Hillsborough County Solid Waste Management Group
Southeast County Landfill

Facility ID No. 0570854
Hillsborough County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0570854-008-AV
(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0570854-006-AV)

Permitting Authority:

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Division of Air Resource Management
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Tampa, Florida 33602

Permit No. 0570854-008-AV
Southeast County Landfill
Facility ID No. 0570854
Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V air operation permit for the above referenced facility. The existing Southeast County Landfill is located at 15960 CR672, Lithia, in Hillsborough County. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 383.6 km East and 3072.78 km North. Latitude is: 27° 46' 28" North; and, Longitude is: 82° 10' 53" West.

The Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date: December 17, 2013
Renewal Application Due Date: May 6, 2018
Expiration Date: December 16, 2018

for Jeffery F. Koerner, Program Administrator
Office of Permitting and Compliance
Division of Air Resource Management

JFK/sa/ejs

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility is engaged in landfilling of municipal solid waste (including shredded tires) and ash from municipal waste incinerators. This facility is also permitted to accept asbestos waste. The Southeast County Landfill began accepting municipal solid waste in 1984 and ash from municipal waste incinerators in 1989, and is scheduled to cease accepting waste and ash and close no sooner than 2045. The facility has a design capacity of greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters, and is subject to federal rules NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW and NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA. This facility does not contain any cells that qualify as a bioreactor.

This facility has a landfill gas (LFG) collection and control system, as required by NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW. The LFG control system consists of an open candlestick flare.

This facility includes three (3) emergency back-up generator diesel engines that are subject to NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines and NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

The facility also includes miscellaneous stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) used to power various pieces of equipment used at the facility. These existing stationary RICE are in or on a portable or transportable piece of equipment and are not subject to NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
001	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill with LFG Collection System
008	Open Candlestick Flare
009	Taylor Power Systems Emergency Generator Model DS60M2
010	John Deere Emergency Generator Model 4045TF270
011	John Deere Emergency Generator Model 6068HF485
Unregulated Emissions Units and Activities (see Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities)	
003	Fugitive PM/PM10 Emissions (Roads and Earthmoving Operations)

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities (see Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities).

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received August 29, 2013, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	EU No(s).
Federal Rule Citations	
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	001, 008, 009, 010, 011

40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	001, 008
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	009, 010, 011
Appendix 40 CFR 61 Subpart A – General Provisions - NESHAP	001
Appendix 40 CFR 61 Subpart M (Set A) – NESHAP For Asbestos	001
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions	001, 009, 010, 011
40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	001
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	009, 010, 011
State Rule Citations	
Rule 62-4, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) (Permitting Requirements)	001, 008, 009, 010, 011
Rule 62-204, F.A.C. (Ambient Air Quality Requirements, PSD Increments, and Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference)	001, 008, 009, 010, 011
Rule 62-210, F.A.C. (Permits Required, Public Notice, Reports, Stack Height Policy, Circumvention, Excess Emissions, and Forms)	001, 008, 009, 010, 011
Rule 62-213, F.A.C. (Title V Air Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution)	001, 008, 009, 010, 011
Rule 62-297, F.A.C. (Test Methods and Procedures, Continuous Monitoring Specifications, and Alternate Sampling Procedures)	001, 008, 009, 010, 011

The following conditions apply facility-wide to all emission units and activities:

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. Not federally Enforceable. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed-necessary and ordered by the Department. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Nothing is deemed necessary and ordered at this time.}

FW4. General Visible Emissions: No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. Emissions from the following types of activities in Hillsborough County are further subject to a general 5% opacity standard: loading or unloading of materials to or from containers such as rail cars, trucks, ships, storage structures and stockpiles; permanent conveyor systems; storage of materials in structures such as silos or enclosed bins, which have a storage capacity of fifty cubic yards or more; crushing, grinding, sizing and screening operations; and, static drop transfer points. These regulations do not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rules 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C. and Rule 1-3.52, HCEPC]

FW5. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

a. Monitor established vegetation growth on the cap.
b. If a high volume of traffic is expected, the County will spray roads with water to prevent dust from escaping.
c. Any on-site construction projects will utilize best management practices in preventing fugitive emissions.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.; and, proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal application received August 29, 2013.]

Annual Reports and Fees

See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

FW6. Annual Operating Report. The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

FW7. Annual Emissions Fee Form and Fee. The annual Title V emissions fees are due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. The completed form and calculated fee shall be submitted to: Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070. The forms are available for download by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following

Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/Air/permitting/tvfee.htm. [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

{Permitting Note: In addition to the change in the Title V fee submission from March 1st to April 1st, Chapter 403.0872(11)(a) has been revised to require that the annual fee be calculated based upon actual emissions rather than allowable emissions, as in the past. The Department will be exploring the development of a revision to the electronic annual operating report (EAOR) application to automatically calculate the amount of the fee based upon actual emission information provided with the annual operating report. When completed, the procedures for submitting the fee and/or the submission address may change. Until further notice, the fees shall continue to be submitted to the address shown in Specific Condition FW7 and according to instructions posted on the Department's fee information web page. Be sure to check the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center (see above web site address) periodically for updates, especially before submitting future Title V fee payments.}

FW8. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (b), F.A.C.]

FW9. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If, and when, the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall:

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent electronically through EPA's Central Data Exchange system at the following address: https://cdx.epa.gov. Information on electronically submitting risk management plans using the Central Data Exchange system is available at: http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/index.htm. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

b. Submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

Subsection A. Emissions Unit 001

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
001	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill with LFG collection System

This emissions unit is a Class I municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal facility (landfill), consisting of various disposal areas (currently Phases I through VI and Capacity Expansion Area) engaged in landfilling of municipal solid waste (including shredded tires) and ash from municipal waste incinerators. The facility has a design capacity of greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters. This facility has a landfill gas (LFG) collection and control system. This landfill includes areas where asbestos containing waste materials have been deposited. This landfill does not contain any cells or areas that are operated as a bioreactor (as defined in NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA).

{Permitting note: This emission unit is regulated under NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, "Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C. This emission unit is also regulated under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills". This emission unit is also subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 61 National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Subpart M (National Emission Standard for Asbestos), as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(10)(b) 8., F.A.C., as they apply to asbestos disposal}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

A.2. Asbestos Disposal. Permittee is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 61.154 for the disposal of covered asbestos containing wastes. [40 CFR 61.154]

A.3. Asbestos Disposal Permittee shall comply with at least one of the following requirements of a, b or c:

a) There must be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste material has been deposited, or

b) At the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall:

(1) Be covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted non-asbestos-containing material, or

(2) Be covered with a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. Such an agent shall be used in the manner and frequency recommended for the particular dust by the dust suppression agent manufacturer to achieve and maintain dust control. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used with prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of the paragraph, any used, spent, or other waste oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

c) Use an alternative emissions control method that has received prior written approval by the Administrator.

Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, either warning signs or fencing must be installed and maintained, or the requirements of (b)(1) above must be met. [40 CFR 61.154(a), (b), (c) and (d)]

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA

A.4. Subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA. You are subject to this subpart if you meet the criteria in paragraph (a) or (b) of 40 CFR 63.1935.

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a MSW landfill that has accepted waste since November 8, 1987 or has additional capacity for waste deposition and meets any one of the three criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of 40 CFR 63.1935:

(3) Your MSW landfill is an area source landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams (Mg) and 2.5 million cubic meters (m^3) and has estimated uncontrolled emissions equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) NMOC as calculated according to 40 CFR60.754(a) of the MSW landfills new source performance standards in 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or an EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan that applies to your landfill.

[40 CFR 63.1935]

A.5. Affected Source of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA.

(a) An affected source of this subpart is a MSW landfill, as defined in 40 CFR 63.1990, that meets the criteria in 40 CFR 63.1935(a) or (b). The affected source includes the entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographic space where household waste is placed in or on land, including any portion of the MSW landfill operated as a bioreactor.

(b) A new affected source of this subpart is an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after November 7, 2000. An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the definition of reconstruction in 40 CFR 63.2 of subpart A.

(c) An affected source of this subpart is existing if it is not new. [40 CFR 63.1940]

Control Technology

A.6. Landfill Gas Collection and Control System.

(ii) Install a collection and control system that captures the gas generated within the landfill as required by paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A) or (B) and (b)(2)(iii) of 40 CFR 60.757.

(A) An active collection system shall:

(*1*) Be designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the landfill that warrants control over the intended use period of the gas control or treatment system equipment;

(*2*) Collect gas from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill in which the initial solid waste has been placed for a period of:

(*i*) 5 years or more if active; or

(*ii*) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

(*3*) Collect gas at a sufficient extraction rate;

(*4*) Be designed to minimize off-site migration of subsurface gas.

(B) A passive collection system shall:

(*1*) Comply with the provisions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A)(*1*), (*2*), and (2)(ii)(A)(*4*) of 40 CFR 60.752.

(*2*) Be installed with liners on the bottom and all sides in all areas in which gas is to be collected. The liners shall be installed as required under 40 CFR 258.40.

(iii) Route all the collected gas to a control system that complies with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(2)(iii) (A), (B) or (C) of 40 CFR 60.752.

(A) An open flare designed and operated in accordance with 40 CFR 60.18 except as noted in 40 CFR 60.754(e);

(B) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 weight-percent, or, when an enclosed combustion device is used for control, to either reduce NMOC by 98 weight percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The reduction efficiency or parts per million by volume shall be established by an initial performance test to be completed no later than 180 days after the initial startup of the approved control system using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 60.754(d).

(*2*) The control device shall be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent performance test. The operating parameters to be monitored are specified in 40 CFR 60.756;

(C) Route the collected gas to a treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or use. All emissions from any atmospheric vent from the gas treatment system shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(iii) (A) or (B) of 40 CFR 60.752.

(iv) Operate the collection and control device installed to comply with this subpart in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.753, 60.755 and 60.756.

(v) The collection and control system may be capped or removed provided that all the conditions of paragraphs (b)(2)(v) (A), (B), and (C) of 40 CFR 60.752 are met:

(A) The landfill shall be a closed landfill as defined in 40 CFR 60.751 of this subpart. A closure report shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(d);

(B) The collection and control system shall have been in operation a minimum of 15 years; and

(C) Following the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.754(b) of this subpart, the calculated NMOC gas produced by the landfill shall be less than 50 megagrams per year on three successive test dates. The test dates shall be no less than 90 days apart, and no more than 180 days apart. [40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)]

A.7. Landfill Closure. When a MSW landfill subject to this subpart is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit under part 70 or 71 of this chapter for the landfill if the landfill is not otherwise subject to the requirements of either part 70 or 71 and if either of the following conditions are met:

(1) The landfill was never subject to the requirement for a control system under paragraph (b)(2) of 40 CFR 60.752; or

(2) The owner or operator meets the conditions for control system removal specified in paragraph (b)(2)(v) of 40 CFR 60.752. [40 CFR 60.752(d)]

A.8. No Longer Required to Comply with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA. You are no longer required to comply with the requirements of this subpart when you are no longer required to apply controls as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) of subpart WWW, or the Federal plan or EPA approved and effective State plan or tribal plan that implements 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc, whichever applies to your landfill. [40 CFR 63.1950]

Specifications for Active Collection Systems

A.9. Specifications.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) shall site active collection wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other extraction devices at a sufficient density throughout all gas producing areas using the following procedures unless alternative procedures have been approved by the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(C) and (D):

(1) The collection devices within the interior and along the perimeter areas shall be certified to achieve comprehensive control of surface gas emissions by a professional engineer. The following issues shall be addressed in the design: depths of refuse, refuse gas generation rates and flow characteristics, cover properties, gas system expandibility, leachate and condensate management, accessibility, compatibility with filling operations, integration with closure end use, air intrusion control, corrosion resistance, fill settlement, and resistance to the refuse decomposition heat.

(2) The sufficient density of gas collection devices determined in paragraph (a)(1) of 40 CFR 60.759 shall address landfill gas migration issues and augmentation of the collection system through the use of active or passive systems at the landfill perimeter or exterior.

(3) The placement of gas collection devices determined in paragraph (a)(1) of 40 CFR 60.759 shall control all gas producing areas, except as provided by paragraphs (a)(3)(i) and (a)(3)(ii) of 40 CFR 60.759.

(i) Any segregated area of asbestos or nondegradable material may be excluded from collection if documented as provided under 40 CFR 60.758(d). The documentation shall provide the nature, date of deposition, location and amount of asbestos or nondegradable material deposited in the area, and shall be provided to the Administrator upon request.

(ii) Any nonproductive area of the landfill may be excluded from control, provided that the total of all excluded areas can be shown to contribute less than 1 percent of the total amount of NMOC emissions from the landfill. The amount, location, and age of the material shall be documented and provided to the Administrator upon request. A separate NMOC emissions estimate shall be made for each section proposed for exclusion, and the sum of all such sections shall be compared to the NMOC emissions estimate for the entire landfill. Emissions from each section shall be computed using the following equation:

$$Q_i = 2\ k\ L_o M_i (e\text{-}^{kt}i)\ (C_{NMOC})\ (3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

where,

Q_i = NMOC emission rate from the i^{th}section, megagrams per year
k = methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$
L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste
M_i = mass of the degradable solid waste in the i^{th}section, megagram
t_i = age of the solid waste in the i^{th}section, years
C_{NMOC} = concentration of nonmethane organic compounds, parts per million by volume
3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

(iii) The values for k and C_{NMOC} determined in field testing shall be used if field testing has been performed in determining the NMOC emission rate or the radii of influence (this distance from the well center to a point in the landfill where the pressure gradient applied by the blower or compressor approaches zero). If field testing has not been performed, the default values for k, L_O and C_{NMOC} provided in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(1) or the alternative values from 40 CFR 60.754(a)(5) shall be used. The mass of nondegradable solid waste contained within the given section may be subtracted from the total mass of the section when estimating emissions provided the nature, location, age, and amount of the nondegradable material is documented as provided in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of 40 CFR 60.759.

(b) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(A) shall construct the gas collection devices using the following equipment or procedures:

(1) The landfill gas extraction components shall be constructed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous corrosion resistant material of suitable dimensions to: convey projected amounts of gases; withstand installation, static, and settlement forces; and withstand planned overburden or traffic loads. The collection system shall extend as necessary to comply with emission and migration standards. Collection devices such as wells and horizontal collectors shall be perforated to allow gas entry without head loss sufficient to

impair performance across the intended extent of control. Perforations shall be situated with regard to the need to prevent excessive air infiltration.

(2) Vertical wells shall be placed so as not to endanger underlying liners and shall address the occurrence of water within the landfill. Holes and trenches constructed for piped wells and horizontal collectors shall be of sufficient cross-section so as to allow for their proper construction and completion including, for example, centering of pipes and placement of gravel backfill. Collection devices shall be designed so as not to allow indirect short circuiting of air into the cover or refuse into the collection system or gas into the air. Any gravel used around pipe perforations should be of a dimension so as not to penetrate or block perforations.

(3) Collection devices may be connected to the collection header pipes below or above the landfill surface. The connector assembly shall include a positive closing throttle valve, any necessary seals and couplings, access couplings and at least one sampling port. The collection devices shall be constructed of PVC, HDPE, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous material of suitable thickness.

(c) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(A) shall convey the landfill gas to a control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) through the collection header pipe(s). The gas mover equipment shall be sized to handle the maximum gas generation flow rate expected over the intended use period of the gas moving equipment using the following procedures:

(1) For existing collection systems, the flow data shall be used to project the maximum flow rate. If no flow data exists, the procedures in paragraph (c)(2) of 40 CFR 60.759 shall be used.

(2) For new collection systems, the maximum flow rate shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 60.755(a)(1). [40 CFR 60.759]

<u>Operational Standards for Collection and Control Systems</u>

A.10. <u>Operational Standards</u>. Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill with a gas collection and control system used to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart shall:

(a) Operate the collection system such that gas is collected from each area, cell, or group of cells in the MSW landfill in which solid waste has been in place for:

(1) 5 years or more if active; or

(2) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade;

(b) Operate the collection system with negative pressure at each wellhead except under the following conditions:

(1) A fire or increased well temperature. The owner or operator shall record instances when positive pressure occurs in efforts to avoid a fire. These records shall be submitted with the annual reports as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(f)(1);

(2) Use of a geomembrane or synthetic cover. The owner or operator shall develop acceptable pressure limits in the design plan;

(3) A decommissioned well. A well may experience a static positive pressure after shut down to accommodate for declining flows. All design changes shall be approved by the Administrator;

(c) Operate each interior wellhead in the collection system with a landfill gas temperature less than 55 °C and with either a nitrogen level less than 20 percent or an oxygen level less than 5 percent. The owner or operator may establish a higher operating temperature, nitrogen, or oxygen value at a particular well. A higher operating value demonstration shall show supporting data that the elevated parameter does not cause fires or significantly inhibit anaerobic decomposition by killing methanogens.

(1) The nitrogen level shall be determined using Method 3C, unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) of this subpart.

(2) Unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) of this subpart, the oxygen shall be determined by an oxygen meter using Method 3A or 3C except that:

(i) The span shall be set so that the regulatory limit is between 20 and 50 percent of the span;

(ii) A data recorder is not required;
(iii) Only two calibration gases are required, a zero and span, and ambient air may be used as the span;
(iv) A calibration error check is not required;
(v) The allowable sample bias, zero drift, and calibration drift are ±10 percent.

(d) Operate the collection system so that the methane concentration is less than 500 parts per million above background at the surface of the landfill. To determine if this level is exceeded, the owner or operator shall conduct surface testing around the perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30 meter intervals and where visual observations indicate elevated concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover. The owner or operator may establish an alternative traversing pattern that ensures equivalent coverage. A surface monitoring design plan shall be developed that includes a topographical map with the monitoring route and the rationale for any site-specific deviations from the 30 meter intervals. Areas with steep slopes or other dangerous areas may be excluded from the surface testing.

(e) Operate the system such that all collected gases are vented to a control system designed and operated in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii). In the event the collection or control system is inoperable, the gas mover system shall be shut down and all valves in the collection and control system contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere shall be closed within 1 hour; and

(f) Operate the control or treatment system at all times when the collected gas is routed to the system.

(g) If monitoring demonstrates that the operational requirements in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of 40 CFR 60.753 are not met, corrective action shall be taken as specified in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(3) through (5) or 40 CFR 60.755(c) of this subpart. If corrective actions are taken as specified in 40 CFR 60.755, the monitored exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements in 40 CFR 60.753. [40 CFR 60.753]

<u>Compliance Provisions</u>

A.11. <u>Gas Collection System</u>. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), the specified methods in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of 40 CFR 60.752 shall be used to determine whether the gas collection system is in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii).

(1) For the purposes of calculating the maximum expected gas generation flow rate from the landfill to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(*1*), one of the following equations shall be used. The k and L_o kinetic factors should be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP–42) or other site specific values demonstrated to be appropriate and approved by the Administrator. If k has been determined as specified in 40 CFR 60.754(a)(4), the value of k determined from the test shall be used. A value of no more than 15 years shall be used for the intended use period of the gas mover equipment. The active life of the landfill is the age of the landfill plus the estimated number of years until closure.

(i) For sites with unknown year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate:

$$Q_m = 2L_oR\,(e^{-kc} - e^{-kt})$$

where,

Q_m = maximum expected gas generation flow rate, cubic meters per year

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

R = average annual acceptance rate, megagrams per year

k = methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$

t = age of the landfill at equipment installation plus the time the owner or operator intends to use the gas mover equipment or active life of the landfill, whichever is less. If the equipment is installed after closure, t is the age of the landfill at installation, years

c = time since closure, years (for an active landfill c = O and e^{-kc}= 1)

(ii) For sites with known year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate:

$$Q_M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2\,k\,L_o\,M_i\left(e^{-kt_i}\right)$$

where,

Q_M = maximum expected gas generation flow rate, cubic meters per year

k = methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

M_i = mass of solid waste in the i^{th}section, megagrams

t_i = age of the i^{th}section, years

(iii) If a collection and control system has been installed, actual flow data may be used to project the maximum expected gas generation flow rate instead of, or in conjunction with, the equations in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) and (ii) of 40 CFR 60.755. If the landfill is still accepting waste, the actual measured flow data will not equal the maximum expected gas generation rate, so calculations using the equations in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) or (ii) or other methods shall be used to predict the maximum expected gas generation rate over the intended period of use of the gas control system equipment.

(2) For the purposes of determining sufficient density of gas collectors for compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(*2*), the owner or operator shall design a system of vertical wells, horizontal collectors, or other collection devices, satisfactory to the Administrator, capable of controlling and extracting gas from all portions of the landfill sufficient to meet all operational and performance standards.

(3) For the purpose of demonstrating whether the gas collection system flow rate is sufficient to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(*3*), the owner or operator shall measure gauge pressure in the gas collection header at each individual well, monthly. If a positive pressure exists, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within 5 calendar days, except for the three conditions allowed under 40 CFR 60.753(b). If negative pressure cannot be achieved without excess air infiltration within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial measurement of positive pressure. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(4) Owners or operators are not required to expand the system as required in paragraph (a)(3) of 40 CFR 60.755 during the first 180 days after gas collection system startup.

(5) For the purpose of identifying whether excess air infiltration into the landfill is occurring, the owner or operator shall monitor each well monthly for temperature and nitrogen or oxygen as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(c). If a well exceeds one of these operating parameters, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within 5 calendar days. If correction of the exceedance cannot be achieved within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial exceedance. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause

exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(6) An owner or operator seeking to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(*4*) through the use of a collection system not conforming to the specifications provided in 40 CFR 60.759 shall provide information satisfactory to the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(C) demonstrating that off-site migration is being controlled. [40 CFR 60.755(a)]

A.12. Well Installation. For purposes of compliance with 40 CFR 60.753(a), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall place each well or design component as specified in the approved design plan as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i). Each well shall be installed no later than 60 days after the date on which the initial solid waste has been in place for a period of:

(1) 5 years or more if active; or

(2) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade. [40 CFR 60.755(b)]

A.13. Surface Methane Monitoring. The following procedures shall be used for compliance with the surface methane operational standard as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(d).

(1) After installation of the collection system, the owner or operator shall monitor surface concentrations of methane along the entire perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30 meter intervals (or a site-specific established spacing) for each collection area on a quarterly basis using an organic vapor analyzer, flame ionization detector, or other portable monitor meeting the specifications provided in paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 60.755.

(2) The background concentration shall be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at a distance of at least 30 meters from the perimeter wells.

(3) Surface emission monitoring shall be performed in accordance with section 4.3.1 of Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60, except that the probe inlet shall be placed within 5 to 10 centimeters of the ground. Monitoring shall be performed during typical meteorological conditions.

(4) Any reading of 500 parts per million or more above background at any location shall be recorded as a monitored exceedance and the actions specified in paragraphs (c)(4) (i) through (v) of 40 CFR 60.755 shall be taken. As long as the specified actions are taken, the exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements of 40 CFR 60.753(d).

(i) The location of each monitored exceedance shall be marked and the location recorded.

(ii) Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of the adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedance shall be made and the location shall be re-monitored within 10 calendar days of detecting the exceedance.

(iii) If the re-monitoring of the location shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the location shall be monitored again within 10 days of the second exceedance. If the re-monitoring shows a third exceedance for the same location, the action specified in paragraph (c)(4)(v) of 40 CFR 60.755 shall be taken, and no further monitoring of that location is required until the action specified in paragraph (c)(4)(v) has been taken.

(iv) Any location that initially showed an exceedance but has a methane concentration less than 500 ppm methane above background at the 10-day re-monitoring specified in paragraph (c)(4) (ii) or (iii) of 40 CFR 60.755 shall be re-monitored 1 month from the initial exceedance. If the 1-month remonitoring shows a concentration less than 500 parts per million above background, no further monitoring of that location is required until the next quarterly monitoring period. If the 1-month remonitoring shows an exceedance, the actions specified in paragraph (c)(4) (iii) or (v) shall be taken.

(v) For any location where monitored methane concentration equals or exceeds 500 parts per million above background three times within a quarterly period, a new well or other collection device shall be installed within 120 calendar days of the initial exceedance. An alternative remedy to the exceedance, such as upgrading the blower, header pipes or control device, and a corresponding timeline for installation may be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(5) The owner or operator shall implement a program to monitor for cover integrity and implement cover repairs as necessary on a monthly basis. [40 CFR 60.755(c)]

A.14. Surface Methane Monitoring Instrumentation. Each owner or operator seeking to comply with the provisions in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.755 shall comply with the following instrumentation specifications and procedures for surface emission monitoring devices:

(1) The portable analyzer shall meet the instrument specifications provided in section 3 of Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60, except that "methane" shall replace all references to VOC.

(2) The calibration gas shall be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 500 parts per million in air.

(3) To meet the performance evaluation requirements in section 3.1.3 of Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60, the instrument evaluation procedures of section 4.4 of Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 shall be used.

(4) The calibration procedures provided in section 4.2 of Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 shall be followed immediately before commencing a surface monitoring survey. [40 CFR 60.755(d)].

A.15. Startup – Shutdown – Malfunction. The provisions of this subpart apply at all times, except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, provided that the duration of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction shall not exceed 5 days for collection systems and shall not exceed 1 hour of free venting for treatment or control devices. [40 CFR 60.755(e)]

A.16. Requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA. (a) You must fulfill one of the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of 40 CFR 63.1955, whichever is applicable:

(1) Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW.

(b) If you are required by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) of subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or an EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan to install a collection and control system, you must comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.1960 through 63.1985 and with the general provisions of 40 CFR 63 specified in table 1 of this subpart.

(c) For approval of collection and control systems that include any alternatives to the operational standards, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions, you must follow the procedures in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2). If alternatives have already been approved under 40 CFR part 60 subpart WWW or the Federal plan, or EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan, these alternatives can be used to comply with this subpart, except that all affected sources must comply with the SSM requirements in Subpart A of 40 CFR 63 as specified in Table 1 of this subpart and all affected sources must submit compliance reports every 6 months as specified in 40 CFR 63.1980(a) and (b), including information on all deviations that occurred during the 6-month reporting period. Deviations for continuous emission monitors or numerical continuous parameter monitors must be determined using a 3 hour monitoring block average. [40 CFR 63.1955]

A.17. Determining Compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA. Compliance is determined in the same way it is determined for 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, including performance testing, monitoring of the collection system, continuous parameter monitoring, and other credible evidence. In addition, continuous parameter monitoring data, collected under 40 CFR 60.756(b)(1), (c)(1), and (d) of subpart WWW, are used to demonstrate compliance with the operating conditions for control systems. If a deviation occurs, you have

failed to meet the control device operating conditions described in this subpart and have deviated from the requirements of this subpart. Finally, you must develop a written SSM plan according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3). A copy of the SSM plan must be maintained on site. Failure to write or maintain a copy of the SSM plan is a deviation from the requirements of this subpart. [40 CFR 63.1960]

A.18. Deviation for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA. A deviation is defined in 40 CFR 63.1990. For the purposes of the landfill monitoring and SSM plan requirements, deviations include the items in paragraphs (a) through (c) of 40 CFR 63.1965.

(a) A deviation occurs when the control device operating parameter boundaries described in 40 CFR 60.758(c)(1) of subpart WWW are exceeded.

(b) A deviation occurs when 1 hour or more of the hours during the 3-hour block averaging period does not constitute a valid hour of data. A valid hour of data must have measured values for at least three 15-minute monitoring periods within the hour.

(c) A deviation occurs when a SSM plan is not developed or maintained on site. [40 CFR 63.1965]

Monitoring of Operations

A.19. Monitoring of Operations. Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A) for an active gas collection system shall install a sampling port and a thermometer, other temperature measuring device, or an access port for temperature measurements at each wellhead and:

(1) Measure the gauge pressure in the gas collection header on a monthly basis as provided in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(3); and
(2) Monitor nitrogen or oxygen concentration in the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(5); and
(3) Monitor temperature of the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(5). [40 CFR 60.756(a)]

A.20. Monitoring of Operations. Each owner or operator seeking to install a collection system that does not meet the specifications in 40 CFR 60.759 or seeking to monitor alternative parameters to those required by 40 CFR 60.753 through 40 CFR 60.756 shall provide information satisfactory to the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i) (B) and (C) describing the design and operation of the collection system, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures. The Administrator may specify additional appropriate monitoring procedures. [40 CFR 60.756(e)]

A.21. Monitoring of Operations. Each owner or operator seeking to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.755(c), shall monitor surface concentrations of methane according to the instrument specifications and procedures provided in 40 CFR 60.755(d). Any closed landfill that has no monitored exceedances of the operational standard in three consecutive quarterly monitoring periods may skip to annual monitoring. Any methane reading of 500 ppm or more above background detected during the annual monitoring returns the frequency for that landfill to quarterly monitoring. [40 CFR 60.756(f)]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.22. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
18	Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compound Emissions by Gas Chromatography
25C	Determination of nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC) in MSW landfill gases

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A.23. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

A.24. Additional Compliance Test Requirements. After the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with 40 CFR 60.755, the owner or operator shall calculate the NMOC emission rate for purposes of determining when the system can be removed as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v), using the following equation:

$$M_{NMOC} = 1.89 \times 10^{-3} Q_{LFG} C_{NMOC}$$

where,

M_{NMOC} = mass emission rate of NMOC, megagrams per year

Q_{LFG} = flow rate of landfill gas, cubic meters per minute

C_{NMOC} = NMOC concentration, parts per million by volume as hexane

(1) The flow rate of landfill gas, Q_{LFG}, shall be determined by measuring the total landfill gas flow rate at the common header pipe that leads to the control device using a gas flow measuring device calibrated according to the provisions of section 4 of Method 2E of appendix A of 40 CFR 60.

(2) The average NMOC concentration, C_{NMOC}, shall be determined by collecting and analyzing landfill gas sampled from the common header pipe before the gas moving or condensate removal equipment using the procedures in Method 25C or Method 18 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60. If using Method 18 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP–42). The sample location on the common header pipe shall be before any condensate removal or other gas refining units. The landfill owner or operator shall divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25C of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 by six to convert from C_{NMOC} as carbon to C_{NMOC} as hexane.

(3) The owner or operator may use another method to determine landfill gas flow rate and NMOC concentration if the method has been approved by the Administrator. [40 CFR 60.754(b)]

A.25. Additional Compliance Test Requirements. When calculating emissions for PSD purposes, the owner or operator of each MSW landfill subject to the provisions of this subpart shall estimate the NMOC emission rate for comparison to the PSD major source and significance levels in 40 CFR 51.166 or 52.21 of this chapter using AP–42 or other approved measurement procedures. [40 CFR 60.754(c)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.26. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
Facility Closure Report	within 30 days of Waste Acceptance Cessation	A.28.
Equipment Removal Report	30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment	A.29.
Collection and Control System	initially and every 6 months thereafter	A.30.

Reporting Requirements		

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.27. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

A.28. Facility Closure Report. Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit a closure report to the Administrator within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. The Administrator may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place. If a closure report has been submitted to the Administrator, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill. [40 CFR 60.757(d)]

A.29. Equipment Removal Report. Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit an equipment removal report to the Administrator 30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment.

(1) The equipment removal report shall contain all of the following items:
   (i) A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 60.757;
   (ii) A copy of the initial performance test report demonstrating that the 15 year minimum control period has expired; and
   (iii) Dated copies of three successive NMOC emission rate reports demonstrating that the landfill is no longer producing 50 megagrams or greater of NMOC per year.
(2) The Administrator may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify that all of the conditions for removal in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) have been met. [40 CFR 60.757(e)]

A.30. Collection and Control System Reporting Requirements. Each owner or operator of a landfill seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) using an active collection system designed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii) shall submit to the Administrator semi-annual reports of the recorded information in (f)(1) through (f)(6) of this paragraph. For enclosed combustion devices and flares, reportable exceedances are defined under 40 CFR 60.758(c).

(1) Value and length of time for exceedance of applicable parameters monitored under 40 CFR 60.756(a), (b), (c), and (d).
(2) Description and duration of all periods when the gas stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line or the indication of bypass flow as specified under 40 CFR 60.756.
(3) Description and duration of all periods when the control device was not operating for a period exceeding 1 hour and length of time the control device was not operating.
(4) All periods when the collection system was not operating in excess of 5 days.
(5) The location of each exceedance of the 500 parts per million methane concentration as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(d) and the concentration recorded at each location for which an exceedance was recorded in the previous month.
(6) The date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added pursuant to paragraphs (a)(3), (b), and (c)(4) of 40 CFR 60.755. [40 CFR 60.757(f)]

A.31. Landfill Records.

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of an MSW landfill subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.752(b) shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report which triggered 40 CFR 60.752(b), the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.
(b) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records for the life of the control equipment of the data listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of 40 CFR 60.758 as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring shall be maintained for a

minimum of 5 years. Records of the control device vendor specifications shall be maintained until removal.

(1) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii):

(i) The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated in 40 CFR 60.755(a)(1). The owner or operator may use another method to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate, if the method has been approved by the Administrator.

(ii) The density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices determined using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(1).

(4) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(A) through use of an open flare, the flare type (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted), all visible emission readings, heat content determination, flow rate or bypass flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test as specified in 40 CFR 60.18; continuous records of the flare pilot flame or flare flame monitoring and records of all periods of operations during which the pilot flame of the flare flame is absent.

(c) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored in 40 CFR 60.756 as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance test are exceeded.

(2) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the indication of flow to the control device or the indication of bypass flow or records of monthly inspections of car-seals or lock-and-key configurations used to seal bypass lines, specified under 40 CFR 60.756.

(4) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with the provisions of this subpart by use of an open flare shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the flame or flare pilot flame monitoring specified under 40 CFR 60.756(c), and up-to-date, readily accessible records of all periods of operation in which the flame or flare pilot flame is absent.

(d) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for the life of the collection system an up-to-date, readily accessible plot map showing each existing and planned collector in the system and providing a unique identification location label for each collector.

(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of the installation date and location of all newly installed collectors as specified under 40 CFR 60.755(b).

(2) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep readily accessible documentation of the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(i) as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(ii).

(e) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible records of all collection and control system exceedances of the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753, the reading in the

subsequent month whether or not the second reading is an exceedance, and the location of each exceedance. [40 CFR 60.758]

A.32. Asbestos Records and Reports. Permittee shall maintain records and reports in accordance with 40 CFR 61.154(e) and for a period of at least five years. [40 CFR 61.154(e)]

A.33. Asbestos Location Records. Permittee shall maintain, until closure, location records of the asbestos containing waste subject to 40 CFR 61.154 in accordance with 40 CFR 61.154(f). [40 CFR 61.154(f)]

A.34. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA Records.

(a) Keep records and reports as specified in 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, or in the Federal plan, EPA approved State plan or tribal plan that implements 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc, whichever applies to your landfill, with one exception: You must submit the annual report described in 40 CFR 60.757(f) every 6 months.

(b) You must also keep records and reports as specified in the general provisions of 40 CFR part 60 and 40 CFR 63 as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.

Applicable records in the general provisions include items such as SSM plans and the SSM plan reports. [40 CFR 63.1980]

Other Requirements

A.35. Implementation and Enforcement of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency as well as the U.S. EPA has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of 40 CFR 63, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 63.1985 are retained by the EPA Administrator 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 as follows. Approval of alternatives to the standards in 40 CFR 63.1955. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. [40 CFR 63.1985]

A.36. Table 1 to Subpart AAAA of Part 63. As stated in 40 CFR 63.1955 and 63.1980, you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

Table 1 to Subpart AAAA of Part 63—Applicability of NESHAP General Provisions to Subpart AAAA

Part 63 Citation	Description	Explanation
63.1(a)	Applicability: general applicability of NESHAP in 40 CFR 63	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(10)–(12) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.

63.1(b)	Applicability determination for stationary sources	
63.1(e)	Title V permitting	
63.2	Definitions	
63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.
63.5(b)	Requirements for existing, newly constructed, and reconstructed sources	
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements, startup, shutdown and malfunction plan provisions	
63.6(f)	Compliance with nonopacity emission standards	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraphs (f)(1) and (2)(i) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.
63.10(b)(2)(i)–(b)(2)(v)	General recordkeeping requirements	
63.10(d)(5)	If actions taken during a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan are consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan, this information shall be included in a semi-annual startup, shutdown and malfunction plan report. Any time an action taken during a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan is not consistent with the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan, the source shall report actions taken within 2 working days after commencing such actions, followed by a letter 7 days after the event	
63.12(a)	These provisions do not preclude the State from adopting and enforcing any standard, limitation, etc., requiring permits, or requiring emissions reductions in excess of those specified	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 008

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
008	Open Candlestick Flare

An open candlestick utility flare is used as the LFG control device for the LFG collection system in accordance with Subpart WWW 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(A). The installed flare is a Shaw LFG Specialties, L.L.C. Model No. CFT1646114 (Unit #2162). The flare is equipped with the following: an automatic pilot/igniter system; two heat sensing thermocouples and an ultraviolet flame detector to confirm flame integrity; and a flame arrestor to prevent flame flash back in the event of high oxygen concentrations in the LFG. The flare system also includes a flow meter to measure and record gas flow to the flare. The LFG collection and control system is designed for a 0-4000 scfm flare based upon current and future landfill gas flow rates. All design calculations were based on a maximum flow rate of 4000 scfm. (The installed flare is capable of handling up to 4700 scfm, but the system has been programmed to send an alarm notice should the flow ever go above 4000 scfm. The permittee does not ever intend to operate the flare above 4000 scfm.) The flare is designed in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A 60.18 (General Control Device Requirements – Flares) for high efficiency combustion of LFG with a design destruction efficiency of 98% for total hydrocarbons.

{Permitting Note: These emissions units are regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, the General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements adopted in Rule 62.204.800(8)(b), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, "Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., 0570854-005-AC]

B.2. Flare Opacity Limit. See Specific Condition **B.4.**

General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements

B.3. Operational Standards. Operate the control or treatment system at all times when the collected gas is routed to the system. [40 CFR 60.753(f)]

B.4. General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements.

(1) Flares shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f), except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

(2) Flares shall be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f).

(3) An owner/operator has the choice of adhering to either the heat content specifications in 40 CFR 60.18(c)(3)(ii) of this section and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR 60.18(c)(4) of this section, or adhering to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.18(c)(3)(i) of this section.

(i)

(A) Flares shall be used that have a diameter of 3 inches or greater, are nonassisted, have a hydrogen content of 8.0 percent (by volume), or greater, and are designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 37.2 m/sec (122 ft/sec) and less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max}=(X_{H2}-K_1)* K_2$$

Where:

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

K_1 = Constant, 6.0 volume-percent hydrogen.

K_2 = Constant, 3.9(m/sec)/volume-percent hydrogen.

X_{H2} = The volume-percent of hydrogen, on a wet basis, as calculated by using the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D1946–77. (Incorporated by reference as specified in 40 CFR 60.17).

(B) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(4) of this section.

(ii) Flares shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted shall be determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3).

(4)

(i) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.18 (f)(4) of this section, less than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec), except as provided in 40 CFR 60.18(c)(4) (ii) and (iii).

(ii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(4), equal to or greater than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec) but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).

(iii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(4), less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.18 (f)(5), and less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed.

(5) Air-assisted flares shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(6).

(6) Flares used to comply with this section shall be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted. [40 CFR 60.18(c)]

B.5. General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements. Owners or operators of flares used to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs. Applicable subparts of 40 CFR 60 will provide provisions stating how owners or operators of flares shall monitor these control devices. . [40 CFR 60.18(d)]

B.6. General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements. Flares used to comply with provisions of 40 CFR 60 shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them. [40 CFR 60.18(e)]

B.7. General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements.

(1) Method 22 of appendix A to 40 CFR 60 shall be used to determine the compliance of flares with the visible emission provisions of 40 CFR 60. The observation period is 2 hours and shall be used according to Method 22.

(2) The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

(3) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

where:

H_T = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C;

$$K = \text{Constant, } 1.740 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{1}{ppm}\right) \left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right) \left(\frac{MJ}{kcal}\right)$$

where the standard temperature for $\left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right)$ is 20°C;

C_i = Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Reference Method 18 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D1946–77 or 90 (Reapproved 1994) (Incorporated by reference as specified in 40 CFR 60.17); and

H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g mole at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference as specified in 40 CFR 60.17) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(4) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D as appropriate; by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip.

(5) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for flares complying with 40 CFR 60.18 (c)(4)(iii) shall be determined by the following equation.

$$\text{Log}_{10}(V_{max})=(H_T+28.8)/31.7$$

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, M/sec
28.8 = Constant
31.7 = Constant
H_T = The net heating value as determined in 40 CFR 60.18 (f)(3).

(6) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation.

$$V_{max}=8.706+0.7084\ (H_T)$$

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec
8.706 = Constant
0.7084 = Constant
H_T = The net heating value as determined in 40 CFR 60.18 (f)(3).

Monthly means once per month. [40 CFR 60.18(f)]

Monitoring of Operations

B.8. Monitoring of operations. Each owner or operator seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii) using an open flare shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications the following equipment:

(1) A heat sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light or the flame itself to indicate the continuous presence of a flame.
(2) A device that records flow to or bypass of the flare. The owner or operator shall either:
  (i) Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the control device at least every 15 minutes; or
  (ii) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line. [40 CFR 60.756(c)]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.9. Test Methods. When required, tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

Method	Description of Method and Comments
3C	Determination of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrogen, and Oxygen from Stationary Sources
22	Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department. [Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

B.10. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

B.11. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), each EU shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emissions standards for opacity. [Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

B.12. Test Methods and Procedures for Methane Concentration. For the performance test required in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(A), the net heating value of the combusted landfill gas as determined in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3) is calculated from the concentration of methane in the landfill gas as measured by Method 3C. A minimum of three 30-minute Method 3C samples are determined. The measurement of other organic components, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide is not applicable. Method 3C may be used to determine the landfill gas molecular weight for calculating the flare gas exit velocity under 40 CFR 60.18(f)(4). [40 CFR 60.754(e)]

B.13. Test Methods and Procedures for Opacity. See Specific Condition **B.7.**

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.14. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
Equipment Removal	30 days prior to removal or cessation	**B.16.**
Semi-annual Reports	30 days after the end of the semi-annual period	**B.17.**

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.15. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C.]

B.16. Equipment Removal Reporting Requirement. Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit an equipment removal report to the Administrator 30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment.

(1) The equipment removal report shall contain all of the following items:
- (i) A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section;
- (ii) A copy of the initial performance test report demonstrating that the 15 year minimum control period has expired; and
- (iii) Dated copies of three successive NMOC emission rate reports demonstrating that the landfill is no longer producing 50 megagrams or greater of NMOC per year.

(2) The Administrator may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify that all of the conditions for removal in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) have been met. [40 CFR 60.757(e)]

B.17. Semi-annual Reports. Each owner or operator of a landfill seeking to comply with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) using an active collection system designed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii) shall submit to the Administrator semi-annual reports of the recorded information in (f)(1) through (f)(6) of this paragraph. For enclosed combustion devices and flares, reportable exceedances are defined under 40 CFR 60.758(c).

(1) Value and length of time for exceedance of applicable parameters monitored under 40 CFR 60.756(a), (b), (c), and (d).

(2) Description and duration of all periods when the gas stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line or the indication of bypass flow as specified under 40 CFR 60.756.

(3) Description and duration of all periods when the control device was not operating for a period exceeding 1 hour and length of time the control device was not operating.

(4) All periods when the collection system was not operating in excess of 5 days.

(5) The location of each exceedance of the 500 parts per million methane concentration as provided in 40 CFR 60.753(d) and the concentration recorded at each location for which an exceedance was recorded in the previous month.

(6) The date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added pursuant to paragraphs (a)(3), (b), and (c)(4) of 40 CFR 60.755. [40 CFR 60.757(f)]

B.18. Flare Records. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records for the life of the control equipment of the data listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Records of the control device vendor specifications shall be maintained until removal.

(4) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(A) through use of an open flare, the flare type (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted), all visible emission readings, heat content determination, flow rate or bypass flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test as specified in 40 CFR 60.18; continuous records of the flare pilot flame or flare flame monitoring and records of all periods of operations during which the pilot flame of the flare flame is absent. [40 CFR 60.758(b)]

B.19. Operation Parameter Records. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored in 40 CFR 60.756 as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance test are exceeded.

(2) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the indication of flow to the control device or the indication of bypass flow or records of monthly inspections of car-seals or lock-and-key configurations used to seal bypass lines, specified under 40 CFR 60.756.

(4) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with the provisions of this subpart by use of an open flare shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the flame or flare pilot flame monitoring specified under 40 CFR 60.756(c), and up-to-date, readily accessible records of all periods of operation in which the flame or flare pilot flame is absent. [40 CFR 60.758(c)]

B.20. Exceedance Records. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible records of all collection and control system exceedances of the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753, the reading in the subsequent month whether or not the second reading is an exceedance, and the location of each exceedance. [40 CFR 60.758(e)]

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
009	Taylor Power Systems Emergency Generator Model DS60M2

This emissions unit is a diesel-fired reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) used to drive an emergency generator. The emergency generator engine uses diesel fuel oil only.

The following table provides important details for the above emission unit:

Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Primary Fuel	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Model Number	Applicable Requirements for Compression Ignition Type Engines
94.5	2006	Diesel	<10.0 L per Cylinder	DS60M2	40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII

*{Permitting Note: This compression ignition (CI) engine is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines adopted in Rule 62.204.800(8)(b), F.A.C. This permit section addresses "new" emergency stationary CI RICE prior to 2007, less than or equal to 500 HP with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located at an **Area source** of HAP.}*

Federal Rule Applicability

C.1. 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. You are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ 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. [40 CFR 63.6585]

C.2. Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60. An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (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. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source. [40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1)]

C.3. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(4) The provisions of 40 CFR 60.4208 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(4)]

C.4. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources. [40 CFR 60.4200(c)]

Emission Standards

C.5. Emission Standards. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart.

Maximum engine power	NO_X in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	9.2 (6.9)

[40 CFR 60.4205(a) and Table 1]

C.6. Emission Standards. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4207]

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

C.7. Fuel Requirements. (a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. [40 CFR 60.4207**]**

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

C.8. Monitoring Requirements. If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4211.

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

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. [40 CFR 60.4209]

Compliance Requirements

C.9. Compliance Requirements. If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

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

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

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

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), you must

demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

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

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

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

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

(5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212, as applicable.

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

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

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

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

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

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

(3) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response

provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211]

<u>Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators</u>

C.10. Test Requirements. Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in 40 CFR 60.4212. [40 CFR 60.4205(e)]

C.11. Test Requirements. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in 40 CFR 60.4204(a), 40 CFR 60.4205(a), or 40 CFR 60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.4213, as appropriate.

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c). [40 CFR 60.4212]

{Permitting Note: The engine is currently demonstrating compliance with the emissions limitations of NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII through the retention of a manufacturer's certification statement. So long as that certification is able to be retained, no additional compliance demonstration is required. At such time that the

manufacturer's certification is no longer valid (i.e. due to operation or maintenance practices that are inconsistent with the manufacturer's recommendations), the permittee shall begin demonstrating compliance with the standards listed in 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII (included in the appendices as an enforceable part of this permit) in a manner that is prescribed by that rule.}

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

C.12. Recordkeeping. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in Table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

Engine power	Starting model year
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012

[40 CFR 60.42149b0 and Table 5]

C.13. Recordkeeping. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. [40 CFR 60.4214(c)]

General Provisions

C.14. General Provisions. As stated in 40 CFR 60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Explanation
40 CFR 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	
40 CFR 60.2	Definitions	Additional terms defined in 40 CFR 60.4219.
40 CFR 60.3	Units and abbreviations	
40 CFR 60.4	Address	
40 CFR 60.5	Determination of construction or modification	
40 CFR 60.6	Review of plans	
40 CFR 60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Except that 40 CFR 60.7 only applies as specified in 40 CFR 60.4214(a).
40 CFR 60.9	Availability of information	
40 CFR 60.10	State Authority	
40 CFR 60.12	Circumvention	
40 CFR 60.14	Modification	

40 CFR 60.15	Reconstruction	
40 CFR 60.16	Priority list	
40 CFR 60.17	Incorporations by reference	
40 CFR 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	

[40 CFR 60.4218 and Table 8]

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions units:

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
010	John Deere Emergency Generator Model 4045TF270
011	John Deere Emergency Generator Model 6068HF485

These emissions units are diesel-fired reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) used to drive emergency generators. The emergency generator engines use diesel fuel oil, only.

The following table provides important details for the above emission units:

Engine Brake HP	Date of Construction	Primary Fuel	Displacement liters/cylinder (l/c)	Model Number	Applicable Requirements for Compression Ignition Type Engines
106	2007	Diesel	<10.0 L per Cylinder	4045TF270	40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII
315	2009	Diesel	<10.0 L per Cylinder	6068HF485	40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ and 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII

{Permitting Note: These compression ignition (CI) engines are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) adopted in Rule 62.204.800(11)(b), F.A.C.; and, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines adopted in Rule 62.204.800(8)(b), F.A.C. This permit section addresses "new" emergency stationary CI RICE after 2007, less than or equal to 500 HP with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located at an ***Area source*** *of HAP.}*

Federal Rule Applicability

D.1. 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. You are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ 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. [40 CFR 63.6585]

D.2. Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60. An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (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. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.
(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source. [40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1)]

D.3. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(4) The provisions of 40 CFR 60.4208 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005. [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(4)]

D.4. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII. If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources. [40 CFR 60.4200(c)]

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

D.5. Emissions Standards. Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [40 CFR 60.4205(b)]

D.6. Emissions Standards. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007. [40 CFR 60.4202(a)]

D.7. Oxides of Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbon, and Particulate Matter Exhaust Emission Standards. (a) Exhaust emission from nonroad engines to which this subpart is applicable shall not exceed the applicable exhaust emission standards contained in Table 1, as follows:

Maximum engine power	in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
	NMHC + NO_X	NO_X	CO	PM
75≤KW<130	4.0	9.2	5.0	0.30
225≤KW<450	4.0	-	3.5	0.20

(b) Exhaust emissions of oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, and nonmethane hydrocarbon are measured using the procedures set forth in subpart E of this part.

(c) Exhaust emission of particulate matter is measured using the California Regulations for New 1996 and Later Heavy-Duty Off-Road Diesel Cycle Engines. This procedure is incorporated by reference. See 40 CFR 89.6.

(d) In lieu of the NO_X standards, NMHC + NO_X standards, and PM standards specified in paragraph (a) of this section, manufacturers may elect to include engine families in the averaging, banking, and trading program, the provisions of which are specified in subpart C of this part. The manufacturer must set a family emission limit (FEL) not to exceed the levels contained in Table 2. The FEL established by the manufacturer serves as the standard for that engine family. Table 2 follows:

Maximum engine power	in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)	
	NMHC + NO_X FEL	PM FEL
75≤KW<130	6.6	1.2

225≤KW<450	6.4	0.54

(e) Naturally aspirated nonroad engines to which this subpart is applicable shall not discharge crankcase emissions into the ambient atmosphere, unless such crankcase emissions are permanently routed into the exhaust and included in all exhaust emission measurements. This provision applies to all Tier 2 engines and later models. This provision does not apply to engines using turbochargers, pumps, blowers, or superchargers for air induction. [40 CFR 89.112, Table 1 and Table 2]

D.7. Visible Emissions. (a) Exhaust opacity from compression-ignition nonroad engines for which this subpart is applicable must not exceed:

(1) 20 percent during the acceleration mode;

(2) 15 percent during the lugging mode; and

(3) 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes.

(b) Opacity levels are to be measured and calculated as set forth in 40 CFR part 86, subpart I. Notwithstanding the provisions of 40 CFR part 86, subpart I, two-cylinder nonroad engines may be tested using an exhaust muffler that is representative of exhaust mufflers used with the engines in use.

(e) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in 40 CFR 60.4212. [40 CFR 89.113]

D.8. Emissions Standards. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 40 CFR 60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206]

{Permitting Note: The engine is currently demonstrating compliance with the emissions limitations of NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII through the retention of a manufacturer's certification statement. So long as that certification is able to be retained, no additional compliance demonstration is required. At such time that the manufacturer's certification is no longer valid (i.e. due to operation or maintenance practices that are inconsistent with the manufacturer's recommendations), the permittee shall begin demonstrating compliance with the standards listed in 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII (included in the appendices as an enforceable part of this permit) in a manner that is prescribed by that rule.}

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

D.9. Fuel Requirements. (a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under 40 CFR 60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section. [40 CFR 60.4207]

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

D.10. Monitoring Requirements. If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4211.

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

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. [40 CFR 60.4209]

Compliance Requirements

D.11. Compliance Requirements. (a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

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

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

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

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4204(b) or 40 CFR 60.4205(b), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204(b), or 40 CFR 60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4204(e) or 40 CFR 60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204(e) or 40 CFR 60.4205(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212 or 40 CFR 60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

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

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

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any

operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (f)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

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

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

D.12. Testing Requirements. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate. [40 CFR 60.4212]

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

D.13. Recordkeeping. (b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

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

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

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)(i), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

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

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

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

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

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)(i), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)(i). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

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

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 60.4. [40 CFR 60.4214(b) and Table 5]

General Provisions

D.14. General Provisions. As stated in 40 CFR 60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Explanation
40 CFR 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	
40 CFR 60.2	Definitions	Additional terms defined in 40 CFR 60.4219.
40 CFR 60.3	Units and abbreviations	
40 CFR 60.4	Address	
40 CFR 60.5	Determination of construction or modification	
40 CFR 60.6	Review of plans	
40 CFR 60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Except that 40 CFR 60.7 only applies as specified in 40 CFR 60.4214(a).
40 CFR 60.9	Availability of information	
40 CFR 60.10	State Authority	
40 CFR 60.12	Circumvention	
40 CFR 60.14	Modification	
40 CFR 60.15	Reconstruction	
40 CFR 60.16	Priority list	
40 CFR 60.17	Incorporations by reference	
40 CFR 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	

[40 CFR 60.4218 and Table 8]

SECTION IV. APPENDICES.

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Appendix A, Glossary.
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions - NESHAP.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart AAAA, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.
Appendix 40 CFR 61 Subpart A – General Provisions - NESHAP.
Appendix 40 CFR 61 Subpart M (Set A) – NESHAP for Asbestos.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.
Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Referenced Attachments. ..... At End
Figure 1, Summary Report-Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance (40 CFR 60, July,1996).
Table H, Permit History.