



Charlie Crist
Governor

Ana M. Viamonte Ros, M.D., M.P.H.
State Surgeon General

ISSUED TO (PERMITTEE):

South Florida Water Management District
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Authorized Representative:

Radu Alexander Damian, *Director, Central Field Operations, Operations and Maintenance Resources*

ARMS No.	0990621
Permit No.	0990621-005-AC
Issued:	DRAFT
Expires:	DRAFT

PROJECT Description: Removal of the quarterly fuel-sampling requirement

Location: SFWMD Pump Station S-362 is located one mile west of Flying Cow Road, south of Canal C-51, Palm Beach County, Florida., Palm Beach County, FL

UTM: Zone 17; 565.941 km E; 2946.303 km N

Latitude. 26 deg. 26'04"; Latitude 26° 37' 32" North and Longitude: 80° 19' 05" West

SIC: Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management [SIC: 9511]

STATEMENT OF BASIS:

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has permitting jurisdiction for this project pursuant to Section 403.087 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.). However, in accordance with Section 403.182, F.S., the DEP recognizes the Palm Beach County Health Department (Health Department) as the approved local air pollution control program in Palm Beach County. As such, the DEP and the Health Department have entered into a Specific Operating Agreement that authorizes the Health Department to issue or deny permits to for this type of air pollution source located in Palm Beach County. Accordingly, the Health Department issues this permit under the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S. and Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-212 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to perform the work for the proposed project in accordance with the conditions of this permit and as described in the application, approved drawings, plans, and other documents on file with the Health Department.

ISSUED By:

Executed in West Palm Beach, Florida
PALM BEACH COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DRAFT

James E. Stormer, Q.E.P., Environmental Administrator
Air and Waste Program
Division of Environmental Public Health



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SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMIT HISTORY

02-09-2010: Health Department received concurrent application for air construction permit and Title V permit renewal.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

The engines at this station are used to power five flood control pumps. The pump station is part of the Everglades Construction Project authorized by the Everglades Forever Act, Section 373.4592, Florida Statutes. The station will be used to pump water from the North New River Canal into the Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) 3/4 for treatment prior to discharge into the Everglades Protection Area.

Pump Station S-362 has the potential to emit with respect to nitrogen oxides (NOx) in excess of the significant emission rates of Table 62-212.400-2, F.A.C. based on continuous operation at full load. The Health Department issued an air construction permit, 0990621-002-AC, on August 15, 2005, that included a federally enforceable restriction on the total annual fuel consumption of 1.34 million gallons per year for all the stationary emission sources at Pump Station S-362. Since the nitrogen oxides emissions associated with the combustion of this amount of fuel are below the PSD major source threshold (250 tons per year), this source is classified as a synthetic PSD minor source of air pollution.

This permit modification is issued to remove the fuel sampling protocol as requested by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The SFWMD has been burning ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel since its availability as of September 2009. The sulfur content of this fuel is 0.0015%, which is significantly below 0.05% -- the allowable sulfur limit in the permit. Since sulfur content and the associated Sulfur dioxide emissions are greatly reduced, removing fuel-sampling requirement would not lessen the protection of environment. (**Appendix D**).

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- Title III: The facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)
- Title IV: The facility will not operate units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act.
- Title V: The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.
- PSD: The permittee requests a limit on fuel consumption to establish synthetic PSD minor status in accordance with Rule 62-212.400 F.A.C.
- RACT: The diesel engines in this facility are not subject to the Major Source NOx RACT requirements in accordance with guidance issued by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- NSPS: The facility is not subject to any requirements of 40 CFR 60.
- NESHAP: The facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Asbestos.
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines"

PERMIT CONTENT

- Section I: Summary Information
- Section II: Facility-Wide Specific Conditions
- Section III: Emissions Unit Specific Conditions
- Section IV: Appendices

Appendix A: General Permitting Conditions, [62-4.160 F.A.C.]

Appendix B: Lists of Abbreviations, Acronyms, Rule Citation Formats, and Identification Formats.

Appendix C: Summary of General Testing Requirements, [62-297, F.A.C.]

Appendix D: Fuel Monitoring Plan

Appendix ZZZZ: Applicable Requirements from 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

SECTION I. FACILITY INFORMATION**SUMMARY OF EMISSION UNITS**

Pump station S-362 includes three 1303 horsepower (hp) Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine/pump combinations, two 839 hp Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine/pump combinations, two 685 hp Cummins emergency generators and one 535 hp Cummins emergency generator. All eight engines can operate on distillate fuel (0.5% S by wt), low sulfur fuel oil (0.05% S by wt) or ultra-low sulfur fuel (0.0015% S by wt). In addition, Pump Station S-362 contains several insignificant and/or exempt emission units including four 20,000-gallon fuel oil storage tanks, seven day-tanks and miscellaneous surface coating activities.

EMISSIONS UNIT LIST**ID NOS. AND BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS**

EU ID No.	Status	Brief Description
001	Regulated	Stationary Internal Combustion Engines – Three 1303 hp diesel engine/pump combinations, two 839 hp diesel engine/pump combinations, two 685 hp diesel emergency generators, and one 535 hp diesel emergency generator.
002	Insignificant*	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Tanks – Three 20,000-gallon above-ground fuel oil storage tanks
003	Insignificant*	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Tanks – Seven aboveground storage tanks less than 40 cubic meters in capacity.

**Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rule 62.210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.*

SECTION II. FACILITY-WIDE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**1.0 ADMINISTRATIVE**

- 1.1 Regulating Agencies: All applications, reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Section of the Palm Beach County Health Department (Health Department) at P.O. Box 29 (800 Clematis Street), West Palm Beach, Florida, 33402-0029, and telephone number (561) 837-5900. **[Specific Operating Agreement - SOA]**
- 1.2 General Conditions: The permittee shall be aware of, and operate under, the attached General Conditions listed in **Appendix A** of this permit. General Conditions are binding and enforceable pursuant to Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes. **[Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.]**
- 1.3 Citation Formats: **Appendix B** of this permit provides the format for Lists of Abbreviations, Acronyms, Rule Citation Formats, and Identification Formats citing applicable regulations.
- 1.4 Application for a Title V Operation Permit: Any applicant for a Title V permit, permit revision or permit renewal must submit an application form number 62-210.900(1), which must include all the information specified by subsection 62-213.420 (3) F.A.C., except that an application for permit revision must contain only the information related to the proposed change(s) from the currently effective Title V permit and any other requirements that become applicable at the time of the application. The applicant shall include information concerning fugitive emissions and stack emissions in the application. Each application for permit, permit revision, or permit renewal shall be certified by the responsible official in accordance with subsection 62-213.420(4), F.A.C. **[Rule 62-213.420(1)(b), F.A.C.]**
For purpose of a permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted 225 days before expiration of a permit that expires after June 1, 2009. **[Rule 62-213.420(1)(a), F.A.C.]**
- 1.5 Applicable Regulations: This facility is subject to the following regulations: Florida Administrative Code Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296, and 62-297. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the facility owner or operator from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting requirements or regulations. **[Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C. and the SOA]**

2.0 EMISSION LIMITING STANDARDS

- 2.1 General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards: General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, the permittee shall not:
- (1) Cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). **[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]**
 - (2) If the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet the visible emissions standards given in Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., such failure shall not be a violation of the rule. **[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.]**
 - (3) All visible emissions test performed pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.320(b)(4)1, F.A.C. shall use EPA Reference Method 9, and shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.. **[Rule 62-296.320(4), F.A.C.]**
- 2.2 Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA): At such time as the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 are applicable to this source, the permittee shall: **[Section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the CAA, 40 CFR Part 68, Section 252.941(1)(c), F.S.]**

SECTION II. FACILITY-WIDE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (1) Submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office RMP Reporting Center.
 - (2) Report to the appropriate representative of the Department of Community Affairs, as established by department rule, within one working day of discovery of an accidental release of a regulated substance from the stationary source, if the permittee is required to report the release to the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
 - (3) Submit the required annual registration fee to the DCA on or before April 1, in accordance with Part IV, Chapter 252, F.S. and Rule 9G-21, F.A.C.
- 2.3 **Objectionable Odors:** Objectionable Odor Prohibited: The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. **[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.]**
- Note: An objectionable odor is defined as 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 62-210.200(220), F.A.C.]*
- 2.4 **General VOC Standards.** Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions or Organic Solvents Emissions: The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload, or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) 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.]
- 2.5 **Unconfined Particulate Emission Limiting Standards:** Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter: The permittee shall not 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 shall include the following:
- (a) Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards.
 - (b) Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.
 - (c) Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar activities.
 - (d) Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
 - (e) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
 - (f) Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter.
 - (g) Confining abrasive blasting where possible.
 - (h) Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., and Application received February 9, 2010]

3.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- 3.1 **Circumvention:** The permittee shall not circumvent air pollution control equipment/methods or allow the emission of air pollutants without the equipment/methods operating properly. **[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]**
- 3.2 **Excess Emissions Requirements:**
- (a) Excess emissions resulting from start-up, shutdown or malfunction of these emissions units shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized, but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Health Department for longer duration. **[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]**

SECTION II. FACILITY-WIDE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (b) Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during start-up, shutdown, or malfunction are prohibited. **[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]**
- (c) In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the permittee shall notify the Air Pollution Control Section of the Palm Beach County Health Department within one working day of: the nature, extent, and duration of the excess emissions; the cause of the problem; and the corrective actions being taken to prevent recurrence. **[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]**
- (d) Considering operational variations in types of industrial equipment operations affected by this rule, the Department may adjust the maximum and minimum factors to provide reasonable and practical regulatory controls consistent with the public interest. **[Rule 62-210.700(5), F.A.C.]**

4.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 Duration: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all records and reports required by this permit shall be kept for at least 3 years from the date the information was recorded. **[Rule 62-4.160(14)(b), F.A.C.]**
- 4.2 Test Procedures: All test methods and procedures shall be performed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., summarized in **Appendix C** of this permit. **[Rule 62-297.100, F.A.C.]**
- 4.3 Operational Rate during Testing: Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard for a rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impracticable to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. **[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]**
- 4.4 Test Notification: At least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, the permittee shall notify the Health Department in writing of: the test date; the expected test time; the location of the test; the facility contact person responsible for coordinating the test; and the person or company conducting test. The 15 day notification requirement may be waived at the discretion of the Health Department. Likewise, if circumstances prevent testing during the 60-day test window specified for the emissions unit, the owner or operator may request an alternate test date before the expiration of this window. **[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C.]**
- 4.5 Special Compliance Tests: When the Health Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a DEP rule or permit is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Health Department. **[Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]**

5.0 REPORTS REQUIRED

SECTION II. FACILITY-WIDE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- 5.1 Annual Operations Report: The annual operating report [*DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)*] shall be submitted to the Palm Beach County Health Department by April 1. If the report is submitted, using the Department's electronic annual operating report software (EAOR), there is no requirement to submit a copy to DEP or the Palm Beach County Health Department. **[Rule 62-210.370(3)(c), F.A.C.]**
- 5.2 Excess Emissions Report: If excess emissions occur, the Health Department may request a written summary report of the incident. **[Rules 62-4.130 and 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]**
- 5.3 Emission Compliance Stack Test Reports: For each required emissions compliance test, a report indicating the results of the test shall be filed with the Health Department as soon as practical, but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run is completed. The report shall provide sufficient detail on the tested emissions unit and the procedures used to allow the Health Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and if the test results were properly computed. At a minimum, the test report shall provide the applicable information listed in **Rule 62-297.310(8)(c), F.A.C.** and summarized in **Appendix C** of this permit. Additional report information may be specified for a given group of emissions units in this permit. **[Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]**

SECTION III. A. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

GROUP A. This portion of the permit addresses the following group of emissions units:

EU ID NO.	EMISSIONS UNIT DESCRIPTION
001	<p>Three 1303 hp diesel engine/pump combinations, two 839 hp diesel engine/pump combinations, two 685 hp diesel emergency generators, and one 535 hp diesel emergency generator.</p> <p>Each of the three 1303 hp pump engines is rated ~ 10mmbtu per hour and consumes 71 gallons of fuel per hour.</p> <p>Each of the two 839 hp pump engines is rated ~ 6mmbtu/hr and consumes 46 gallons of fuel per hour.</p> <p>Each of the two 685 hp generators is rated ~4mmbu/hr and consumes 32 gallons of fuel per hour. The one 535 hp generator is rated at 3.47 mmbtu/hr, and consumes ~25 gallons of fuel per hour.</p> <p>All eight engines are capable of operating on distillate fuel (0.5% S by wt), low sulfur (0.05% S by wt) or ultra-low sulfur distillate fuel oil (0.0015% S by wt).</p> <p>Stack parameters for Pump Engines: Stack height 60 feet, Exit Temperature 500 F, Exit Diameter 1.3 to 1.5 feet, Volumetric Flow Rate 8,060 to 12,517 acfm.</p> <p>Stack Parameters for Generators: Stack height 60 feet, Exit Temperature 900 F, Exit Dia. 0.708 feet, Volumetric Flow Rate 4,419 to 5,568 acfm.</p>

These diesel engines are subject to the regulations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines"

1.0 OPERATING RESTRICTIONS

- 1.1 **Permitted Capacity.** The permittee shall not allow, cause, suffer or permit the operation of the unit in excess of the following without prior authorization from the Permitting Authority:
- Annual Fuel Consumption:* Annual fuel consumption for the pump station including support equipment shall not exceed 1.34 million gallons of distillate fuel per consecutive 12 months, rolling total.
[Permit No. 0990621-002-AC]
- 1.2 **Methods of Operation:** The permittee shall not allow, cause, suffer or permit any change in the method(s) of operation resulting in increased short-term or long-term emissions, without prior authorization from the Permitting Authority. The authorized methods of operation include the following:
- (a) **Fuels:** The permittee is authorized to fire low sulfur (0.05% wt.) or ultra-low sulfur (0.0015% wt.) distillate oil in the emissions units. The temporary use of distillate fuel with higher sulfur content (up to 0.5 % wt.) will be allowed as specified in Specific Condition 2.1 of this Section **[Permit No. 099621-002-AC]**
 - (a) **Stack Extensions:** In order to meet the NAAQS and the PSD Class II increments requirements, only low sulfur distillate fuel (0.05% wt.) shall be used in this emission unit until all the stacks in this emission unit are extended to 24.8 meters, in accordance ambient impact modeling results submitted by SFWMD on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The stack extension requirements shall not apply during the low sulfur fuel curtailment episodes specified in Specific Condition III.2.1. Based on the current stack configuration, the use of regular distillate fuel (0.5 % wt.) during non-curtailment situations could result in violation of the NAAQS and/or the PSD Class II increments requirements. **[Permit No. 099621-002-AC]**
- 1.3 **Hours of Operation:** The permittee shall be allowed to operate the emissions unit unrestricted (8760 hours per year) without prior authorization from the Permitting Authority. **[Permit No. 099621-002-AC]**

2.0 EMISSION LIMITING AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

SECTION III. A. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- 2.1 **Fuels:** At no time, other than that specified below, shall the permittee (South Florida Water Management District) knowingly use a distillate fuel with a sulfur content higher than 0.05 % by weight in any of the stationary internal combustion engines located at this facility. The temporary use of distillate fuel with higher sulfur content (up to 0.5 % wt.) will be allowed when either the supply of low sulfur fuel is deemed unavailable by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), or when a state of emergency is declared by the Governor's Office.

To avoid possible interruptions in operations, the permittee may begin using No.2 distillate fuel oil with a sulfur content of up to 0.5% by weight in all the permitted emission units upon notification of the fuel unavailability to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The permittee may continue to combust this higher-sulfur (0.5 % wt.) distillate fuel until such time as the state of emergency designation issued by the Governor is rescinded or until the low-sulfur (0.05% wt.) or ultra-low (0.0015%) sulfur distillate fuel is deemed available by FDEP. For 12 months following the end of the emergency order, the restoration of low sulfur fuel availability, or the post-delivery discovery of unauthorized fuel load with a sulfur content above 0.05% by weight, the permittee will be allowed to combust the higher sulfur (up to 0.5%) distillate fuel that remains in the fuel tanks after as long as blending with low sulfur distillate is implemented as soon as practicable to meet the low sulfur standard. After this 12-month period, the fuel sulfur content in each storage tank shall be no higher than 0.05%. Extension to this compliance schedule will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

[Permit No. 0990621-002-AC]

3.0 TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

- 3.1 **Test Methods:** All emissions tests performed pursuant to this permit shall comply with the following EPA and/or DEP Methods as described in Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60 Appendix A: **[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]**

- (a) *EPA Method 1, Sampling and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources* **[Rule 62-297.401(1)(a), F.A.C.];**
- (b) *EPA Method 2, Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate* **[Rule 62-297.401(2), F.A.C.];**
- (c) *EPA Method 3, Gas Analysis for Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen, Excess Air, and Dry Molecular Weight* **[Rule 62-297.401(3), F.A.C.];**
- (d) *EPA Method 3A, Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Concentrations in Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)* **[Rule 62-297.401(3)(a), F.A.C.];**
- (e) *EPA Method 4, Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases* **[Rule 62-297.401(4), F.A.C.];**
- (f) *EPA Method 7, Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources* **[Rule 62-297.401(7), F.A.C.];**
- (g) *EPA Method 7E, Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)* **[Rule 62-297.401(7)(e), F.A.C.];**
- (h) *EPA Method 9, Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources* **[Rule 62-297.401(9)(a), F.A.C.];**

- 3.2 **Fuel Oil Sulfur Content:** All fuel oil sulfur content tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this permit shall be determined using ASTM D129-91, ASTM D2662-94, or ASTM D4294-90. **[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]**

4.0 COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING

- 4.1 **Fuel Oil Sulfur Content:** The permittee shall monitor the fuel sulfur content in accordance with the most recently approved fuel-monitoring plan **(Appendix D)**. Compliance with the post-shortage sulfur limit of the fuel in the storage tanks can be demonstrated by either direct fuel sampling of the storage tank or through calculation of fuel sulfur content of the fuel blend using fuel delivery records and mass balance. **[Permit No. 0990621-002-AC, and applicant's request]**

{Permitting Note: The requirement for the random quarterly sulfur fuel sampling was removed from the permit, please refer to Appendix D}

SECTION III. A. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- 4.2 **Annual Fuel Consumption:** The permittee shall monitor compliance with the annual fuel consumption limit on a monthly basis. If the rolling 12-month total does not exceed 1,073,414 gallons, the permittee shall continue monitor fuel consumption on a monthly basis (rolling 12-month total). If the rolling 12-month total exceeds 1,073,414 gallons, the permittee shall monitor fuel consumption on a daily basis (rolling 365-day total). When the rolling 365-day total does not exceed 1,073,414 gallons for 30 consecutive days, monthly monitoring can be resumed. **[Permit No. 0990621-002-AC]**
- 4.3 **Special Compliance Tests:** When the Health Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in Rule 62-210, 62-212, 62-296, or 62-297, F.A.C. or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the facility to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions units and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Health Department. **[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]**

{Permitting Note: The emissions units have been exempted from the NOx-RACT requirements of Rule 62-296.500(4)(b)7., F.A.C. by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in a letter dated December 13, 1996 from Mr. C. Fancy, Bureau Chief, FDEP. In addition, the emissions units have avoided the requirements of BACT of Rule 62-212.300(5)(c), F.A.C. by accepting a federally enforceable cap on annual fuel oil usage. The Health Department reserves the right to request a special compliance test for emissions of nitrogen oxides in the event new data indicate that potential emissions would exceed 250 tons per year. }

5.0 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS**5.1 Record Keeping Requirements:**

- (a) **For monthly fuel consumption monitoring (the rolling 12-month total does not exceed 1,073,414 gallons):** Within the first 15 days of each month, the permittee shall record in a written log the following information:
- (1) Gallons of diesel fuel consumed for the previous month of operation;
 - (2) Gallons of diesel fuel consumed for the previous consecutive 12 months of operation; and
 - (3) Hours of operation for each pump engine and emergency generator.
- [Permit No. 0990621-002-AC]**
- (b) **For daily fuel consumption monitoring (the rolling 12-month total does exceed 1,073,414 million gallons):** Once per day, the permittee shall record in a written log the following information:
- (1) Gallons of diesel fuel consumed for the previous 364 days of operation;
 - (2) Gallons of diesel fuel consumed for the that day of operation; and
 - (3) Hours of operation for each pump engine and emergency generator.
- [Permit No. 0990621-002-AC]**
- (c) **For fuel sulfur content:** The permittee shall maintain all fuel sulfur monitoring records in accordance with the most recently approved fuel-monitoring plan (Appendix D). All records shall be kept for a minimum period of 5 years. **[Permit No. 0990621-002-AC, and Applicant's request]**

5.2 Reporting Requirements

The following reporting requirements shall only apply in cases where the supply of low-sulfur fuel is interrupted:

Upon receiving initial notification of the unavailability of low-sulfur (0.05 % wt.) or ultra-low sulfur (0.0015% wt.) distillate fuel from the fuel supplier, or the declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor's Office, the permittee shall notify the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Palm Beach County Health Department by telephone, fax, or e-mail. A written notification shall be submitted within three (3) working days to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection – Division of Air Resources Management, Bureau of Air Regulation at 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #5505, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400. The notification shall provide all the relevant facts associated with the disruption in the delivery of low sulfur fuel including the estimated amount of low sulfur fuel on site, the projected fuel consumption requirements for each station, the

SECTION III. A. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

anticipated duration of the low sulfur fuel supply interruption. The permittee shall also include any proposed changes to the regular monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirement resulting from the curtailment. Copies of all fuel unavailability notifications shall be submitted to the Palm Beach County Health Department. [Permit No. 0990621-002-AC]

- 6.0** The facility is subject to the applicable Requirements of 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines' Regulations (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ). These requirements are included in Appendix ZZZZ.

The facility must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013 [40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ]

7.0 COMMON CONDITIONS

- 7.1** Common Conditions: This emissions unit is also subject to **Specific Conditions 1.1 through 1.20** contained in **Appendix C. Common Conditions.**

SECTION III. B. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

GROUP B. This portion of the permit addresses the following group of emissions units:

EU ID NO.	EMISSIONS UNIT DESCRIPTION
002	Four 20,000-gallon above-ground fuel oil storage tanks – EXEMPT/ INSIGNIFICANT
003	Seven aboveground storage tanks less than 40 cubic meters in capacity – EXEMPT/INSIGNIFICANT

1.0 OPERATING RESTRICTIONS

- 1.1 Permitted Capacity. The permittee shall not allow, cause, suffer, or permit the capacity of the emissions units in excess of the stated capacities without prior authorization from the Permitting Authority.
- 1.2 Methods of Operation: The permittee shall not allow, cause, suffer or permit any change in the method of operation of Emissions Units 002 & 003 without prior authorization from the Permitting Authority. The authorized methods of operation include the following:
 - (a) Fuel Type(s): During normal operations, only low sulfur (0.05% S wt.) or ultra-low (0.0015% wt.) distillate oil shall be stored in each tank. Upon notification to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the permittee may store No.2 distillate fuel oil with a sulfur content of up to 0.5% by weight in each tank during episodes of unavailability of low sulfur distillate. For 12 months following the end of the low sulfur fuel shortage or the post-delivery discovery of unauthorized fuel load with a sulfur content above 0.05% by weight, the permittee will be allowed to combust the higher sulfur (up to 0.5%) distillate fuel that remains in the fuel tanks after as long as blending with low sulfur distillate is implemented as soon as practicable to meet the low sulfur standard. After this 12-month period, the fuel sulfur content in each storage tank shall be no higher than 0.05%. Extension to this compliance schedule will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- 1.3 Hours of Operation: The permittee is authorized to operate the emission units continuously.

2.0 COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATIONS AND MONITORING

- 2.1 Operating Parameters: The permittee shall implement the following monitoring requirements.

- (a) Volatile Organic Liquid Types: For each fuel delivery, the permittee shall monitor and record the date, time, quantity, and the sulfur content of the delivered fuel. **[Permit No. 0990621-002-AC, and Rule 62-213.440(1)(b), F.A.C]**

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	DESCRIPTION
A	General Permit Conditions [F.A.C. 62-4.160]
B	Appendix B, Lists of Abbreviations, Acronyms, Rule Citation Formats, and Identification Formats.
C	Summary of General Testing Requirements [F.A.C. 62-297]
D	Fuel Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX A
GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS [F.A.C. 62-4.160]

- G.1 The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in this permit are "Permit Conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.161, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861, Florida Statutes. The permittee is placed on notice that the Department will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
- G.2 This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings or exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department.
- G.3 As provided in Subsections 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), Florida Statutes, the issuance of this permit does not convey and vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver or approval of any other Department permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in the permit.
- G.4 This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
- G.5 This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and Department rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from the Department.
- G.6 The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by Department rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by Department rules.
- G.7 The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized Department personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at a reasonable time, access to the premises, where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:
- Have access to and copy and records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, and,
 - Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or Department rules.

Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

- G.8 If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:
- A description of and cause of non-compliance; and
 - The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the non-compliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance.
 - The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this permit.
- G.9 In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to the

APPENDIX A
GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS [F.A.C. 62-4.160]

Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, except where such use is prescribed by Sections 403.73 and 403.111, Florida Statutes. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

- G.10 The permittee agrees to comply with changes in Department rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance, provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or Department rules.
- G.11 This permit is transferable only upon Department approval in accordance with Florida Administrative Code Rules 62-4.120 and 62-730.300, F.A.C., as applicable. The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by the Department.
- G.12 This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
- G.13 This permit also constitutes:
- (a) Determination of Best Available Control Technology;
 - (b) Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration; and
 - (c) Compliance with New Source Performance Standards.
- G.14 The permittee shall comply with the following:
- (a) Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under Department rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department.
 - (b) The permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application or this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.
 - (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
 3. The dates analyses were performed;
 4. The person responsible for performing the analyses;
 5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 6. The results of such analyses.
- G.15 When requested by the Department, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law, which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware that relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the Department, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

APPENDIX B

Lists of Abbreviations, Acronyms, Rule Citation Formats, and Identification Formats.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

°F: Degrees Fahrenheit
BACT: Best Available Control Technology
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
DEP: State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
DARM: Division of Air Resource Management
EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code
F.S.: Florida Statute

ISO: International Standards Organization
LAT: Latitude
LONG: Longitude
MMBtu: million British thermal units
MW: Megawatt
ORIS: Office of Regulatory Information Systems
SOA: Specific Operating Agreement
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

Citations:

The following examples illustrate the methods used in this permit to abbreviate and cite the references of rules, regulations, guidance memorandums, permit numbers, and ID numbers.

Code of Federal Regulations:

Example: [40 CFR 60.334]

Where: 40 reference to Title 40
CFR reference to Code of Federal Regulations
60 reference to Part 60
60.334 reference to Regulation 60.334

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules:

Example: [Rule 62-213, F.A.C.]

Where: 62 reference to Title 62
62-213 reference to Chapter 62-213
62-213.205 reference to Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.

ISO: International Standards Organization refers to those conditions at 288 degrees K, 60 percent relative humidity, and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Identification Numbers:Facility Identification (ID) Number:

Example: Facility ID No.: 1050221

Where:

105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by state database.

Permit Numbers:

Example: 1050221-002-AV, or

APPENDIX B

Lists of Abbreviations, Acronyms, Rule Citation Formats, and Identification Formats.

1050221-001-AC

Where:

AC = Air Construction Permit
AV = Air Operation Permit (Title V Source)
105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by permit tracking database
001 or 002 = 3-digit sequential project number assigned by permit tracking database

Example: PSD-FL-185

PA95-01
AC53-208321

Where:

PSD = Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit
PA = Power Plant Siting Act Permit
AC = old Air Construction Permit numbering

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF TESTING REQUIREMENTS**SECTION IV APPENDIX C****GENERAL COMPLIANCE TEST REQUIREMENTS (RULE 62-297.310, F.A.C.)**

- C.1 **Required Number of Test Runs:** For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured; provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five-day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five-day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard. **[Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]**
- C.2 **Operating Rate during Testing:** Unless otherwise stated in the applicable emission limiting standard rule, testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity as defined below. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. **[Rule 62-297.301(2), F.A.C.]**
- C.3 **Permitted Capacity:** Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. **[Rule 62-297.310(2)(b), F.A.C.]**
- C.4 **Calculation of Emission Rate:** The indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule. **[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]**
- C.5 **Required Sampling Time:** Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes. **[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)1, F.A.C.]**
- C.6 **Opacity Compliance Tests:** When either EPA Method 9 or DEP Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a compliance test shall be sixty (60) minutes for emissions units which emit or have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of particulate matter, and thirty (30) minutes for emissions units which have potential emissions less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and are not subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur. Exceptions to these requirements are as follows:
- For batch, cyclical processes, or other operations, which are normally completed within less than the minimum observation period and do not recur within that time, the period of observation shall be equal to the duration of the batch cycle or operation completion time.
 - The observation period for special opacity tests that are conducted to provide data to establish a surrogate standard pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(5)(k), F.A.C., Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements, shall be established as necessary to properly establish the relationship between a proposed surrogate standard and an existing mass emission limiting standard.**[Rule 62-297.310(4)(a)2, F.A.C.]**

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- C.7 Minimum Sample Volume: Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(b), F.A.C.]
- C.8 Required Flow Rate Range: For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(c), F.A.C.]
- C.9 Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5: When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(e), F.A.C.]
- C.10 Required Equipment: The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards. [Rule 62-297.310(5)(a), F.A.C.]
- C.11 Calibration of Sampling Equipment: Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1. [Rule 62-297.310(4)(d), F.A.C.]

TABLE 297.310-1
CALIBRATION SCHEDULE

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings
	Max. deviation between readings		.004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	2. One Point: Semiannually		
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

- C.12 Accuracy of Equipment: Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF TESTING REQUIREMENTS

to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value. [Rule 62-297.310(5)(b), F.A.C.]

- C.13 Special Compliance Tests: When the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct a special compliance test. The special compliance test shall be conducted within 15 days of operation of the E.U. outside the design criteria of the AQCS (air quality control system). The special compliance test shall be conducted to document compliance with the emission limitations and to establish a normal range of operation. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]
- C.14 Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements: If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the Department, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the Department shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(c), F.A.C.]
- C.15 Compliance Test Notification: The permittee shall notify the Compliance Authority fifteen (15) days prior to Emission Unit (E.U.) testing. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)(9), F.A.C.]
- C.16 Compliance Test Submittal: Copies of the test report(s) shall be submitted to the Permitting Authority and the Compliance Authority within forty-five (45) days of completion of testing. [Rule 62-297.310(8)(b), F.A.C.]
- C.17 Test Reports: The test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Department to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report, other than for an EPA or DEP Method 9 test, shall provide the following information: [Rule 62-297.310(8)(c), F.A.C.]
- (a) The type, location, and designation of the emissions unit tested.
 - (b) The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
 - (c) The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
 - (d) The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
 - (e) The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission-limiting standard.
 - (f) The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
 - (g) A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
 - (h) The date, starting time, and duration of each sampling run.
 - (i) The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
 - (j) The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.
 - (k) For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
 - (l) The type, manufacturer, and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
 - (m) Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
 - (n) Data on the identification, processing, and weights of all filters used.

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- (o) Data on the types and amounts of any chemical solutions used.
 - (p) Data on the amount of pollutant collected from each sampling probe, the filters, and the impingers, are reported separately for the compliance test.
 - (q) The names of individuals, who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
 - (r) All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
 - (s) The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
 - (t) The applicable emission standard, the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test results in the same form and unit of measure.
 - (u) A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted is true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the Department or its agent, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.
- C.18 Recordkeeping: The permittee shall ensure that all records of monitoring information shall specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses. **[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]**
- C.19 Record Retention: The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information shall include all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. **[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]**
- C.20 Alternate Sampling Procedure: The owner or operator of any emissions unit subject to the provisions of this chapter may request in writing a determination by the Secretary or his/her designee that any requirement of this chapter (except for any continuous monitoring requirements) relating to emissions test procedures, methodology, equipment, or test facilities shall not apply to such emissions unit and shall request approval of an alternate procedures or requirements. The request shall set forth the following information, at a minimum:
- (a) Specific emissions unit and permit number, if any, for which exception is requested.
 - (b) The specific provision(s) of this chapter from which an exception is sought.
 - (c) The basis for the exception, including but not limited to any hardship, which would result from compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
 - (d) The alternate procedure(s) or requirement(s) for which approval is sought and a demonstration that such alternate procedure(s) or requirement(s) shall be adequate to demonstrate compliance with applicable emission limiting standards contained in the rules of the Department or any permit issued pursuant to those rules.
- The Secretary or his/her designee shall specify by order each alternate procedure or requirement approved for an individual emissions unit source in accordance with this section or shall issue an order denying the request for such approval. The Department's order shall be final agency action, reviewable in accordance with Section 120.57, Florida Statutes. **[Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.]**

SECTION IV APPENDIX D
FUEL SULFUR MONITORING PLAN

For this facility, compliance with fuel oil sulfur content limits shall be determined as follows:

For each load of fuel delivered to the facility, the permittee shall:

Obtain a copy of the fuel analysis from the fuel supplier. Methods for determining the fuel sulfur content of the distillate oil shall be ASTM Method D129-91, D1552, D2622-94, D4294-90, D5453, or comparable Department approved method. Records shall specify the test method used. **The fuel analysis from fuel supplier along with fuel delivery receipts are kept at the facility. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(c), F.A.C., and Permit No. 0990621-002-AC]**

In order to document continuing compliance with fuel sulfur limit, records of the percent sulfur content of all fuel burned and the quantities of fuel burned shall be kept. The basis of these records of sulfur content shall be either as-shipped sulfur content as indicated in the fuel analyses provided by the vendor, laboratory analyses of fuel samples collected by the permittee upon receiving a fuel shipment, or in the case of on-site blending, analyses of a fuel sample from the fuel storage tank(s). Alternatively, the permittee may use fuel delivery records and mass balance to demonstrate compliance of the blended fuel with the post-shortage sulfur limit.

All records shall be maintained for a period of 5 years and shall be kept at the South Florida Water Management District main office located at 3301 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, Florida 33406. All records shall be available to the Department upon request. [Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440(l)(b), F.A.C.]

As per this permit modification, the random quarterly fuel sampling is removed from this plan, since the SFWMD has been burning ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel since its availability. The sulfur content of this fuel is 0.0015%, which is significantly below 0.05% -- the allowable sulfur limit in the permit. Since sulfur content and the associated Sulfur dioxide emissions are greatly reduced, removing fuel-sampling requirement would not lessen the protection of environment.

Appendix ZZZZ

Applicable Requirements from 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand. An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

If you have an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013

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

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in 40 CFR 63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

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

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

If you own or operate an existing nonemergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in 40 CFR 63.6595 and according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2).

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

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

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

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

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

63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

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

b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart.

d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

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

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$(1) \quad F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J (dscf/ 10^6 Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J (dscf/ 10^6 Btu).

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

$$(1) \quad X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{co_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 –15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided

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

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

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or (2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

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

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

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

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

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section.

1) For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

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

(3) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year.

The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(4) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment

overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(4), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

- (a) You must submit all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;
- (2) An existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under 40 CFR 63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in 40 CFR 63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in 40 CFR 63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in 40 CFR 63.6595.

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

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

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

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in 40 CFR 63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in 40 CFR 63.6595.

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

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

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

- (4) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.
- (5) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in 40 CFR63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.
- (d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.
- (4) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.
- (5) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.
- (f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

63.6655 What records must I keep?

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

A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in 40 CFR63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

- (2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
- (3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR63.10(b)(2)(viii).
- (4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
- (5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
- (d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.
- (e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;
- (1) An existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
- (2) An existing stationary emergency CI RICE.
- (3) An existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.
- (f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the nonresettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation; including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.
- (1) An existing emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.
- (2) An existing emergency stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines. ???

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

Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by 40 CFR63.6(e)(1)(i).

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

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

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

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

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary ICE. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply nonemergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under 40 CFR 63.6640(f). Emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. All other emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

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

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

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

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

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in 40 CFR63.2, except that:

- (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
- (2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in 40 CFR63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;
- (3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and
- (4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in 40 CFR63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

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

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

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in 40 CFR63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to 40 CFR63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to 40 CFR63.1270(a)(2).

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

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

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

Residential/commercial/institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or residences, commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, or stores, or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, and institutions of higher education.

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

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

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

Spark ignition means relating to: either a gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

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

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

Table 2b
Operating Limitations for Existing Non- Emergency Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP,

As stated in 40 CFR 63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and existing, new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE:

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

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

Table 2d
Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in 40 CFR 63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission and operating limitations for existing compression ignition stationary RICE:

For each ...	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup ...	During periods of startup you must ...
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI \leq 300 HP.	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI 300 < HP \leq 500.	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI > 500 HP.	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency CI and black start CI. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
¹ Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart. ² If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.		

Table 3
Subsequent Performance Tests As stated in 40 CFR 63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE.	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions.	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs or 3 years, whichever comes first.

Table 4
Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §40 CFR 63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE for existing sources:

For each ...	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE.	a. Reduce CO emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Measure the O₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Portable CO and O₂ analyzer. (1) Portable CO and O₂ analyzer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)^{a,b} (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14). Measurements to determine O₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration. (a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) a,b (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O₂, dry basis.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and ii. Determine the O₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A 40 CFR 63.7(d)(1)(i). (1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005). (1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03. (1) Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03^c, provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130. (1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)^a, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device. (a) Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration. (a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration. (a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O₂, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. (a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O₂, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

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

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

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

Table 5
Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in §40 CFR 63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each ..	Complying with the requirement to...	You have demonstrated initial compliance if ...
8. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE \geq 100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE \geq 100 HP located at an area source.	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions ...	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
9. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE \geq 100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE \geq 100 HP located at an area source.	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust.	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

Table 6
Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in 40 CFR 63.6640, you must continuously comply with the required by the following: emissions and operating limitations as

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
8. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source.	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit a; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to 40 CFR 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing stationary CI RICE not subject to any numerical emission limitations.	a. Work or Management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions
10. Existing stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, except 4SRB >500 HP located at major sources. 11. Existing limited use stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use CI stationary RICE.	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions; or b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust. a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions; or b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit. i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit.

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

Table 7
Requirements for Reports

As stated in 40 CFR 63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	<p>a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or</p> <p>b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in 40 CFR 63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), the information in 40 CFR 63.6650(e); or</p> <p>c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in 40 CFR 63.6650(c)(4).</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary CI RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and</p> <p>ii. Annually according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary CI RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(b).</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(b).</p>
2. Report	<p>a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and</p> <p>b. The operating limits provided in your Federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p> <p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650.</p> <p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p> <p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>

Table 8
Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ

As stated in 40 CFR 63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions.	Yes.	
63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in 63.6675.
63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.	Yes.	
63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources.	Yes.	
63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources.	Yes.	
63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No ...	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria.	Yes.	
63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at 63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that 63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that 63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that 63.7(c) only applies as specified in 63.6645.-
63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests.	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for con-ducting performance tests at 63.6620.
63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data.	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at 63.6620.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
63.7(e)(3) 63.7(e)(4) 63.7(f)	Test run duration Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA. Alternative test method provisions	Yes. Yes. Yes.	
63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting.	Yes.	
63.7(h) 63.8(a)(1) 63.8(a)(2) 63.8(a)(3) 63.8(a)(4) 63.8(b)(1) 63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Waiver of tests Applicability of monitoring requirements Performance specifications [Reserved] Monitoring for control devices Monitoring Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems.	Yes. Yes ... Yes. No. Yes. Yes.	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at 63.6625.
63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance.	Yes.	
63.8(c)(1)(i) 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Routine and predictable SSM SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan.	Yes. Yes.	
63.8(c)(1)(iii) 63.8(c)(2)–(3) 63.8(c)(4)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements. Monitoring system installation Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements.	Yes. Yes. Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No .	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
63.8(d) 63.8(e)	CMS quality control CMS performance evaluation	Yes. Yes	Except for 63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS. Except that 63.8(e) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes .	Except that 63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes .	Except that 63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes ..	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at 63.6635 and 63.6640.
63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements.	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that 63.9(b)(3) is reserved. Except that 63.9(b) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that 63.9(c) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources.	Yes .	Except that 63.9(d) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes .	Except that 63.9(e) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test.	No ..	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes .	Except that 63.9(g) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No ..	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded.	Yes .	If alternative is in use. Except that 63.9(g) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes .	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. 63.9(h)(4) is reserved. Except that 63.9(h) only applies as specified in 63.6645.
63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting.	Yes.	
63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes..	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS.	Yes	Except that 63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No ..	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter	Yes..	Except that 63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
63.10(e)(4) 63.10(f) 63.11 63.12 63.13 63.14 63.15	Reporting COMS data Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting Flares State authority and delegations Addresses Incorporation by reference Availability of information	No Yes. No. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.