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Northwest District
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November 12, 2014

Sent by Electronic Mail – Received Receipt Requested
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PERMITTEE

Petro Operating Company, LP
15021 Katy Freeway, Suite 800
Houston, Texas 77094

Authorized Representative:
Harlan Chappelle, President

Air Permit No. 1130014-008-AC
Permit Expires: November 12, 2015

Blackjack Creek Facility
Title V Source Air Construction Permit
Increase SO_2 limit for EU010 flares

This is the final air construction permit, which authorizes an increase of the SO_2 limit for emissions unit (EU) 010, the flares, and adds specific conditions to EU 013, the stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), which were previously unregulated engines but are now subject to 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ. The proposed project will be conducted at the Blackjack Creek Facility, which is a crude oil and natural gas processing operation, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) No. 1311. The facility is located in Santa Rosa County at 4940 Blackjack Plant Road, Jay, Florida. The UTM coordinates are Zone 17, 488.8 km East, and 3412.7 km North, Latitude: 30° 50’ 54” North and Longitude: 87° 06’ 48” West. As noted in the Final Determination provided with this final permit, only minor changes and clarifications were made to the draft permit.

This final permit is organized by the following sections.

Section 1. General Information

Section 2. Administrative Requirements

Section 3. Emissions Unit Specific Conditions

Section 4. Appendices

Because of the technical nature of the project, the permit contains numerous acronyms and abbreviations, which are defined in Appendix A of Section 4 of this permit.

This air pollution construction permit is issued under the provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296 and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The Permittee is authorized to conduct the proposed work in accordance with the conditions of this permit. This project is subject to the general preconstruction review requirements in Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., and is not subject to the preconstruction review requirements for major stationary sources in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

Upon issuance of this final permit, any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statutes by filing a notice of appeal under Rule 9.110 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel (Mail Station #35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000) and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The notice must be filed within 30 days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Pensacola, Florida

_____/s/_____
J. Charles Harp
Program Administrator
Waste Management/Air Resources
Northwest District

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Final Air Permit package (including the Final Determination and Final Permit) was sent by electronic mail (or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server) with received receipt requested before the close of business on November 12, 2014 to the persons listed below.

Mr. Harlan Chappelle, President, Petro Operating Company, LP, hchappelle@petro-operating.com
Mr. Dale Hayes, Vice President, Petro Operating Company, LP, dhayes@altamesa.net
Mr. Marty Lee, Plant Manager, Petro Operating Company, LP, mlee@petro-operating.com
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Mr. Alan T. Johnson, P.E., Cardno ATC, alan.johnson@cardno.com

FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated agency clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

_____/s/_____ November 12, 2014
Clerk Date

FACILITY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Existing Facility

The Blackjack Creek Treating facility (BCTF) operated by Petro Operating Company, LP (Petro), processes crude oil, water, and natural gas from the Blackjack Creek Oil Field by separating the crude oil, formation water, natural gas and hydrogen sulfide containing gases into separate streams. These streams, in their natural state, contain undesirable components, primarily hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). The produced water is sent to subsurface injection and disposal wells to be reinjected into the formation from which it originated (i.e., Smackover). The crude oil is stored in an on-site storage tank(s) pending sale via pipeline. The natural gas is dehydrated in a TEG (Triethylene Glycol) unit (which is classified as an unregulated activity not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart HH since the facility is not a major source of HAPs), sweetened to remove H_2S, then is either consumed on-site or sent to sale via pipeline. VOC emissions are exhausted from the Glycol Regeneration stack. Currently all natural gas is used for fuel to run BCTF, and is not sold to the pipeline. The gas consumed on site meets pipeline specifications for all parameters except for the nitrogen content. Hydrogen sulfide containing gases are re-injected into the geologic formation from which it originated (i.e., Acid Gas Re-injection, (AGR)). Gas (produced in association with crude oil) at the Blackjack Creek Facility, is returned to the geologic formation from which it originated (at depths of over 15,000 feet from the surface). The acid gases are mixed with the formation water, also produced in association with crude oil at the Blackjack Creek Facility, and injected into this deep geologic formation to maintain pressure and enhance oil recovery. The facility includes two flares for upset conditions and to thermally destruct specific waste streams (seal leaks, classifier gases) associated with normal operating conditions.

Two 30 million Btu per hour natural gas fired boilers provide process steam; a 3.125 million Btu per hour natural gas fired boiler that previously operated as a sulfur plant thermal oxidizer, is used as a back-up boiler. Natural gas fired stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines provide power to operate a natural gas compressor. The gas dehydrator uses natural gas for fuel and also has emissions associated with regeneration of the TEG. Two 15,000 bbl (barrel) crude oil fixed roof vertical storage tanks, constructed in 1975, store crude oil prior to custody transfer via pipeline with only one tank in service at any given time. Currently, only one tank (East Crude Tank# 501A) has been in service but the other tank (West Crude Tank# 501B) will be refurbished and recommissioned. The tanks are not subject to 40 CFR 60 subpart Ka because that subpart does not apply to storage vessels for petroleum or condensate stored prior to custody transfer (40 CFR 60.110a(b).

The existing facility consists of the following emissions units.

Facility I.D. No. 1130014

I.D. No.	Emission Unit Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
010	Flares
011	Boilers
013	Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (two non-emergency natural gas (NG) fired, 1000 HP, 4 Stroke Lean Burn (SLB) and one emergency fire pump engine)
Unregulated Emissions Units	
014	TEG NG (natural gas) Dehydration Unit
015	Two 15,000 Barrel Crude Oil Storage Tanks (*West Tank #501B to be refurbished and operated)*

Proposed Project

This project authorizes an increase of the SO_2 limit for emissions unit (EU) 010, the flares, and adds specific conditions to EU 013, the stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), which were previously unregulated engines but are now subject to 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ. This construction permit is being concurrently processed with the operating permit renewal 1130014-007-AV.

FACILITY REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- The facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility has no units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.
- The facility is not a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C.

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitting Authority: The permitting authority for this project is the Northwest District Waste Management/Air Resources Program, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Department). The District's mailing address is 160 W. Government Street, Suite 308, Pensacola, Florida 32502-5740. All documents related to applications for permits to operate an emissions unit shall be submitted to the District Office at the above address or epost_nwdwasteair@dep.state.fl.us.
2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the District Office at the above address or nwdair@dep.state.fl.us.
3. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as part of this permit:
   a. Appendix A. Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms.
   b. Appendix B. General Conditions.
   c. Appendix C. Common Conditions.
   d. Appendix D. NESHAP subpart A.
   e. Appendix E. NESHAP subpart ZZZZ.
4. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions units shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403, F.S.; and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations.
5. Asbestos: This permit does not authorize any demolition or renovation of the facility or its parts or components which involves asbestos removal. This permit does not constitute a waiver of any of the requirements of Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Compliance with Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Section 61.145, is required for any asbestos demolition or renovation at the source. [40 CFR 61; Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and, Chapter 62-257, F.A.C.]
6. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions, and on application of the permittee, the Department may grant additional time. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]
7. Modifications: The permittee shall notify the Permitting and Compliance Authority upon commencement of construction. Notification may be submitted by electronic mail to nwdair@dep.state.fl.us and copied to the permitting authority at epost_nwdwasteair@dep.state.fl.us. No new emissions unit shall be constructed and no existing emissions unit shall be modified without obtaining an air construction permit from the Department. Such permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction or modification. [Rules 62-210.300(1) and 62-212.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]
8. Source Obligation: (a) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

   (b) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification. [Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.]

A. Emissions Unit 010 Flares

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

I.D. No.	Emissions Unit Description
010	Flares

This emission unit includes two flares which control emissions of SO_2 from several processes. The high-pressure flare receives a constant gas stream from the closed drain classifier in the oil/water/natural gas separation process and controls any emissions from the sweetening process. Acid gases produced as a result of the separation and sweetening processes are reinjected into the deep geologic formation from which they originated. The low-pressure flare controls emissions resulting from leakage from the Acid Gas Compressor (previously known as the Vapor Recovery Compressor or VRC) packing seals & purge gas. The VRC is used to remove gas vapors from 10,000 bbl water tank. These gases are reinjected into the geologic formation from which they originated. This flare also receives a constant fuel gas purge of the flare header. Both flares are also used during plant emergency conditions such as upsets, as well as plant startup and shutdown.
The high-pressure flare (rated at 2.5 MMCFD million cubic feet per day) was constructed in January 1975, and the low-pressure flare (rated at 0.8 MMCFD) in 1982 (permit AC57-55641, issued June 22, 1982). Both flares are 100 feet high with a diameter of 0.7 feet. The high-pressure flare has a steam-educted smokeless tip, and the low-pressure flare has an air blower (air assisted) and eductor for smokeless operation. Replacement of the flare tips on both flares was completed in the first quarter of 2004. The flares predate 40 CFR 60 (NSPS), but are subject to emission limits established in previously issued construction and operation permits to avoid exceeding ambient air quality standards (AAQS) and PSD thresholds.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

1. Previous Permits: This permit supplements all previously issued air construction and operation permits for this emissions unit. Except for the change noted below, the unit remains subject to the conditions of all other valid air construction and operations permits. [Rules 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

2. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions limit. Total SO_2 emissions shall not exceed a total of 42.29 pounds per hour averaged daily and 185.24 tons per rolling 12-month total from both flares except during periods of excess emissions, during which flaring of excess emissions shall not exceed the limits in the Excess Emissions section. [Rules 40 CFR 50.4 and 75 FR 35520; and Permit 1130014-008-AC]

{Permitting Note: The Excess Emission section cited above is found in Permit 1130014-007-AV, which is being concurrently processed with this permit.}

B. Emissions Unit 013 Internal Combustion Engines

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions units.

ID No.	Emissions Unit Description
013	Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) - *Two natural gas (NG) fired 1000 HP, 4 Stroke Lean Burn (4SLB)) and one Emergency Fire Pump Engine System*

All of these engines are subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, as an area source of HAPS. There are two existing 1000 HP 4 SLB stationary internal combustion type engines, originally placed into service in 1975, that use natural gas and air for fuel. These engines provide power for the natural gas recompression. Only one of these two engines runs at any given time. The emissions from these engines are controlled by the proper mixture of air and gas and ignition of same. They have an exhaust oxygen analyzer which allows the fuel mixture to be adjusted at least once/shift (8 hours). These engines are classified as nonemergency remote stationary RICE, as defined in 40 CFR 63.6675, and are subject to the work practice standards of Table 2d #8 to 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ.

The emergency fire pump engine system is a 1963 International Harvester Model UV-549 160 horsepower (549 cubic inches displacement) installed late 1974 or early 1975. The system is utilized as a backup to the electric motor and pump system that pressures the fire suppression system. It would only be utilized in the event of a fire emergency that occurred during a power outage. As such, it is tested regularly to ensure that it will function as a backup to the main pumps for the fire suppression system. The engine is started weekly to test engine and pump operation.

The following table provides important details for this/these emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Engine Brake HP	Model Year	Primary Fuel	Type of Engine
013	Two 1000	1975	Natural Gas	Non –Emergency 4SLB Remote Stationary
013	160	1963	Natural Gas	Emergency 4SLB Stationary

{Permitting Note: The headings on the following conditions state whether the condition applies to all of the engines listed above or whether the conditions are separated based on those that apply to only the emergency fire pump engine and/or the nonemergency 4SLB engines.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

1. Hours of Operation for Emergency Engines *(fire pump)*. In order for an engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, is prohibited. If the engine is not operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 63.6640, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

   a. *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

   b. *Maintenance and Testing*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. 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 calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

c. *Emergency Demand Response*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]

d. *Deviation of Voltage*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]

e. *Non-emergency Situations*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per calendar year provided for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity, except as provided below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)]

2. <u>Hours of Operation for Non - Emergency Engines.</u> The two 1000 HP 4SLB stationary ICEs may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C and Application No. 1130014-007-AV]

EMISSIONS STANDARDS

3. Work or Management Practice Standards. *(for Emergency Engines only)*

   a. *Oil.* Utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement ***OR*** change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 2d footnote 1or (5)(a)]

   b. *Spark Plugs.* Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 2d(5)(b)]

   c. *Hoses and Belts.* Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 2d(5)(c)]

   d. *Exceptions.* 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, 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. [40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 2d footnote 2]

4. Work or Management Practice Standards. *(for Non-emergency remote stationary engines only)*

   a. *Remote Stationary Engine.* An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in 40 CFR 63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart and must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation. [40 CFR 63.6603(f)]

   b. *Oil.* Utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ ***OR*** change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. [40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 2d footnote 1 or (8)(a)]

   c. *Spark Plugs.* Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 2d(8)(b)]

   d. *Hoses and Belts.* Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 2d(8)(c)]

5. Work or Management Practice Standards. *(for Emergency and Non-emergency engines)*

   a. *Operation and Maintenance*. Operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written operation and maintenance instructions or develop and follow a 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. [40 CFR 63.6625(e) and 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ Table 6 (9.a.i. and ii.)]

b. *Oil Analysis*. The owner or operator has the option of using oil analysis to extend the change requirement. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(j)]

c. *Engine Startup.* During periods of startup the owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for the 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 subpart ZZZZ of 40 CFR 63 apply. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

Monitoring of Operations

6. Hour Meter *(for emergency engines only)*. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Compliance

7. Continuous Compliance (*engines and fire pump)*. Each unit shall be in compliance with the operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

8. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (*engines and fire pump)*. At all times the owner or operator 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 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 compliance authority 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. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

9. Annual Compliance Demonstration if not meeting remote RICE definition (*nonemergency engines).* If the two 1000 HP non-emergency RICE no longer meet the definition of remote stationary RICE as defined in 40 CFR 63.6675 then the annual compliance demonstration of 40 CFR 63.6640(c) must be conducted. [40 CFR 63.6640(c)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

10. Notification, Performance and Compliance Records.

    a. A copy of each notification and report that the owner or operator submitted to comply with this section, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the owner or operator submitted, according to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

    b. The owner or operator must keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each applicable emission limitation or operating requirement.

c. *(Emergency Engines only)* The owner or operator 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 the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), , the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

11. Malfunction Records. The following malfunction records must be kept:

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

    b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 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.

    [40 CFR 63.6655]

12. Maintenance Records. The following maintenance records must be kept:

    a. Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment must be kept.

    b. Records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE is operated and maintained according to its own maintenance plan.

    [40 CFR 63.6655]

13. Record Retention.

    a. The owner or operator must keep records in a suitable and readily available form for expeditious review.

    b. The owner or operator 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.

    [40 CFR 63.6660 and 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)]

Reporting Requirements

14. Deviations. The owner or operator must report each instance in which each operating limitation was not met in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ that apply. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650. [40 CFR 63.6640(b)]

15. Annual Report *(emergency engines only)*. An annual report must be submitted according to the following requirements:

    a. The report must contain the following information:

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

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

        iii. Engine site rating and model year.

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

        v. Hours operated for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time of engine operation.

vi. Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

vii. Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

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

c. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/*cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

[40 CFR 63.6650(h) and Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ]