of Regulation 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

14. The permittee shall not use more than 60.0 gallons of primer at the primer machines (SN-315) during any consecutive 24-hour period. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and/or §18.1004 of Regulation 18]

15. The permittee shall maintain daily records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 14. These records shall be maintained on-site in a spreadsheet, database, or other well organized format. The records shall be updated daily, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and/or §18.1004 of Regulation 18]

16. The permittee shall not use more than 21,900 gallons of primer, total, at the two primer and laminating machines (SN-315) during any consecutive 12-month period. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

17. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 16. These records shall indicate each month's primer usage at the primer/laminating machines. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The 12-month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

18. Total combined annual rubber production through Banbury Mixers K1 and K2 shall not exceed 613 million pounds per consecutive 12-month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

19. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 18. These records shall indicate the amount of rubber produced at each Banbury Mixer (SN-03 and SN-103) during each month. These records shall be updated by the 15th day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

20. The permittee shall not exceed the maximum raw material usage specified in the confidential permit application dated December 2, 2011 during any consecutive 12-month period. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 ; Regulation 19, §19.705; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

21. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the confidential permit application dated December 2, 2011 on site and maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 20. These records shall indicate each month's usage of carbon black, pigments, clay, EPDM, pigment oils, and mineral oils used during each month, and the 12-month rolling total. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be kept on site, and shall be submitted annually in accordance with General Condition 6. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

22. Total rubber production through Banbury Mixer 11 (SN-203) shall not exceed 70 million pounds per year. These records shall indicate each month's rubber production at SN-203. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The 12-month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

23. The permittee shall use only natural gas to fuel Boiler #1 (SN-16A) and Boiler #2 (SN-16B). [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

24. The permittee is authorized to test start the emergency diesel fire pump and the emergency diesel generator once per week for the purpose of verifying the proper working condition of the equipment. The test start is intended only as a safety check. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

25. The permittee shall not use more than 4,630 gallons of primer at the Pre-Tape Operations (Automated and Manual) (SN-316) during any consecutive 12-month period. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 ; Regulation 19, §19.705; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

26. The permittee shall maintain a 12-month rolling total which demonstrates compliance with Specific Condition 25. These records shall indicate each month's usage of primer used during each month, the amount of VOC emissions for the month, and the 12-month rolling total. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

27. The permittee shall not use any primer in Pre-Tape Operations (Automated and Manual) (SN-316) which contains in excess of 1.87 pounds per gallon of VOC. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4311]

28. The permittee shall not use any primer in the Pre-Tape Operations (SN-316) which contains in excess of 1.87 pounds per gallon of Toluene. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

29. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions 27 and 28. These records shall indicate the VOC content (lb/gal) and the Toluene content (lb/gal). These records shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1004; Regulation 19, §19.705; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

30. The permittee shall test Boiler #1 (SN-16A) and Boiler #2 (SN-16B), within 180 days of issuance of Permit # 0689-AR-13, and annually thereafter until the facility conducts two successive annual tests. If both of these annual tests are successful, then the facility may perform stack testing once every 5 years. If at any time the facility fails one of the 5-year tests, then the facility must conduct two successive annual tests. The exhaust stack shall be tested for particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and opacity. All emissions shall be measured with an approved test method. EPA Reference method 5 or 201A shall be used to determine PM_{10} concentration. EPA Reference Method 7E and 10 shall be used to determine NO_X and CO concentrations respectively. EPA Reference

Method 9 shall be used to determine opacity. The permittee shall test the boilers within 90% of the permitted capacity. If testing is conducted at a rate lower than 90%, the boilers shall be limited to an operating rate of 110% of the tested rate until compliance at a higher rate is demonstrated. The permittee shall conduct the required tests in accordance with General Condition 7. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

31. The permittee shall test either Boiler #1 (SN-16A) or Boiler #2 (SN-16B), within 180 days of issuance of Permit # 0689-AR-13. The exhaust stack shall be tested for Hexane. EPA Reference Method 18 shall be used to determine Hexane concentrations. The permittee shall test the boilers within 90% of the permitted capacity. If testing is conducted at a rate lower than 90%, the boilers shall be limited to an operating rate of 110% of the tested rate until compliance at a higher rate is demonstrated. The permittee shall conduct the required tests in accordance with General Condition 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1001 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

32. The permittee shall test SN-03 once every 5 years. The last testing was conducted in October 2011. The exhaust stack shall be tested for total VOC and HAPs. EPA Reference Methods 25A, SW-846 Method 0031 (modified), and/or EPA TO-15 (modified) shall be used to determine the total VOC and HAP concentrations. The permittee shall test while operating within 90% of maximum capacity. If testing is conducted at a rate lower than 90%, the facility shall be limited to an operating rate of 110% of the tested rate until compliance at a higher rate is demonstrated. The permittee shall conduct the required tests in accordance with General Condition 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1001; Regulation 19, §19.702; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

33. The permittee shall test SN-08A through SN-08G once every 5 years. The last testing was conducted in October 2011. The exhaust stack shall be tested for total VOC and HAPs. EPA Reference Methods 25A and EPA TO-15 (modified) shall be used to determine the total VOC and HAP concentrations. The permittee shall test while operating within 90% of maximum capacity. If testing is conducted at a rate lower than 90%, the autoclaves shall be limited to an operating rate of 110% of the tested rate until compliance at a higher rate is demonstrated. The permittee shall conduct the required tests in accordance with General Condition 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1001; Regulation 19, §19.702; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

34. The permittee shall update all MSDS for all raw materials used in rubber products production at the facility on an annual basis. These records shall be maintained on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1004; Regulation 19, §19.705; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

35. The permittee shall not produce more than 17,520,000 pounds of white tape compound at the White Seam Tape (SN-317 and SN-318) during any consecutive 12-month period.

[Regulation 18, §18.1004; Regulation 19, §19.705; and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

36. The permittee shall maintain a 12-month rolling total which demonstrates compliance with Specific Condition 35. These records shall indicate each month's usage of white tape compound used during each month and the 12-month rolling total. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

37. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from SN-503 and SN-504 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this Specific Condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 40. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

38. The permittee shall not operate each of the emergency engines SN-503 and SN-504 in excess of 100 hours during any consecutive 12-month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

39. The permittee shall maintain records of the hours of operation of the emergency engines SN-503 and SN-504 which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 38. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

40. The permittee shall conduct annual visible emissions observations as a method of compliance verification for the opacity limits assigned for SN-503 and SN-504. Observations shall be conducted by someone trained in EPA Reference Method 9. Whenever either source, SN-503 or SN-504, is in operation for more than 24 consecutive hours, the permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations as a method of compliance verification for the opacity limit assigned for SN-503 or SN-504. If during the observations, visible emissions are detected which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity limit, the permittee shall:
    a. Take immediate action to identify the cause of the visible emissions,
    b. Implement corrective action, and
    c. If excessive visible emissions are still detected, an opacity reading shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9 for point sources and in accordance with EPA Method 22 for non-point sources. This reading shall be conducted by a person trained and certified in the reference method. If the opacity reading exceeds the permitted limit, further corrective measures shall be taken.
    d. If no excessive visible emissions are detected, the incident shall be noted in the records as described below.

The permittee shall maintain records related to all visible emission observations and Method 9 readings. These records shall be updated on an as-performed basis. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. These records shall contain:

e. The time and date of each observation/reading,
f. Any observance of visible emissions appearing to be above permitted limits or any Method 9 reading which indicates exceedance,
g. The cause of any observed exceedance of opacity limits, corrective actions taken, and results of the reassessment, and
h. The name of the person conducting the observation/reading.

41. SN-503 and SN-504 are considered affected sources under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, and is subject, but not limited to, Specific Conditions 42 through 56. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

42. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6603 and Table 2d of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

For each	The permittee shall meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup	During periods of startup the permittee shall
SN-503[2] & SN-504[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	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]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

[2]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, 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.

43. The permittee must operate and maintain SN-503 and SN-504 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. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6625(e)]

44. The permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meters at SN-503 and SN-504. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

45. The permittee shall minimize SN-503 and SN-504's time spent at idle during startup and minimize these engines' 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 Table 2d to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ apply. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6625(h)]

46. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program at SN-503 and SN-504 in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2d to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. 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 change by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6625(i)]

47. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6605(a)]

48. At all times the permittee 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 the permittee 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. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6605(b)]

49. The permittee shall continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6640(a) and Table 6 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

For each	Complying with the requirement to	The permittee shall demonstrate continuous compliance by
SN-503 & SN-504	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.

50. The permittee shall report each instance in which the permittee did not meet each applicable emission limitation or operating limitation in Table 2d to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If the permittee changes the catalyst, the permittee shall reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When the permittee reestablishes the values of the operating parameters, the permittee shall also conduct performance test(s) to demonstrate that the permittee is meeting the required emission limitation applicable to the engine(s). [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6640(b)]

51. The permittee shall also report each instance in which you did not meet the applicable requirements in Table 8 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6640(e)]

52. The permittee shall operate SN-503 and SN-504 according to the requirements in paragraphs (f) (1) (i) through (iii) of §63.6640. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50

hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f) (1) (i) through (iii) of §63.6640, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f) (1) (i) through (iii) of §63.6640, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(1)]

a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
b. The permittee may operate SN-503 and SN-504 for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.
c. The permittee may operate SN-503 and SN-504 up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

53. The permittee shall keep the records described in paragraphs (a) (1) through (a) (5), and (b) (1) through (b) (3) of §63.6655. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6655(a) and (b)]

a. A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, 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).

b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
c. Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b) (2) (viii).
d. Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
e. 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.
f. For each CEMS or CPMS, the permittee shall keep the records listed in paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of §63.6655.
g. Records described in §63.10(b) (2) (vi) through (xi).
h. Previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d) (3).
i. Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f) (6) (i), if applicable.

54. The permittee shall keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each applicable emission or operating limitation. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6655(d)]

55. The permittee shall keep records of the maintenance conducted on SN-503 and SN-504 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. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6655(e)]

56. The permittee shall keep records of the hours of operation of SN-503 and SN-504 that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meters. The permittee shall document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the permittee shall keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6655(f)]

Section V: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Department 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 19 Appendix A. Insignificant activity emission determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated September 29, 2005, March 15, 2010, April 25, 2011, and July 2, 2012.

Description	Category
Seam Tape Testing Lab Vent	A-5
Cooling Towers for Curing	A-13
Cooling Tower for Chillers	A-13
Cooling Tower for Process	A-13
Cooling Tower for Effluent	A-13
Cooling Tower for Mixtruder	A-13
Day Tanks for SN-317 (1 x 80 gallon tank and 1 x 139.9 gallon tank)	A-13
Devulcanization Process	A-13
Comerio Line Shredder	A-13
Slab Dip/Soap Tanks (previously permitted as SN-09, SN-109, and SN-115)	A-13
20,000 gallon Mineral Oil Storage Tank (previously permitted as SN-130)	B-21
Pigment Oil Storage Tanks (previously permitted as SN-131, SN-132, SN-133, & SN-160) 2 tanks have a capacity of 20,000 gallons and 2 tanks have a capacity of 50,000 gallons	B-21
2x 10,000 gallon Process Oil Storage Tanks (previously permitted as SN-314A and SN-314B)	B-21

Section VI: GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit that specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §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 (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.). Any terms or conditions included in this permit that specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute.

2. This permit does not relieve the owner or operator of the equipment and/or the facility from compliance with all applicable provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and the regulations promulgated under the Act. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

3. The permittee shall notify the Department in writing within thirty (30) days after commencement of construction, completion of construction, first operation of equipment and/or facility, and first attainment of the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Regulation 19 §19.704 and/or A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

4. Construction or modification must commence within eighteen (18) months from the date of permit issuance. [Regulation 19 §19.410(B) and/or Regulation 18 §18.309(B) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

5. The permittee must keep records for five years to enable the Department to determine compliance with the terms of this permit such as hours of operation, throughput, upset conditions, and continuous monitoring data. The Department may use the records, at the discretion of the Department, to determine compliance with the conditions of the permit. [Regulation 19 §19.705 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

6. A responsible official must certify any reports required by any condition contained in this permit and submit any reports to the Department at the address below. [Regulation 19 §19.705 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

   Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
   Air Division
   ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor

5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

7. The permittee shall test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) newly constructed or 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) existing equipment already operating according to the time frames set forth by the Department. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee must submit compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) calendar days after the completion of testing. [Regulation 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

8. The permittee shall provide: [Regulation 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

   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

9. The permittee shall operate equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within their design limitations. The permittee shall maintain in good condition at all times equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment. [Regulation 19 §19.303 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1104 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. If the permittee exceeds an emission limit established by this permit, the permittee will be deemed in violation of said permit and will be subject to enforcement action. The Department may forego enforcement action for emissions exceeding any limits established by this permit provided the following requirements are met: [Regulation 19 §19.601 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1101 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

    a. The permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the emissions resulted from an equipment malfunction or upset and are not the result of negligence or improper maintenance, and the permittee took all reasonable measures to immediately minimize or eliminate the excess emissions.
    b. The permittee reports the occurrence or upset or breakdown of equipment (by telephone, facsimile, or overnight delivery) to the Department by the end of the next business day after the occurrence or the discovery of the occurrence.
    c. The permittee must submit to the Department, within five business days after the occurrence or the discovery of the occurrence, a full, written report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes and of the scheduling and

nature of the actions to be taken to minimize or eliminate future occurrences, including, but not limited to, action to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such conditions, to minimize the amount by which said limits are exceeded, and to reduce the length of time for which said limits are exceeded. If the information is included in the initial report, the information need not be submitted again.

11. The permittee shall allow representatives of the Department upon the presentation of credentials: [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

    a. To enter upon the permittee's premises, or other premises under the control of the permittee, where an air pollutant source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
    b. To have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, or the Act;
    c. To inspect any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit;
    d. To sample any emission of pollutants; and
    e. To perform an operation and maintenance inspection of the permitted source.

12. The Department issued this permit in reliance upon the statements and presentations made in the permit application. The Department has no responsibility for the adequacy or proper functioning of the equipment or control apparatus. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

13. The Department may revoke or modify this permit when, in the judgment of the Department, such revocation or modification is necessary to comply with the applicable provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and the regulations promulgated the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act. [Regulation 19 §19.410(A) and/or Regulation 18 §18.309(A) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

14. This permit may be transferred. An applicant for a transfer must submit a written request for transfer of the permit on a form provided by the Department and submit the disclosure statement required by Arkansas Code Annotated §8-1-106 at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The permit will be automatically transferred to the new permittee unless the Department denies the request to transfer within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the disclosure statement. The Department may deny a transfer on the basis of the information revealed in the disclosure statement or other investigation or, deliberate falsification or omission of relevant information. [Regulation 19 §19.407(B) and/or Regulation 18 §18.307(B) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

15. This permit shall be available for inspection on the premises where the control apparatus is located. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

16. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed herein. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

17. This permit supersedes and voids all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation 18 and 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

18. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation No. 9. [A.C.A §8-1-105(c)]

19. 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 Department approval. The Department 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.

    [Regulation 18 §18.314(A), Regulation 19 §19.416(A), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

20. 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 Department approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facilities total emissions and reported as such. The Department 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 Department 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.

    [Regulation 18 §18.314(B), Regulation 19 §19.416(B), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

21. 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 Department approval. The Department 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.

    [Regulation 18 §18.314(C), Regulation 19 §19.416(C), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Appendix A

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*

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

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in § 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

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

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

Where:

C_i = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_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:

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

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 ($dscf/10^6$ 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 ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

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

$$X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

X_{co2} = 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 NO_x and SO_2 gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{co_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$\%CO_2$ = 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]

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO_2 at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in § 63.8 and according to the applicable

performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in § 63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in § 63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO_2 concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

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

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

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

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

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in § 63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in § 63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also § 63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

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

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

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in § 63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in § 63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period)

are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) *Requirements for emergency stationary RICE.* (1) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

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

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency

situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

(2) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed prior to June 12, 2006, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

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

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§ 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in § 63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in § 63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with § 63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in § 63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in § 63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to § 63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to § 63.10(d)(2).

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

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under § 63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in § 63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

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

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in § 63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in § 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.,* process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in § 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in § 63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.,* superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in § 63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in § 63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to § 63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in § 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to § 63.10(b)(1).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in § 63.6600 under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in § 63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

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

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

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

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2 .

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, *etc.* Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under § 63.6640(f). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in § 63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in § 63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2 .

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

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

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in § 63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in § 63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in § 63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.,* remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites,

whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in § 63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to § 63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to § 63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure $C_3 H_8$.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is

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

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

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

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

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

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

	less at 15 percent O_2	

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

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

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

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR.	a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2 a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating

	limitation . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2 c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. [1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as	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]

	necessary.[3]	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE < 100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [2]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100 ≤ HP ≤ 300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300 < HP ≤ 500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE < 100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [2]	

	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE < 100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100 ≤ HP ≤ 500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100 ≤ HP ≤ 500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100 ≤ HP ≤ 500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100 ≤ HP ≤ 500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1] If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[2] Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in § 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2 d 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]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300 <HP≤ 500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [1]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE > 500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs	

	every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	

	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

[1] Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in § 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

[2] If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§ 63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥ 250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥ 5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250 ≤ HP ≤ 500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower > 500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first.

5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower > 500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

[1] After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §§ 63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522-00 (2005) [a](incorporated by reference, see § 63.14). Measurements to determine O_2must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522-00 (2005) [a b](incorporated by reference, see § 63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A § 63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00m (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.

		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A § 63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR	(a) CO Concentration

		the exhaust of the stationary RICE	part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005),[a]Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03	must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

[a] You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

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

[c] You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §§ 63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet

		temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using § 63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3

than 24 hours per calendar year		and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using § 63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.

10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

As stated in § 63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Conducting semiannual

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	and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; [a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; [a]and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to § 63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to § 63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary	a. Reduce formaldehyde	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet

RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	emissions and using NSCR	temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.[a]
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; [a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.

8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; [a]and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year	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.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and

		demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

[a] After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100 ≤ HP ≤ 500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE > 300 HP located at an area source of HAP;	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	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

existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤ HP ≤ 500 located at a major source of HAP		was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in § 63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the information in § 63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in § 63.6650(c)(4)	use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in § 63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	i. See item 2.a.i.

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in § 63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions 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	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions

	performance tests		for conducting performance tests at § 63.6620.
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at § 63.6620.
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§ 63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§ 63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at § 63.6625.
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§ 63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§ 63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for § 63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §	

		63.8(e) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.	
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§ 63.6635 and 63.6640.
§ 63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that § 63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that § 63.9(b) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.	
§ 63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that § 63.9(c) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that § 63.9(d) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that § 63.9(e) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that § 63.9(g) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that § 63.9(g) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.	
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §

			63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that § 63.9(h) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that § 63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§ 63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that § 63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.11	Flares	No.	

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

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Pam Owen, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to Firestone Building Products Company, LLC, P.O. Box 710, Prescott, AR, 71857, on this 22nd day of February 2013.

Pam Owen

Pam Owen, AAII, Air Division