



DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

OPERATING AIR PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER: 2348-AOP-R6

IS ISSUED TO:

Anthony Forest Products Company, LLC
5482 Junction City Highway
El Dorado, AR 71730
Union County
AFIN: 70-00032

PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF THE ARKANSAS OPERATING AIR PERMIT PROGRAM, 8 CAR PT. 42: THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

AND

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

Signed:

Demetria Kimbrough
Deputy Director, Office of Air Quality
Division of Environmental Quality

Date

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Ark. Code Ann.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	Arkansas DEQ Facility Identification Number
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
Hp	Horsepower
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
NESHAP	National Emission Standards (for) Hazardous Air Pollutants
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter Equal To Or Smaller Than Ten Microns
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter Equal To Or Smaller Than 2.5 Microns
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
Tpy	Tons Per Year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Anthony Forest Products Company, LLC

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FACILITY ADDRESS: 5482 Junction City Highway
El Dorado, AR 71730

MAILING ADDRESS: 101 Dauphin Street, Suite 600
Mobile, AL 36602

COUNTY: Union County

CONTACT NAME: Chelsea Fisher

CONTACT POSITION: Environmental Regional Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (251) 459-8768

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Sterling Powers

UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3666197.56 m

UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 533813.69 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Anthony Forest Products Company, LLC (AFP) owns and operates (as Canfor) a sawmill located at 5428 Junction City Hwy, in Union County, Arkansas. This application will renew the permit, and proposes to:

- Revise the hourly permitted production capacity for the Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln Nos. 1 (SN-01) and Nos. 2 (SN-02) to reflect actual design capacity. Each Kiln was permitted based on the assumed push rate of 18.5 MBf/hr but the actual design capacity 10.4 MBf/hr. AFP wishes to permit at 12.5 MBf/hr to include a safety factor to account for higher production rates under ideal ambient conditions. The facility is voluntarily lowering its potential-to-emit considering that a previously permitted unit was never constructed.
- Construct a new Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3 (proposed SN-03a). These improvements are intended to increase site-wide lumber production capacity. This new kiln is a new physical change and is being evaluated under PSD rules based on the increase over actual emissions.
- Revise the debarker and sawmill limits in Specific Condition #14 to a single limit of 1,435,500 tons of rough logs processed annually in the sawmill. This limit is the total annual capacity of 319,000 MBf/year for SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a. Assuming continuous operation for all equipment, the kilns represent the bottleneck for mill throughput, making this limit consistent with actual production constraints. In addition, the previous permit had sawmill capacity higher than debarker capacity, which is believed to be an error because debarking causes a 10% loss of weight before entering the sawmill.
- Reorganize the process description to improve the presentation and grouping, and reorganize the Insignificant Activities list and add a Parts Washer.
- Revise emission factors and calculations for various units, including Lumber Mill Debarker (95% Hood Enclosure Efficiency) (SN-04), Sawmill Operations (SN-05), Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads (SN-09), Material Processing (SN-11) calculations, Storage Piles (SN-12), and the Planer Mill Storage Bin (SN-13).

Permitted emissions will increase by 3.9 tpy PM₁₀, 0.1 tpy SO₂, 1.49 tpy Phenol, 5.98 tpy Acetaldehyde, and decrease by 18.4 tpy PM, 29.9 tpy VOC, 5.4 tpy CO, 3.1 tpy NO_x, 1.44 tpy Methanol, 0.54 tpy Formaldehyde, and 0.64 tpy Total HAPs.

PSD Applicability

The NSR permitting program requires that a source obtain a permit prior to construction if the proposed project will result in emission increases above certain threshold levels. The PSD program applies on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis and only in areas classified as “attainment” or “unclassifiable” for the particular pollutant. AFP is located in Union County, part of Air Quality Control Region [AQCR] 019 Monroe (Louisiana)- El Dorado (Arkansas) Interstate. This AQCR

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is designated as “attainment” or “unclassifiable” for all pollutants. AFP is a PSD major stationary source since it has the potential to emit over 100 tpy of one or more regulated NSR pollutants. The facility has previously triggered PSD review. As a result, the current permit contains applicable PSD requirements for affected units.

PSD review, including an air quality analysis and BACT evaluation, is required for major modifications at existing PSD major sources. Under the NSR/PSD rules in 40 CFR 52.21 as adopted by Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in 8 CAR § 41-204, Delegated Federal Programs, a “major modification” is defined as a physical change or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that results in both of the following:

- A significant emissions increase, of a regulated NSR pollutant, and
- a significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

Thus, step 1 in evaluating the PSD applicability is to evaluate the emission changes resulting from the proposed project according to the procedures in 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)(iv)(c)-(f). If the emission changes are below the PSD SERs defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(i), then the change is not a “major modification” and a determination of the contemporaneous net emissions increase (i.e., Step 2) is not required.

Project Description

The existing kilns (SN-01 and SN-02) have a total annual kiln capacity of 219,000 MBF/year and act as the sitewide bottleneck for the mill true capacity. If not limited by kiln capacity, the existing upstream or downstream emission units have the production capacity to exceed 219,000 MBF/year with increased hours of operations without a physical change or change in method of operation.

The proposed project includes upgrades to modernize the Sawmill (SN-05) and construction of a new Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3 (proposed SN-03a). The final scope of sawmill modernization has not been finalized but is anticipated to include, but is not limited to the following:

- A new stem feeder with a cleanup conveyor.
- A transverse merchandiser after the debarker along with two wave feeders to enhance log flow and consistency.
- Optimized saw line with reuse of the existing front-end and canter, while replacing all optimizers.
- Double profilers, quad circular saws, and outfeed modifications to handle sideboards.
- Installation of a new TBL4 secondary line, with double scanning capability on the TBL section.
- Trim/sort line upgrades enabling production of 4x4 and 6x6 products, including a double unscrambler and lug loader.
- Upgrades to the Moco stacker and adding a dunnage placer to improve stacking efficiency. The recent projects that replaced the Planer Mill (SN-06) cyclone with

a baghouse and high-efficiency cyclone, and that replaced the Cark Emergency Fire Pump Engine (SN-17) with a new Emergency Fire Pump Engine (SN-18), are independent of this proposed sawmill modernization and third kiln project. Each project is financially and technically feasible on its own.

Emission Units

Different calculation methodologies are used for existing and new units; therefore, it is important to clarify whether a unit affected by the proposed project is considered a new or existing emission unit.

40 CFR 52.21(b)(7)(i) and (ii) define new unit and existing units:

- (i) A new emissions unit is any emissions unit that is (or will be) newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.
- (ii) An existing emissions unit is any unit that does not meet the requirements in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section. A replacement unit, as defined in paragraph (b)(33) of this section, is an existing emissions unit.

For the Step 1 emission increase calculations, AFP determined what existing emission units will be affected by the project. Several ancillary emission units will not be modified, debottlenecked, or have an increase in emissions due to the project and are considered unmodified and unaffected. Unmodified but affected emission units are those that are debottlenecked or otherwise anticipated to have increased emissions due to the project but that do not have a physical change or change in method of operation. Unmodified but affected sources and modified sources are included in the analysis. The table below lists all existing AFP emission units if they are modified or affected by the project and therefore included in the analysis.

SN	Existing Unit Description	Modified?	Affected by Project and to PSD Review?
01	Direct Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1	Unmodified	Yes
02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2	Unmodified	Yes
04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	Unmodified	Yes
05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure	Modified	Yes
06	Planer Mill Shavings controlled by Cyclone	Unmodified	Yes
09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	Unmodified	Yes
11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	Unmodified	Yes
12	Storage Piles	Unmodified	Yes
13	Planer Mill Storage Bin	Unmodified	Yes
14	Eleven Oil Storage Tanks (Tank Sizes Varying from 300 - 6,000 gallons)	Unmodified	No

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15	Two 500 Gallon Diesel Storage Tanks	Unmodified	No
16	One 9,000 Gallon Diesel Storage Tank	Unmodified	No
18	Emergency Fire Pump Engine	Unmodified	No
A-2	Compressor Oil - 130 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-2	Hydraulic Oil - 60 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-2	Hydraulic Oil - 100 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-2	Hydraulic Oil - 160 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-2	Hydraulic Oil - 130 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-2	Hydraulic Oil - 50 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-3	Fire Pump Diesel Tank – (260 Gal)	Unmodified	No
A-3	Hydraulic Oil - 350 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-3	Hydraulic Oil - 275 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-3	Hydraulic Oil - 340 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-3	Hydraulic Oil - 370 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-3	Lubricating Oil - 50 Gallon	Unmodified	No
A-13	500 Gallon Gasoline Tank	Unmodified	No
A-13	Parts Washer	Unmodified	No

The table below also lists the new emission units if they are modified or affected by the project and therefore included in the analysis:

SN	Existing Unit Description	Modified?	Affected by Project and to PSD Review?
18	Emergency Fire Pump Engine	Unmodified	No
03a	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3	New Source	Yes

Step – 1 Significant Emission Increase

The AFP mill is a major stationary source with regard to the PSD permit program since potential facility-wide emissions of one or more pollutants exceed the PSD major source thresholds. Therefore, emission increases from modifications must be compared to the significant emission rates (SERs) to determine PSD applicability. Per 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2)(i), a “major modification” is defined as:

any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in: a significant emissions increase (as defined in paragraph (b)(40) of this section) of a regulated NSR pollutant (as defined in paragraph (b)(50) of this section); and a significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

To determine if this proposed project is a major modification, AFP must determine whether the project will result in a significant emissions increase. For projects which involve both the modification of existing emission units and the installation of new units, PSD applicability is determined using the “hybrid” test as defined in 52.21(a)(2)(iv)(F):

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Hybrid test for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference for all emissions units, using the method specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(iv)(c) and (d) of this section as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant (as defined in paragraph (b)(23) of this section).

Since the proposed project includes both installing a new emissions unit and existing emissions units, the “hybrid” test is applicable. The hybrid test requires using the actual-to-potential applicability test per 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)(iv)(D) on existing emission units and the actual-to-projected-actual test on per 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)(iv)(C) on new emission units.

Actual-To-Projected-Actual Test (ATPAT)

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e	Units
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Wood Drying	0.022	0.022	0.022	-	3.80	-	-	-	lb/MBF
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Natural Gas	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	-	84	50	120,141	lb/MMs cf
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Wood Drying	0.022	0.022	0.022	-	3.80	-	-	-	lb/MBF
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Natural Gas	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	-	84	50	120,141	lb/MMs cf
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure ²	0.001	0.00002	0.00019	-	-	-	-	-	lb/ton log
SN-05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure ²	0.0105	0.0007	0.00231	-	-	-	-	-	lb/ton log
SN-06	Planer Mill Shavings controlled by Cyclone and Baghouse ²	0.067	0.067	0.067	-	-	-	-	-	hour
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	<i>See Calculations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Material Processing ²									lb/ton
SN-11	(Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	0.02	0.00044	0.0038	-	-	-	-	-	
SN-12	Storage Piles ² (Chips/Sawdust Handling)	3.89E-05	1.84E-05	1.48E-05	-	-	-	-	-	lb/ton (chip/sawdust)
SN-12	Storage Piles ² (Bark)	3.89E-05	1.84E-05	5.91E-06	-	-	-	-	-	lb/ton bark
SN-12	Storage Bile Emissions (Bark, Sawdust, Chips)	2.81E-03	2.81E-03	2.81E-03	-	3.42	-	-	-	lb/day
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	0.0033	0.00027	0.00027	-	-	-			

¹ Unless noted otherwise all emission factors are those used to calculate PTE emissions.

² SN-12 (handling) PM and SN-04, SN-05, SN-11, and SN-12 (handling) PM10 emission factor used to develop current permit limits in 2348-AOP-R4.

³ Based on March 22, 2022 performance test results

Throughput

Source	Description	2022	2023	March-23	Annualized ^{1,2}	Units
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Wood Drying	41,361	42,803	6,133	72,212	MBF
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Natural Gas	99	102	15	172	MMscf
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Wood Drying	41,878	42,430	4,553	53,604	MBF
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Natural Gas	100	101	11	128	MMscf
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	315,371	365,117	45,208	532,292	ton log
SN-05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure	315,371	365,117	45,208	532,292	ton log
SN-06	Planer Mill Shavings controlled by Cyclone and Baghouse	3,136	6,504	-	6,504	hour
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	315,371	365,117	45,208	532,292	ton log
		29,792	33,424	4,069	47,906	ton bark
		125,787	138,422	17,179	202,271	ton chip/sawdust
		20,387	21,810	2,713	31,938	ton shavings
		76,913	78,755	10,686	125,816	ton lumber
SN-11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	6,728	7,197	895	10,539	ton
SN-12	Storage Piles (Chips/Sawdust Handling)	125,787	138,422	17,179	202,271	ton chip/sawdust
SN-12	Storage Piles (Bark)	29,792	33,424	4,069	47,906	ton bark
SN-12	Storage Bile Emissions (Bark, Sawdust, Chips)	365	365	31	365	days
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	20,387	21,810	2,713	31,938	ton shavings

¹ The highest sawmill production month (March 2023) during the baseline period was annualized based on the demand growth approach approved by EPA Region 4 in a March 18, 2010 letter to Georgia-Pacific regarding a lumber kiln project in Mississippi.

² Planer Mill annualized hours based on RY2023 hours

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Baseline Actual Emissions

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
Baseline Period	Start	Jan-22	Jan-22	Jan-22	Jan-22	Jan-22	Jan-22	Jan-22	Jan-22
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Wood Drying	0.46	0.46	0.46	-	80.0	-	-	-
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Natural Gas	0.10	0.38	0.38	0.03	-	4.2	2.5	6,028
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Wood Drying	0.46	0.46	0.46	-	80.1	-	-	-
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Natural Gas	0.10	0.38	0.38	0.03	-	4.2	2.5	6,033
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	0.17	0.00	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
SN-05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure	1.79	0.12	0.39	-	-	-	-	-
SN-06	Planer Mill Shavings controlled by Cyclone and Baghouse	0.16	0.16	0.16	-	-	-	-	-
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	2.41	0.68	0.07	-	-	-	-	-
SN-11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	0.070	0.002	0.013	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles (Chips/Sawdust Handling)	0.003	0.0012	0.00098	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles (Bark)	0.0006	0.00029	0.000093	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Bile Emissions (Bark, Sawdust, Chips)	0.00051	0.00051	0.00051	-	0.62	-	-	-
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	0.035	0.0028	0.0028	-	-	-	-	-

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Projected Actual Emissions (PAE)

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1	1.57	2.66	2.66	0.12	208.1	16.14	9.61	23,080
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2	1.57	2.66	2.66	0.12	208.1	16.14	9.61	23,080
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	0.72	0.39	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
SN-05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure	7.54	4.04	1.66	-	-	-	-	-
SN-06	Planer Mill HE Cyclone	1.22	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	20.64	5.87	0.59	-	-	-	-	-
SN-11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	0.284	0.156	0.054	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles	0.062	0.0296	0.00492	-	0.62	-	-	-
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	0.142	0.0116	0.0116	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Projected actual emissions (PAE) are conservatively set equal to the PTE emissions.

Could have Accommodated Emissions (CHAE)

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	S02	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Wood Drying	0.79	0.79	0.79	-	137.2	-	-	-
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 - Natural Gas	0.16	0.65	0.65	0.05	-	7.2	4.3	10,345
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Wood Drying	0.59	0.59	0.59	-	101.8	-	-	-
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 - Natural Gas	0.12	0.49	0.49	0.04	-	5.4	3.2	7,672
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	0.27	0.01	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
SN-05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure	2.79	0.19	0.61	-	-	-	-	-
SN-06	Planer Mill Shavings controlled by Cyclone and Baghouse	0.22	0.22	0.22	-	-	-	-	-
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	7.48	2.13	0.21	-	-	-	-	-
SN-11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	0.105	0.002	0.020	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles (Chips/Sawdust Handling)	0.004	0.0019	0.00149	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles (Bark)	0.0009	0.00044	0.000141	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Bile Emissions (Bark, Sawdust, Chips)	0.00051	0.00051	0.00051	-	0.62	-	-	-
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	0.053	0.0043	0.0043	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Could have accommodated emissions (CHAE) calculated based on the demand growth approach approved by EPA Region 4 in a March 18, 2010 letter to Georgia-Pacific regarding a lumber kiln project in Mississippi. Emissions are calculated using the same emission factors as the BAE and the above annualized production rates.

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Excludable Emissions (EE)

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.02	57.2	3.0	1.8	4,316
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.01	21.8	1.1	0.7	1,639
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	0.10	0.00	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
SN-05	Sawmill Operations (Building Enclosure)	1.01	0.07	0.22	-	-	-	-	-
SN-06	Planer Mill Shavings controlled by Cyclone and Baghouse	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	5.08	1.44	0.15	-	-	-	-	-
SN-11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	0.036	0.001	0.007	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles	0.002	0.001	0.001	-	0	-	-	-
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	0.018	0.0015	0.0015	-	-	-	-	-

Adjusted PAE

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1	1.17	2.06	2.06	0.09	150.8	13.1	7.8	18,763
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2	1.42	2.43	2.43	0.11	186.3	15.0	8.9	21,441
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	0.62	0.39	0.12	-	-	-	-	-
SN-05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure	6.53	3.97	1.44	-	-	-	-	-
SN-06	Planer Mill HE Cyclone	1.16	1.14	1.14	-	-	-	-	-
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	15.56	4.43	0.45	-	-	-	-	-
SN-11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	0.25	0.16	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles	0.06	0.03	0.00	-	0.62	-	-	-
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	0.12	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-

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Actual-to-Projected-Actual Test (ATPAT)

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-01	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1	0.61	1.22	1.22	0.06	70.8	8.9	5.3	12,735
SN-02	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2	0.86	1.59	1.59	0.08	106.2	10.8	6.4	15,408
SN-04	Lumber Mill Debarker Controlled by Hood Enclosure	0.45	0.39	0.09	-	-	-	-	-
SN-05	Sawmill Operations Controlled by Building Enclosure	4.74	3.85	1.04	-	-	-	-	-
SN-06	Planer Mill HE Cyclone	1.00	0.98	0.98	-	-	-	-	-
SN-09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	13.16	3.74	0.38	-	-	-	-	-
SN-11	Material Processing (Chipping, Bark Hog, and Planer Hog)	0.18	0.15	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
SN-12	Storage Piles	0.06	0.03	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-
SN-13	Planer Mill Storage Bin (Storage and Loadout)	0.09	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Actual-To-Projected-Actual Test	21.15	11.96	5.34	0.14	177.05	19.68	11.71	28,143

New Source – Baseline Actual Emissions

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-03a	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New Source – Potential to Emit (PTE)

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-03a	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3	1.12	1.85	1.85	0.08	152.0	10.76	6.4	15,386

New Source – Actual-to-Potential Test (ATPT)

Source	Description	Filterable PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	NOx	CO2e
SN-03a	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3	1.12	1.85	1.85	0.08	152.0	10.76	6.4	15,386

Hybrid Test

The total project emission increases from the Actual-to-Projected-Actual Test are calculated as the sum of the differences between the Baseline Actual Emissions (BAE) from the Adjusted Projected Actual Emissions (i.e., APAE - BAE). The Excludable Emissions (EE) are calculated as the portion of the CHA above the BAE (i.e. $EE = CHA - BAE$). The APAE is then adjusted for each pollutant by subtracting the EE (i.e., $APAE = PAE - EE$).

Hybrid Test

Pollutant	Actual-to-Projected-Actual Test (tpy)	Actual-to-Potential Test (tpy)	Hybrid Test (tpy)	PSD SER Threshold (tpy)	PSD Permitting Required?
Filterable PM	21.1	1.1	22.3	25	No
Total PM ₁₀	12.0	1.9	13.8	15	No
Total PM _{2.5}	5.3	1.9	7.2	10	No
SO ₂	0.1	0.1	0.2	40	No
VOC	177.0	152.0	329.0	40	Yes
CO	19.7	10.8	30.4	40	No
NO _x	11.7	6.4	18.1	40	No
CO _{2e}	28,143	15,386	43,529	75,000	No

BACT Methodology BACT Step 1 – Identify All Control Technologies

Available control technologies with the practical potential for application to the emission unit and regulated air pollutants in question are identified. Available control options include the application of alternate production processes and control methods, systems, and techniques including fuel cleaning and innovative fuel combustion, when applicable. Demonstrated control technologies for similar emission units in other similar industries can also be considered. While identified technologies may be eliminated in subsequent analysis steps based on technical infeasibility and cost ineffectiveness, or environmental and energy impacts, all control technologies with potential application to the emission unit under review should be identified. The following resources are typically consulted when identifying potential technologies:

1. The Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)/BACT/Lowest Achievable Emission Reduction (LAER) Clearinghouse (RBLC) database;
2. Determinations of BACT by regulatory agencies for other similar sources or air permits and permit files from federal or state agencies;
3. Previous engineering experience with similar control applications;
4. Information provided by air pollution control equipment vendors with significant market share in the industry; and/or
5. Review of literature from industrial technical or trade organizations.

AFP performed searches of the RBLC database in January 2026 and to identify the emission control technologies and emission levels that were determined by permitting authorities as BACT within the past ten years for emission sources comparable to the proposed project. The following categories were searched:

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- Permit Data between 01/01/2016 and 01/02/2026
- Process Type: Wood Lumber Kilns (RBL Code 30.800 and 30.999)
- Pollutant: VOC

Candidate control options identified from the RBL search and the literature review include those classified as pollution reduction techniques. VOC reduction options include Adsorption, Biofiltration, Condensation, Thermal Oxidation, Wet Scrubbing, and Proper Maintenance and Operating Practices.

BACT Step 2 – Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

After the identification of control options, the second step in the BACT assessment is to eliminate any technically infeasible options. A control option is eliminated from consideration if there are process-specific conditions that would prohibit the implementation of the control or if the highest control efficiency of the option would result in an emission level that is higher than any applicable regulatory limits. The following sections evaluate the feasibility of the above-mentioned control technologies for reducing VOC emissions from the proposed continuous kiln. Note that, based on a review of both batch and continuous lumber drying kilns in the U.S. within EPA's RBL database, a control device has never been applied to a lumber drying kiln.

Adsorption

The kiln exhaust contains the water vapor that has evaporated from the lumber as it is dried and will have a relative humidity over 100%. At high moisture contents, the water molecules and hydrocarbons in the exhaust stream will compete with each other for active adsorption sites, reducing the efficiency of the adsorption system. This control device is, therefore, deemed technically infeasible.

Biofiltration

The microorganisms used in biofiltration cannot survive at temperatures exceeding 105 °F; however, the temperature of the exhaust stream from the kiln will be approximately 145 °F. Furthermore, the primary constituent of the VOC in the exhaust stream is terpenes, which are highly viscous and would cause the biofilter to easily foul. Because of the nature of the long-chained hydrocarbons in the exhaust stream, a biofilter with a reasonable footprint/retention time, will have a reduced control efficiency relative to a unit treating streams with large concentrations of methanol or formaldehyde. The microorganisms require a much longer retention time/size of a unit in order to provide an increased efficiency. For example, engineering firms have previously noted that to increase the control efficiency an additional 5% at these removal levels would essentially require a biofilter twice as large. This control device is therefore deemed technically infeasible.

Condensation

Condensation requires that the exhaust stream be cooled to a low enough temperature for the vapor pressure to be lower than the VOC concentration. The primary constituent of the VOC in the exhaust stream from the lumber kiln is terpenes, which would require the

temperature of the exhaust stream to be lowered to well below 0 °F in order to have a low enough vapor pressure to use condensation. Temperatures this low would cause the water vapor in the stream to freeze, and the ice would clog the unit. As such, condensation is not a technically feasible control technology.

Thermal Oxidation

The high moisture content and low exit temperature of the exhaust stream would likely make a regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO) technically infeasible. While regenerative catalytic oxidizers (CatOx) can operate at lower temperatures than the RTO, the exit temperature of the exhaust stream from the kiln is still too low for this option to be feasible. Furthermore, particulate matter and other contaminants in the exhaust stream would cause a loss of catalytic activity. Also, the low temperature of the exhaust stream precludes the system from using a CatOx system for VOC control. Based on the reasons stated above and the fact that there were no lumber drying kilns, batch or continuous, in the RBLC database or the air permit file review that utilized thermal oxidation, AFP may eliminate thermal oxidation from consideration based on technical infeasibility. However, AFP is, for conservatism, further considering an RTO in the future steps for the BACT determination to determine what the economic and environmental impact from the use of an RTO would be in the situation that it is technically feasible with this type of unit (a point which AFP does not concede).

Wet Scrubbing

While some VOCs that will be present in the exhaust stream are highly soluble in water, other VOCs, most notably α -pinene, are only very slightly soluble in water due to the lower Henry's Law constant as described in Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook. Lower Henry's Law constant VOCs would require much longer residence time within a scrubber packed column and would eliminate this as a technically viable solution for the constant stream that would need to be handled by a continuous kiln.

Proper Maintenance and Operating Practices

Proper maintenance and operating practices of the kiln is a technically feasible option for minimizing the VOC emissions from the kiln and will be considered further in the future steps for BACT determination.

BACT Step 3 – Rank Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness

AFP has determined that proper maintenance and good operating practices are the only controls technically and economically feasible for the proposed continuous lumber drying kilns. All other potential control technologies were eliminated in earlier steps of the process.

The emission limits ranging between 3.38 lb/MBF to 5.824 lb/MBF, however, there is no information to determine that these factors can be routinely "achieved in practice." The species of wood dried within a kiln has a distinct impact on the resulting VOC emissions. The emission factor proposed for the VOC emission limits of 3.8 lb/MBf matches the uncontrolled emission factor in the DEQ VOC Emissions from Lumber Drying Kilns Guidance memorandum dated

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October 31, 2014. This emission factor has also been used by DEQ for permitting similarly designed direct fired continuous kilns drying similar wood species.

VOC Bact Summary

Emission Unit	Process Rate	BACT Control	BACT Limit or Work Practice
Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3 (SN-03a)	100,000 MBF/yr	Proper Maintenance and Operating Practices	3.8 lb/MBF

Additional Impact Analysis

PSD regulations also require three additional impacts analyses: 1) a growth analysis, 2) a soil and vegetation analysis, and 3) a visibility analysis. PSD applications also require Class I area reviews to determine if any long-range modeling must be conducted.

Growth Analysis

The proposed project is a major PSD project for VOC at an existing facility. The modified facility will not require a significant increase in workforce and thus no significant population growth is expected as a result. Given the lack of population growth, there will not be any appreciable expansion in infrastructure associated with the project either.

Soil and Vegetation Analysis

The EPA developed the secondary NAAQS to protect certain air quality related values (i.e., soil and vegetation) that may not be sufficiently protected by the primary NAAQS. The project only triggers PSD for VOC emissions and there is no quantitative modeling standards associated with those. However, VOCs are regulated ozone precursors and there are NAAQS standards associated with ozone. Union County, AR, where the AFP Mill is located, is in attainment with respect to ozone, the proposed project would have an insignificant impact on new ozone formation.

Visibility Analysis

The proposed project does not trigger PSD review for any visibility-affecting pollutants and as such, the proposed project will not have any visibility impact on airports, state forests and parks, scenic vistas, areas of special historic interest, or any other sensitive areas.

Class I Requirements

The proposed project does not trigger PSD review for any visibility-affecting pollutants or pollutants that contribute to acidic deposition, and as such no Class I Air Quality Related Values (AQRV) analyses are required for this project. In addition to AQRV review, PSD applications also just review Class I increment at any Class I areas within 100 km. The closest Class I area is the Caney Creek Wilderness Area at about 180 km to AFP mill. Further the proposed project does not trigger PSD review for any increment-

affecting pollutants. Therefore, no Class I increment evaluation is required for this project.

Ozone Assessment

A source subject to PSD is required to conduct dispersion modeling in order to determine an operation's impact on air quality. For pollutants emitted in excess of certain thresholds, preliminary dispersion modeling is used to determine if ground-level concentrations will exceed significant impact levels (SILs). If SILs are not exceeded, the modeling demonstration is over. If the SILs are exceeded for any pollutant, a refined modeling analysis is required. In order to avoid a complex photochemical modeling process, the EPA performed photochemical model runs with an array of hypothetical sources in locations across the continental U.S., resulting in US EPA's Modeled Emission Rates for Precursors (MERP) emission rates (in tons per year (tpy)) that would result in concentrations equal to PSD SILs. The MERPs guidance provides a framework for calculating concentrations of secondarily formed ozone, the primary pollutant of concern in this report, that can be used to simplify and streamline the PSD and air quality analysis portion of air permit applications. AFP proposed project is subject to PSD permitting for volatile organic compounds (VOC) as a precursor to ozone.

For this reason, MERPs was utilized to conduct an ambient air quality analysis. The following analysis demonstrates project emissions will not cause or contribute to a violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or PSD increments. To properly conduct the analysis, EPA recommends a two-tiered approach for addressing single source impacts on ozone. Tier 1 involves the use of appropriate and technically credible relationships between emissions and ambient impacts developed from the modeling studies determined sufficient for evaluating project impacts. Tier 2 involves chemical transport modeling. Tier 1 sufficiently demonstrates no negative impact to the air quality will result because of this project.

The first step is to identify the representative hypothetical source. Being located in El Dorado, AR there are no unusual circumstances regarding complex terrain, proximity to very large sources of NO_x or VOC, or meteorology. Therefore, the EPA-derived MERP values available can be considered representative. The projects precursors to ozone are VOC and NO_x. The Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 3 (SN-03a) adjusted plume height is 67.25 ft (20.4 meters), indicating a stack height of 10 meters is more appropriate than 90 meters. Project emissions are 18.1 tpy NO_x and 329.0 tpy VOC (including both point source and fugitive emissions). Based on data evaluated and downloaded from the EPA Qlik website¹, the hypothetical source of interest was selected (Saline County), which is a comparable source based on relevant characteristics and setting. Due to the similar geographical characteristics of Saline County and Union County, Arkansas, the meteorology can also be considered adequately characterized. Moreover, because the AFP facility is in the same region as the hypothetical source, background pollutant concentrations and emissions can be assumed to be reasonably similar. The EPA modeled emission rates of 500 tpy for NO_x and 500 tpy VOC are most representative.

As EPA recommends NO_x and VOC precursor impacts on 8-hr daily maximum ozone be considered concurrently to determine if the project source's air quality impact would exceed the

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ozone SIL, the project emissions increase is evaluated, and the concentration based impact of the hypothetical source (in ppb) is scaled by the ratio of the project emissions increase (for both NOx and VOC) to the hypothetical source emissions of NOx and VOC, and multiplied by the hypothetical source modeled concentration to evaluate an estimated project based impact. If the derived-concentration value is less than 1 ppb, it will be less than the ozone EPA SIL value from modeling guidance. To account for additive precursor impacts on 8-hr daily maximum ozone, the project impact was calculated using the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Project Impact (ppb)} \\ &= \text{tpy NOx from source/tpy hypothetical source NOx Emission} \times \text{Max Modeled} \\ &\text{Concentration (ppb)} + \text{tpy VOC from source/tpy hypothetical source VOC Emission} \times \\ &\text{Max Modeled Concentration (ppb)} \end{aligned}$$

and calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &= (18.1 \text{ tpy}/500 \text{ tpy} \times 0.94892 \text{ ppb}) + (329.0 \text{ tpy}/500 \text{ tpy} \times 0.17328 \text{ ppb}) \\ &= (0.034 + 0.114) \text{ ppb} \\ &= 0.148 \text{ ppb} \end{aligned}$$

Based on EPA modeling results for this representative hypothetical source, the impact of the project would only be 0.148 ppb, less than the EPA SIL of 1 ppb.

Process Description

The Anthony Forest Products Company sawmill is capable of producing 319 million board feet (MMBF) of lumber per year.

Sawmill

Wood processing begins with the incoming logs. Logs are typically stored on-site prior to processing. Logs are cut to length by the bucksaw prior to entering the Lumber Mill Debarker (SN-04). Debarked logs then pass through the Sawmill Operations (SN-05), which consists of a series of curve saws, resaws, edgers, and trimmers. The sawmill produces rough, green dimensional lumber as its end product.

Byproducts from this operation include chips, sawdust, and bark. Material Processing (SN-11) of the byproducts includes four chippers (two redundant) and a bark hog. SN-11 also includes the planer mill hog. Chips, sawdust, and bark each have a Storage Pile (SN-12).

Lumber Kilns

The rough, green dimensional boards are sorted, stacked, and stored in the green storage yard before being dried in lumber drying kilns. The Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 1 (SN-01)

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and Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln No. 2 (SN-02) are continuous direct-fired natural gas kilns. After drying, the rough lumber is stored in cooling sheds before either being processed in the planer mill or shipped off-site.

Planer Mill and Shavings Bin

The rough, dry lumber boards are processed in the planer mill by the planers, or sent to the lumber storage/shipping area. Planer shavings and wood residuals from the trim saws are pneumatically sent to a Planer Mill HE Cyclone (SN-06) and collected in the Planer Mill Storage Bin (SN-13) prior to off-site shipment by truck or rail.

Ancillary Activities

Logs, bark, chips, shavings, and lumber are transported by truck over both paved and unpaved haul roads (SN-09).

An Emergency Fire Pump Engine (SN-18) is available to pump water on a fire in the event that the existing electrical pump fails due to a power outage.

Hydraulic, lubricating, and used oil is stored in Eleven Oil Storage Tanks (SN-14) (Tank sizes varying from 300 – 6,000 gallons) and ten storage tanks (A-2 and A-3) (varying from 50 – 370 gallons). Diesel is stored in two 500 Gallon Diesel Storage Tanks (SN-15), one 9,000 Gallon Diesel Storage Tank (SN-16), and one 260-gallon Storage Tank (A-3). Gasoline is stored in a 500-gallon Storage Tank (A-13).

A Parts Washer (A-13) is used in the Maintenance Shop.

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Rules and Regulations

The following table contains the rules and regulations applicable to this permit.

Rules and Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, 8 CAR pt. 40, effective March 14, 2016
Rules of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, 8 CAR pt. 41, effective May 6, 2022
Rules of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, 8 CAR pt. 42, effective March 14, 2016
40 CFR Part 52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)
40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDD – <i>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products (PCWP) for SN-01, 02, and 03 (Appendix A)</i>
40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII – <i>Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines</i>
40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ – <i>Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, effective January 30, 2013, for SN-18 (major source of HAPs) (Appendix B)</i>

Emission Summary

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

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	46.4	38.4
		PM ₁₀	16.8	19.4
		SO ₂	0.7	0.6
		VOC	130.8	569.3
		CO	11.1	43.5
		NO _x	7.20	26.2
HAPs		Acrolein	0.14	0.60
		Formaldehyde	2.23	9.76
		Methanol	6.19	26.91
		POM	2.42E-04	1.03E-04
		Selenium	2.81E-06	1.23E-05
		Benzene	1.53E-03	1.40E-03
		Manganese	4.44E-05	1.95E-04
		Chromium	1.64E-04	7.17E-04
		Total HAPs*	N/A	45.67
01	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #1 (max 12.5 MBF/hr with 45 MMBtu/hr Natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	PM	0.7	2.7
		PM ₁₀	0.7	2.7
		SO ₂	0.1	0.2
		VOC	47.5	208.1
		CO	3.7	16.2
		NO _x	2.2	9.7
		Acrolein	0.05	0.22
		Formaldehyde	0.82	3.57
		Methanol	2.25	9.86
		POM	3.87E-06	1.69E-05
		Selenium	1.05E-06	4.61E-06
		Benzene	9.21E-05	4.03E-04
		Manganese	1.67E-05	7.30E-05
		Chromium	6.14E-05	2.69E-04
		Total HAPs*	N/A	16.73

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
02	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #2 (max 12.5 MBF/hr with 45 MMBtu/hr Natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	PM	0.7	2.7
		PM ₁₀	0.7	2.7
		SO ₂	0.1	0.2
		VOC	47.5	208.1
		CO	3.7	16.2
		NO _x	2.2	9.70
		Acrolein	0.05	0.22
		Formaldehyde	0.82	3.57
		Methanol	2.25	9.86
		POM	3.87E-06	1.69E-05
		Selenium	1.05E-06	4.61E-06
		Benzene	9.21E-05	4.03E-04
		Manganese	1.67E-05	7.30E-05
		Chromium	6.14E-05	2.69E-04
Total HAPs*	N/A	16.73		
03a	Direct-Fired Lumber Drying Kiln #3 (max 9.132 MBF/hr with 30.0 MMBtu/hr Natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	PM	0.5	1.9
		PM ₁₀	0.5	1.9
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	34.8	152.0
		CO	2.5	10.8
		NO _x	1.5	6.5
		Acrolein	0.04	0.16
		Formaldehyde	0.6	2.61
		Methanol	1.65	7.20
		POM	2.59E-06	1.13E-05
		Selenium	7.03E-07	3.07E-06
		Benzene	6.14E-05	2.69E-04
		Manganese	1.11E-05	4.87E-05
		Chromium	4.09E-05	1.79E-04
Total HAPs*	N/A	12.2		
04	Lumber Mill Debarker (95% Hood Enclosure Efficiency)	PM	1.0	0.8
		PM ₁₀	0.6	0.4
05	Sawmill Operations (90% Building Enclosure Efficiency)	PM	10.4	7.6
		PM ₁₀	5.6	4.1
06	Planer Mill HE Cyclone	PM	0.3	1.3
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	PM	27.8	20.7
		PM ₁₀	7.9	5.9

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
11	Material Processing	PM	0.3	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.2
12	Storage Piles for Bark, Sawdust, and Wood Chips	PM	4.4	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.7
13	Planer Mill Woodwaste Storage Bin	PM	0.2	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
14	Eleven Oil Storage Tanks (Tank Sizes Varying from 300 – 6,000 gallons)	VOC	0.4	0.1
15	Two 500 Gallon Diesel Storage Tanks	VOC	0.1	0.1
16	One 9,000 Gallon Diesel Storage Tank	VOC	0.2	0.1
18	Clark 197 bhp Emergency Fire Pump Engine	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.4	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	1.2	0.3
		NO _x	1.3	0.4
		Single HAP (Formaldehyde)	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01

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

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SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Title V Air Permit #2348-AOP-R0 issued August 3, 2015 was the initial air permit for Union County Lumber Company – El Dorado Sawmill. Sawmill operations at this location began in 1942. Comact bought the site in December 2014.

Permit #2348-AOP-R1 was issued November 5, 2019. This modification revised SN-15 tank sizes and emissions, removed a 12,000 gallon diesel tank, to corrected the tank size and throughput for Oil Storage Tank SN-14, and updated the size and throughput and contents for Diesel Storage Tank, SN-16. The facility replaced emergency fire pump engine SN-10 with SN-10R, a 175 Hp emergency fire water pump. The facility added a 500-gallon gasoline tank as a Group A-13 Insignificant Activity and added 1 diesel tank and 11 oil tanks, all at or under 500 gallons in size, as Group A-3 Insignificant Activities. This modification increased facility emissions by 0.1 tpy of CO, and decreases facility emissions by 0.6 tpy of NO_x, and 0.08 tpy of HAPs.

Permit #2348-AOP-R2 was the renewal permit application. With this renewal the facility removed the Direct-fired Lumber Kiln #3 (SN-03: as the unit was never installed) and Yates Hog Cyclone (SN-07). Also, the facility updated the description and emission limits for the Planer Mill Cyclone (SN-06) and the Truck Bin Baghouse (SN-08). The annual bubbled emission limits for the kilns are not decreasing with the removal of SN-03 because the facility was not permitted at capacity for the three kilns. Permitted emissions increased by 0.3 tpy of PM and decreased by 1.8 tpy of PM₁₀, 0.17 tpy of Total HAPs.

Permit #2348-AOP-R3 was issued October 26, 2022. This modification replaced the existing fire pump engine (SN-10R) with a new diesel fire pump engine (SN-17), to provide adequate water flow for the fire protection system during emergency situations. Permitted emissions increased by 0.1 SO₂ tpy, 0.2 tpy VOC, and 0.1 tpy NO_x.

Permit #2348-AOP-R4 was issued August 13, 2025. This modification installed a new dust collection system to control the shavings at the planer mill. The new system replaced the current equipment at SN-06 and SN-08, and was renamed the Planer Mill HE Cyclone under SN-06. Permitted emissions increased by 0.1 tpy PM.

Permit #2348-AOP-R5 was issued January 26, 2026. This mod proposed to remove SN-17 (diesel 200 BHP Emergency Fire Pump Engine) and replace it with the new unit SN-18, a diesel 197 BHP Emergency Fire Pump Engine, a newer version of the same engine. Permitted emissions will decrease by 0.1 tpy SO₂.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a
 Kilns and Burners

Source Description

Anthony Forest Products Company has three dual path, continuous direct-fired lumber drying kilns, SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a. Kilns #1 and #2 are capable of drying 12.5 thousand board feet per hour (MBF/hr) each and Kiln #3 is capable of drying 9.132 MBF/hr. This rate is an estimate of board footage per hour that could go through the kilns with smaller lumber. Smaller, thinner lumber pieces dry faster and thus the “push rate” will be higher resulting in more MBF through the kiln in an hour. Natural gas fuels the low-NO_x burners. The three direct-fired lumber drying kilns are subject to the initial notification requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD only.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rates for SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a based on complying with Specific Conditions #6 through #8 and Plant-wide Condition #8. [8 CAR § 41-401 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #1 (max 12.5 MBF/hr with 45 MMBtu/hr natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	PM ₁₀	0.7	2.7
		SO ₂	0.1	0.2
		CO	3.7	16.2
		NO _x	2.2	9.7
02	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #2 (max 12.5 MBF/hr with 45 MMBtu/hr natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	PM ₁₀	0.7	2.7
		SO ₂	0.1	0.2
		CO	3.7	16.2
		NO _x	2.2	9.7
03a	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #3 (max 9.132 MBF/hr with 30.0 MMBtu/hr	PM ₁₀	0.5	1.9
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		CO	2.5	10.8
		NO _x	1.5	6.5

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
	Natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)			

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emission rates for SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a based on complying with Specific Conditions 6 through 8 and Plant-wide Condition 8. [8 CAR § 40-701 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #1 (max 12.5 MBF/hr with 45 MMBtu/hr natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	Acrolein	0.05	0.22
		Formaldehyde	0.82	3.57
		Methanol	2.25	9.86
		POM	3.87E-06	1.69E-05
		Selenium	1.05E-06	4.61E-06
		Benzene	9.21E-05	4.03E-04
		Manganese	1.67E-05	7.30E-05
		Chromium	6.14E-05	2.69E-04
		Total HAPs	N/A	16.73
02	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #2 (max 12.5 MBF/hr with 45 MMBtu/hr natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	Acrolein	0.05	0.22
		Formaldehyde	0.82	3.57
		Methanol	2.25	9.86
		POM	3.87E-06	1.69E-05
		Selenium	1.05E-06	4.61E-06
		Benzene	9.21E-05	4.03E-04
		Manganese	1.67E-05	7.30E-05
		Chromium	6.14E-05	2.69E-04
		Total HAPs	N/A	16.73
03a	Direct-fired Lumber Drying Kiln #3 (max 9.132 MBF/hr with 30.0 MMBtu/hr Natural gas-fired, low-NO _x Burners)	Acrolein	0.04	0.16
		Formaldehyde	0.60	2.61
		Methanol	1.64	7.20
		POM	2.58E-06	1.13E-05
		Selenium	7.02E-07	3.07E-06
		Benzene	6.14E-05	2.69E-04
		Manganese	1.11E-05	4.87E-05
		Chromium	4.09E-05	1.79E-04
		Total HAPs	N/A	12.2

3. The permittee shall not exceed the VOC emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emission rates based on

complying with Specific Conditions #6 through #8 and Plantwide Condition #8. [8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	Tpy
01	VOC	47.5	208.1
02	VOC	47.5	208.1
03a	VOC	34.8	152.0

4. The permittee shall not exceed the PM emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emission rates for SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a based on complying with Specific Conditions #6 through #8 and Plantwide Condition #8. [8 CAR § 40-701, 8 CAR § 41-801 et seq., 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	PM	0.7	2.7
02	PM	0.7	2.7
03a	PM	0.5	1.9

5. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by use of natural gas as the only fuel combusted, per Specific Condition 6.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
01, 02, and 03a	5%	8 CAR § 40-401 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311

6. The permittee shall only combust pipeline quality natural gas to fuel SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a. Compliance with this condition may be demonstrated by a valid gas tariff, purchase contract, fuel analysis or other appropriate documentation, or performance of periodic testing. [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801 et seq., 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
7. The permittee shall comply with the following BACT determination for the lumber drying kilns and natural gas-fired burners, SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a for the emission limits set forth in the following table, by continuing to operate in accordance with "proper maintenance and operation." [8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	BACT Determination		
01 and 02	PM	Proper Maintenance and Operation	7.6 lb/MMscf and 0.022 lb/MBF	Natural gas and Recordkeeping
01, 02, and 03a	VOC	Proper Maintenance and Operation	3.8 lb VOC/MBF	Recordkeeping

8. The permittee must develop, maintain, and follow a routine and repair maintenance and housekeeping plan for SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a, kilns and burners, maintain records of conducted maintenance and to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the kilns and burners in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated on an as performed basis, maintained on site, made available to Division personnel upon request. [8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
- a. Facility name and location.
 - b. Record the activity by source number (SN) or description.
 - c. The date and time of the maintenance or observation.
 - d. Maintenance activity performed, including replacement parts.
 - e. The name of the person conducting the maintenance.

NESHAP Subpart DDDD for Lumber Kilns SN-01, SN-02, and SN-03a

9. For process units not subject to the compliance options or work practice requirements specified in §63.2240 (including, but not limited to, lumber kilns), the permittee is not required to comply with the compliance options, work practice requirements, performance testing, monitoring, SSM plans, and recordkeeping or reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products (PCWP) (Appendix A), or any other requirements in subpart A of this part, except for the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) submitted to the Division in accordance with General Provision 21. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.2252 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-04 through SN-06 and SN-11 through SN-13
 Wood Processing

Source Description

The facility performs the Debarking Operation (SN-04) outside. The debarker is partially enclosed with a hood,. Debarked logs then pass through a series of chippers, curve saws, resaws, edgers, and trimmers (SN-05). The Sawmill Operation (SN-05) is within a building and saws are partially enclosed. The end product of this process is rough, green dimensional lumber. By-products from this operation as a whole include chips, sawdust, and bark. All of the by products are sold to various markets.

The rough, dry lumber from the kilns is processed in the planer mill by planers or sent to lumber storage area. Planer emissions are controlled by a High Efficiency Cyclone (SN-06). Planer shavings and wood residuals from the trim saws are collected in a shavings bin prior to off-site shipment.

Emission points included in wood processing include material processing (SN-11), storage piles (SN-12), and shavings storage bins (SN-13). Storage piles include one pile each for bark, sawdust, and chips with the bark pile. Material processing includes four chippers (two redundant) and the bark and planer mill hogs.

Specific Conditions

10. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition 14. Annual PM₁₀ emissions of wood processing operations have been bubbled. [8 CAR § 41-401 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
04	Lumber Mill Debarker controlled by Hood Enclosure	PM ₁₀	0.6	0.4
05	Sawmill Operations controlled by Building Enclosure	PM ₁₀	5.6	4.1
06	Planer Mill HE Cyclone	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
11	Material Processing (chipping, bark hog, and planer hog)	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.2
12	Storage Piles (Bark, Sawdust, and Wood Chips)	PM ₁₀ VOC	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.7
13	Planer Mill Woodwaste Storage Bin (storage and loadout)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1

11. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with

Specific Conditions #14, #16 and #18. [8 CAR § 40-701 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
04	Lumber Mill Debarker controlled by Hood Enclosure	PM	1.0	0.8
05	Sawmill Operations controlled by Building Enclosure	PM	10.4	7.6
06	Planer Mill HE Cyclone	PM	0.3	1.3
11	Material Processing (chipping, bark hog, and planer hog)	PM	0.3	0.2
12	Storage Piles (Bark, Sawdust, and Wood Chips)	PM	4.4	0.1
13	Planer Mill Woodwaste Storage Bin (storage and loadout)	PM	0.2	0.2

12. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
04 through 06 11 through 13	5%	§18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311

13. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-04 through SN-06, and SN-11 through SN-13 shall be conducted by a person trained but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method 9 during any calendar week the sources are operated. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 tests to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated on an as performed basis, kept on site, and made available to Division personnel upon request.
- a. The date and time of the observation.
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[8 CAR § 41-403 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

14. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of tons of material at the facility per rolling 12 month period, as follows: [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E , and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN	Process	Material	Throughput Limit Tons per rolling 12 Months
Facility-wide	Sawmill	Logs	1,435,500

15. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 14. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E , and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
16. The permittee shall operate the control equipment (HE cyclone) when the contiguous in-line process equipment, Planer Mill (SN-06) is in operation at all times. If the cyclone cannot operate then the contiguous process equipment (SN-06) must be shutdown. The cyclones shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and good air pollution control and operating practices for minimizing emissions. The manufacturers' Operating Manuals shall be kept for the life of the equipment. The permittee shall maintain maintenance logs and other records to demonstrate that proper maintenance is routinely conducted. These records shall be updated on an as-performed basis, maintained on site, and made available to Division personnel upon request. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Division that 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. [8 CAR § 41-203, 8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E , and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
17. The permittee shall perform a one-time performance test at the exhaust of the control devices at SN-06 for total particulate matter using EPA Reference Method 5 to confirm compliance with PM limits set by the table in Specific Condition #18. Testing shall be performed within 90% of the new planer mill production capacity and in accordance with Plantwide Condition #3. After startup, testing is required within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the permitted source. The test result summary report shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3 and maintained in accordance with General Provision 6. [8 CAR § 41-602 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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18. The permittee shall comply with the following BACT Determination for SN-04 through SN-06 and SN-11 through SN-13 for PM emissions is based on Specific Conditions 14 and 16. Compliance with the PM emission limits set forth in the following table shall be demonstrated by continuing to operate in accordance with "proper maintenance and operation" as the proposed BACT for the wood working (sawing and debarking) and various wood handling operations, as described in the PSD BACT Determination application materials. [8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	BACT Determination		
04	PM	Proper Maintenance and Operation	0.02 lb/ton of log	Hood Enclosure
05			0.35 lb/ton of log	Building Enclosure
06			0.004 gr/dscf	Cyclone
11			0.02 lb/ton of log	Proper Maintenance and Operation
12			4.40 lb/hr	Watering Storage Piles
13			0.0033 lb/ton of shavings	Woodwaste Storage Bin (planer mill)

*Note: These values were previously reported in lb/hr in other Permit revisions. They are and were always meant to be in lb/ton. No changes were intended.

SN-09
 Haul Roads

Source Description

Particulate matter (dust) is emitted from the operation of vehicles and mobile equipment over the paved and unpaved roads, material handling, and storage piles. The majority of travel is done by trucks delivering and removing logs, lumber, chips, and bark. Processing equipment moves material inside of the lumber yard on a combination of paved and unpaved roads. Dust controls may include speed limits, water dispersion, and other techniques. A Road Watering Plan is in use, which reduces particulate (dust) emissions by 90%.

Specific Conditions

19. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Specific Conditions #21 through #26 and Plantwide Condition 8. [8 CAR § 41-401 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	PM ₁₀	7.9	5.9

20. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Specific Conditions #21 through #26 and Plantwide Condition #8. [8 CAR § 40-701 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
09	Paved and Unpaved Haul Roads	PM	27.8	20.7

21. The permittee shall have no visible emissions off property. The permittee shall not operate in a manner such that fugitive emissions from haul roads would allow visible emissions extending beyond the property boundary. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
22. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to authorize a violation of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act or the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
23. The permittee shall follow its 90% control efficiency *Road Watering Plan* (Appendix D) to treat the unpaved roads with water or chemical dust suppressant each day that

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precipitation is less than 0.1 inches. Water treatment is also not required when the ambient temperature is below 40 °F. On any day that the facility does not operate, no watering is required and the log shall note that the facility did not operate. The permittee shall maintain a daily log which shows if water was applied. On days when no watering treatment occurs, the Road Watering Log shall document that no treatment occurred, that the ambient temperature on that day was below 40 °F, that precipitation on that day exceeded 0.1 inch, or that the facility was not operating. [8 CAR § 41-203, 8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

24. The permittee shall maintain daily records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #23. The permittee shall update these records daily. The rolling twelve months and each individual day's data shall be maintained on-site and made available to Division personnel upon request. [8 CAR § 41-605 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
25. Any dust suppressant agent used at the facility on the roads SN-09 shall contain no VOCs, no HAPs, and no volatile air contaminants. The permittee shall maintain the MSDS of any dust suppressant agent used onsite to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 40-701 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
26. The permittee shall comply with the following BACT Determination for Haul Roads SN-09 for PM emissions. Compliance shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition #21, the Facility Road Watering Plan. [8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	BACT Determination	
		Proper Maintenance and Operation	Road Watering Plan
09	PM	Off-site Opacity	0% Opacity

SN-18

Clark 197 bhp Emergency Fire Pump Engine

Source Description

The facility has a 197 bhp emergency fire water pump. It is available for use to pump water on a fire in the event that the existing electrical pump fails due to a power outage.

Specific Conditions

27. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #31. [8 CAR § 41-401 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
18	Clark Emergency Fire Pump CI RICE (4SRB, 197 bhp, Diesel, Uncontrolled, Certified Model Year: 2025, Model No. JU6H-UFADN0)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.4	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	1.2	0.3
		NO _x	1.3	0.4

28. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #31. [8 CAR § 40-701 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
18	Clark Emergency Fire Pump CI RICE (4SRB, 197 bhp, Diesel, Uncontrolled, Certified Model Year: 2025, Model No. JU6H-UFADN0)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Single HAP (Formaldehyde)	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01

29. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this opacity limit shall be demonstrated by Specific Condition #30.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
18	20%	§19.503 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311

30. Observations of the opacity from SN-18 shall be conducted by a person trained in EPA Reference Method 9 but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method 9, when the fire pump SN-18 is operated for more than 3 consecutive hours. If visible emissions in

excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. These records shall be updated on an as performed basis, maintained on site, made available to Division personnel upon request, and shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [8 CAR § 41-605 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

- 31. The permittee shall not operate the fire pump SN-18 in excess of 500 total hours (emergency and non-emergency) per calendar year in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rate limits. Emergency operation in excess of these hours may be allowable but shall be reported and will be evaluated in accordance with Rule §19.602 and other applicable regulations. [8 CAR § 40-904, 8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- 32. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #31. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The calendar year totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Specific Conditions – Subpart III

<30 L/Cylinder (Constructed after 7-11-2005 and Manufactured after 7-1-2006)

- 33. SN-18 is subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart III. The permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart III which includes, but is not limited to, Specific Conditions #34 through #44. The permittee must comply with the following emission standards. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4205(c), Table 4]

NMHC+NO _x	PM	CO
4.0 g/Kw-hr (3.0 g/HP-hr)	0.20 g/Kw-hr (0.15 g/HP-hr)	3.5 g/Kw-hr (2.6 g/HP-hr)

- 34. The permittee must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in § 60.4204 and § 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4206]
- 35. The permittee must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b)]
- 36. The permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4209(a)]

37. If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart III, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under § 60.4211(g): [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)]
- (a) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)(1)]
 - (b) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; 8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)(2)]
 - (c) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89.112 and 89.113, as they apply to you. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)(3)]
38. If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(c)]
39. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in 60.4211(f)(1) through (3). In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in 60.4211(f)(1) through (3), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in 60.4211(f)(1) through (3), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)]
- a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(1)]
 - b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(2)(i) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by § 60.4211(f)(3) counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by § 60.4211(f)(2). [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(2)]
 - i. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and

transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

- c. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in § 60.4211(f)(2). Except as provided in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i), the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)]
 - i. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met: [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
 1. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator; [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(A)]
 2. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(B)]
 3. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(C)]
 4. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(D)]
 5. The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(E)]

- 40. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change

emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows: [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(g)]

- a. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(g)(2)]
41. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII must do so according to § 60.4212(a) through (e). [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4212]
 42. The permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in the table below, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4214(b) and Table 5 to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII]

Engine power	Starting model year
KW \geq 130 (HP \geq 175)	2011

43. Table 8 to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 60.1 through 60.19 apply to you. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4218]

Specific Conditions – Subpart ZZZZ

44. SN-18 is considered to be an affected source as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ § 63.6590(a). An affected source that meets the requirements of this subpart by meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subpart IIII for compression ignition engines has no further requirements for such engines under this part. [8 CAR § 41-204 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6590(c)]

SN-14 through SN-16
Storage Tanks

Source Description

SN-14 is eleven oil storage tanks sized as follows: one 1,000 gallon, one 1,600 gallon and one 6,000 gallon, one 550 gallon, two 500 gallon, two 420 gallon, one 398 gallon, one 300 gallon, and one 2,900 gallon, combined total 14,588 gallons oil. SN-15 is two diesel storage tanks sized as follows: two 500 gallon, combined total 1,000 gallons diesel. SN-16 is a single 9,000 gallon diesel storage tank.

Specific Conditions

45. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rates through compliance with Specific Conditions 46 through 48. [8 CAR § 41-401 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
14	Eleven Oil Storage Tanks (Tank Sizes Varying from 300 – 6,000 gallons)	VOC	0.4	0.1
15	Two 500 Gallon Diesel Storage Tanks	VOC	0.01	0.1
16	One 9,000 Gallon Diesel Storage Tank	VOC	0.2	0.1

46. The permittee shall not exceed an annual throughput of 175,056 gallons of oil per rolling 12 month period in SN-14 tanks. [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304]
47. The permittee shall not receive more than 1,000 gallons of diesel in a 24-hour period and shall not exceed an annual throughput of 52,000 gallons of diesel per rolling 12 month period in SN-15 tanks combined. [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304]
48. The permittee shall not receive more than 9,000 gallons of diesel in a 24-hour period and shall not exceed an annual throughput of 468,000 gallons of diesel per rolling 12 month period in SN-16 tank. [8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304]
49. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 46 through 48. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7.

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[8 CAR § 41-605, 8 CAR § 41-801, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304]

50. The permittee shall paint or otherwise assure that all tanks on-site shall have a light exterior color. [8 CAR § 41-203, 8 CAR § 41-801, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304]
51. The BACT Determination for Tanks SN-14 through SN-16 considers the emission controls for VOC emissions shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 46 through 50. [8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	BACT Determination		
14	VOC	Proper Maintenance and Operation	0.4 lb/hr	Recordkeeping and Tanks Painted a Light Color
15			0.02 lb/hr	
16			76.8 lb/hr	

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SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Anthony Forest Products Company, LLC will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future rules and regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [8 CAR § 41-604, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [8 CAR § 41-310(b) and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless otherwise stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) new equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Division of Environmental Quality or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Division of Environmental Quality of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Division of Environmental Quality within sixty (60) calendar days after completing the testing. [8 CAR § 41-602 and/or 8 CAR § 40-902 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
4. The permittee must provide:
 - a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;
 - b. Safe sampling platforms;
 - c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
 - d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

[8 CAR § 41-602 and/or 8 CAR § 40-902 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee shall maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [8 CAR § 41-203 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [8 CAR pt. 42 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

7. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, approval to construct any new major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Division of Environmental Quality may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. [8 CAR § 41-801 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
8. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 319 million board feet (MMBF) of lumber combined throughput for SN-01, SN-02 and SN-03a per rolling 12 month period. [8 CAR § 41-605, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
9. The permittee shall record the amount of lumber processed each month for SN-01, SN-02 and SN-03a to demonstrate compliance with Plantwide Condition 8. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual kiln's monthly data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [8 CAR § 41-605 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Title VI Provisions

10. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart E]
 - a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to § 82.106.
 - b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.108.
 - c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.110.
 - d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in § 82.112.
11. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart F]
 - a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to § 82.156.

- b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to § 82.158.
 - c. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to § 82.161.
 - d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to § 82.166. (“MVAC like appliance” as defined at § 82.152)
 - e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to § 82.156.
 - f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to § 82.166.
12. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, destroys, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.
13. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.
- The term “motor vehicle” as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term “MVAC” as used in Subpart B does not include the air tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC 22 refrigerant.
14. The permittee can switch from any ozone depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart G.

Permit Shield

15. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements, as of the date of permit issuance, included in and specifically identified in the following table of this condition. The permit specifically identifies the following as applicable requirements based upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated January 27, 2026.

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Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
Facility	ADEQ 8 CAR pt. 40	Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code
Facility	ADEQ 8 CAR pt. 41	Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control (SIP)
Facility	ADEQ 8 CAR pt. 42	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 52.21	Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD)
SN-01, SN-02, SN-03a	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart DDDD	NESHAP for Plywood and Composite Wood Products
SN-18	40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII	NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
SN-18	40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

The permit specifically identifies the following as inapplicable based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated December 4, 2025.

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-14 SN-15 SN-16 A-3 Tanks	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts Kb and Kc	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids All tanks are below 19,813 gal and 20,000 gal

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Division of Environmental Quality deems the following types of activities or emissions as insignificant on the basis of size, emission rate, production rate, or activity in accordance with Group A of the Insignificant Activities list found in 8 CAR pt. 40 and pt. 41 Appendix A. Group B insignificant activities may be listed but are not required to be listed in permits. Insignificant activity emission determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated December 29, 2025. [8 CAR § 42-204 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Category
S-2 Gasoline Tank (500 Gal)	A-13
Parts Washer	A-13
S-20 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank (130 Gal)	A-2
S-10 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank (60 Gal)	A-2
S-13 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank (100 Gal)	A-2
S-19 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank (160 Gal)	A-2
S-23 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank (130 Gal)	A-2
S-24 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank (50 Gal)	A-2
S-5 Fire Pump Engine Diesel Tank (260 Gal)	A-3
S-22 Fuel Oil Storage Tank (350 Gal)	A-3
S-14 Hydraulic Oil (275 Gal)	A-3
Hydraulic Oil Tank (340 Gal)	A-3
Hydraulic Oil Tank (370 Gal)	A-3
Hydraulic Oil (50 Gal)	A-3

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission 8 CAR pt. 40 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 et seq.) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission 8 CAR pt. 40 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 et seq.). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission 8 CAR pt. 40 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 et seq.) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b)(2)]
2. This permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(2) and 8 CAR § 42-601(2)]
3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will remain in effect until the Division of Environmental Quality takes final action on the renewal application. The Division of Environmental Quality will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [8 CAR § 42-306]
4. Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and 8 CAR § 42-601(1)(C)]
5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit.
 - a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The date(s) analyses performed;
 - c. The company or entity performing the analyses;
 - d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - e. The results of such analyses; and
 - f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

[40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and 8 CAR § 42-601(3)(C)]

6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and 8 CAR § 42-601(3)(C)(ii)]
7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the month six months after the issuance of the initial Title V permit and every six months thereafter. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The first report due after issuance of the initial Title V permit shall contain six months of data and each report thereafter shall contain 12 months of data. The report shall contain data for all monitoring requirements in effect during the reporting period. If a monitoring requirement is not in effect for the entire reporting period, only those months of data in which the monitoring requirement was in effect are required to be reported. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in 8 CAR § 42-104 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports electronically using <https://portal.adeq.state.ar.us> or mail them to the address below:

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

[40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and 8 CAR § 42-601(3)(D)(i)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Division of Environmental Quality all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.
 - a. For all upset conditions (as defined in 8 CAR § 41-501), the permittee will make an initial report to the Division of Environmental Quality by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:
 - i. The facility name and location;
 - ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit;
 - iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs;
 - iv. The date and time the deviation started;
 - v. The duration of the deviation;

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

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

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

[8 CAR § 41-501, 8 CAR § 41-502, 8 CAR § 42-601(3)(D)(ii), and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Rule are declared to be separable and severable. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(5), 8 CAR § 42-601(5), and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
10. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in 8 CAR pt. 42 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401, et seq. and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(i) and 8 CAR § 42-601(6)(A)]
11. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and 8 CAR § 42-601(6)(B)]
12. The Division of Environmental Quality may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of

- planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and 8 CAR § 42-601(6)(C)]
13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and 8 CAR § 42-601(6)(D)]
 14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Division of Environmental Quality may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(v) and 8 CAR § 42-601(6)(E)]
 15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in 8 CAR pt. 12. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(7) and 8 CAR § 42-601(7)]
 16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(8) and 8 CAR § 42-601(8)]
 17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee shall, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the operational scenario. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(9)(i) and 8 CAR § 42-601(9)(B)(i)]
 18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Division of Environmental Quality specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b) and 8 CAR § 42-602(a) and (b)]
 19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 70 must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in 8 CAR § 42-104. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1) and 8 CAR § 42-603(1)]
 20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Division of Environmental Quality, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(2) and 8 CAR § 42-603(2)]
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required under the conditions of this permit;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.
21. The permittee shall submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Division of Environmental Quality. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(5) and 8 CAR § 42-603(5)(B)(iii)]
- a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - b. The compliance status;
 - c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and
 - e. Such other facts as the Division of Environmental Quality may require elsewhere in this permit or by § 114(a)(3) and § 504(b) of the Act.
22. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [8 CAR § 42-604(c)]
- a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
 - b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with § 408(a) of the Act; or
 - d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to § 114 of the Act.
23. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed in this permit. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
24. The permittee may request in writing and at least 15 days in advance of the deadline, an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in this permit. No such extensions are authorized until the permittee receives written Division of Environmental Quality

approval. The Division of Environmental Quality may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:

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

[8 CAR § 40-214(a), 8 CAR § 41-316(a), 8 CAR § 42-913(a), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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

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

[8 CAR § 40-214(b), 8 CAR § 41-316(b), 8 CAR § 42-913(b), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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

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

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[8 CAR § 40-214(c), 8 CAR § 41-316(c), 8 CAR § 42-913(c), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

27. Any credible evidence based on sampling, monitoring, and reporting may be used to determine violations of applicable emission limitations. [8 CAR § 40-901, 8 CAR § 41-601, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Appendix A

Subpart DDDD

*National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Plywood and Composite Wood Products*

Subpart DDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products

Source: [69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.2230 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from plywood and composite wood products (PCWP) manufacturing facilities. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements.

§ 63.2231 Does this subpart apply to me?

This subpart applies to you if you meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section.

(a) You own or operate a PCWP manufacturing facility. A PCWP manufacturing facility is a facility that manufactures plywood and/or composite wood products by bonding wood material (fibers, particles, strands, veneers, etc.) or agricultural fiber, generally with resin under heat and pressure, to form a structural panel or engineered wood product. Plywood and composite wood products manufacturing facilities also include facilities that manufacture dry veneer and lumber kilns located at any facility. Plywood and composite wood products include, but are not limited to, plywood, veneer, particleboard, oriented strandboard, hardboard, fiberboard, medium density fiberboard, laminated strand lumber, laminated veneer lumber, wood I-joists, kiln-dried lumber, and glue-laminated beams.

(b) The PCWP manufacturing facility is located at a major source of HAP emissions. A major source of HAP emissions is any stationary source or group of stationary sources within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams (10 tons) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 megagrams (25 tons) or more per year.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [72 FR 61062](#), Oct. 29, 2007]

§ 63.2232 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source at a PCWP manufacturing facility.

(b) The affected source is the collection of dryers, refiners, blenders, formers, presses, board coolers, and other process units associated with the manufacturing of plywood and composite wood products. The affected source includes, but is not limited to, green end operations, refining, drying operations (including any combustion unit exhaust stream routinely used to direct fire

process unit(s)), resin preparation, blending and forming operations, pressing and board cooling operations, and miscellaneous finishing operations (such as sanding, sawing, patching, edge sealing, and other finishing operations not subject to other national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP)). The affected source also includes onsite storage and preparation of raw materials used in the manufacture of plywood and/or composite wood products, such as resins; onsite wastewater treatment operations specifically associated with plywood and composite wood products manufacturing; and miscellaneous coating operations ([§ 63.2292](#)). The affected source includes lumber kilns at PCWP manufacturing facilities and at any other kind of facility.

(c) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction of the affected source after January 9, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commenced construction.

(d) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria as defined in [§ 63.2](#).

(e) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 8371](#), Feb. 16, 2006]

§ 63.2233 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(1) If the initial startup of your affected source is before September 28, 2004, then you must comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart no later than September 28, 2004, except as otherwise specified in [§§ 63.2250](#), [63.2280\(b\)](#) and [\(d\)](#), [63.2281\(b\)\(6\)](#), and [63.2282\(a\)\(2\)](#) and Tables 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to this subpart.

(2) If the initial startup of your affected source is after September 28, 2004, then you must comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart upon initial startup of your affected source, except as otherwise specified in [§§ 63.2250](#), [63.2280\(b\)](#) and [\(d\)](#), [63.2281\(b\)\(6\)](#), and [63.2282\(a\)\(2\)](#) and Tables 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to this subpart.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements for existing sources no later than October 1, 2007, except as otherwise specified in [§§ 63.2240\(c\)\(2\)\(vi\)\(A\)](#), [63.2250](#), [63.2280\(b\)](#) and [\(d\)](#), [63.2281\(b\)\(6\)](#) and [\(c\)\(4\)](#), and [63.2282\(a\)\(2\)](#) and Tables 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to this subpart.

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, you must be in compliance with this subpart by October 1, 2007 or upon initial startup of your affected source as a major source, whichever is later.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements according to the schedule in [§ 63.2280](#) and according to [40 CFR part 63, subpart A](#). Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements in this subpart.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 8372](#), Feb. 16, 2006; [72 FR 61062](#), Oct. 29, 2007; [85 FR 49455](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Compliance Options, Operating Requirements, and Work Practice Requirements

§ 63.2240 What are the compliance options and operating requirements and how must I meet them?

You must meet the compliance options and operating requirements described in Tables 1A, 1B, and 2 to this subpart and in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section by using one or more of the compliance options listed in [paragraphs \(a\)](#), [\(b\)](#), and [\(c\)](#) of this section. The process units subject to the compliance options are listed in Tables 1A and 1B to this subpart and are defined in [§ 63.2292](#). You need only to meet one of the compliance options outlined in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section for each process unit. You cannot combine compliance options in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) for a single process unit. (For example, you cannot use a production-based compliance option in paragraph (a) for one vent of a veneer dryer and an add-on control system compliance option in paragraph (b) for another vent on the same veneer dryer. You must use either the production-based compliance option or an add-on control system compliance option for the entire dryer.)

(a) ***Production-based compliance options.*** You must meet the production-based total HAP compliance options in Table 1A to this subpart and the applicable operating requirements in Table 2 to this subpart. You may not use an add-on control system or wet control device to meet the production-based compliance options.

(b) ***Compliance options for add-on control systems.*** You must use an emissions control system and demonstrate that the resulting emissions meet the compliance options and operating requirements in Tables 1B and 2 to this subpart. If you own or operate a reconstituted wood product press at a new or existing affected source or a reconstituted wood product board cooler at a new affected source, and you choose to comply with one of the concentration-based compliance options for a control system outlet (presented as option numbers 2, 4, and 6 in Table 1B to this subpart), you must have a capture device that either meets the definition of wood products enclosure in [§ 63.2292](#) or achieves a capture efficiency of greater than or equal to 95 percent.

(c) **Emissions averaging compliance option (for existing sources only).** Using the procedures in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section, you must demonstrate that emissions included in the emissions average meet the compliance options and operating requirements. New sources may not use emissions averaging to comply with this subpart.

(1) **Calculation of required and actual mass removal.** Limit emissions of total HAP, as defined in [§ 63.2292](#), to include acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde from your affected source to the standard specified by Equations 1, 2, and 3 of this section.

$$\text{RMR} = 0.90 \times \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{UCEP}_i \times \text{OH}_i \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

$$\text{AMR} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{CD}_i \times \text{OCEP}_i \times \text{OH}_i \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

$$\text{AMR} \geq \text{RMR} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

RMR = required mass removal of total HAP from all process units generating debits (*i.e.*, all process units that are subject to the compliance options in Tables 1A and 1B to this subpart and that are either uncontrolled or under-controlled), pounds per semiannual period;

AMR = actual mass removal of total HAP from all process units generating credits (*i.e.*, all process units that are controlled as part of the Emissions Averaging Plan including credits from debit-generating process units that are under-controlled), pounds per semiannual period;

UCEP_i = mass of total HAP from an uncontrolled or under-controlled process unit (i) that generates debits, pounds per hour;

OH_i = number of hours a process unit (i) is operated during the semiannual period, hours per 6-month period;

CD_i = control system efficiency for the emission point (i) for total HAP, expressed as a fraction, and not to exceed 90 percent, unitless (Note: To calculate the control system efficiency of biological treatment units that do not meet the definition of biofilter in [§ 63.2292](#), you must use [40 CFR part 63, appendix C](#), Determination of the Fraction Biodegraded (F_{bio}) in a Biological Treatment Unit.);

OCEP_i = mass of total HAP from a process unit (i) that generates credits (including credits from debit-generating process units that are under-controlled), pounds per hour;

0.90 = required control system efficiency of 90 percent multiplied, unitless.

(2) **Requirements for debits and credits.** You must calculate debits and credits as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) of this section.

(i) You must limit process units in the emissions average to those process units located at the existing affected source as defined in [§ 63.2292](#).

(ii) You cannot use nonoperating process units to generate emissions averaging credits. You cannot use process units that are shut down to generate emissions averaging debits or credits.

(iii) You may not include in your emissions average process units controlled to comply with a State, Tribal, or Federal rule other than this subpart.

(iv) You must use actual measurements of total HAP emissions from process units to calculate your required mass removal (RMR) and actual mass removal (AMR). The total HAP measurements must be obtained according to [§ 63.2262\(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#), [\(g\)](#), and [\(h\)](#), using the methods specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(v) Your initial demonstration that the credit-generating process units will be capable of generating enough credits to offset the debits from the debit-generating process units must be made under representative operating conditions. After the compliance date, you must use actual operating data for all debit and credit calculations.

(vi) Do not include emissions from the following time periods in your emissions averaging calculations:

(A) Before August 13, 2021, emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction as described in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP). On and after August 13, 2021, emissions during safety-related shutdowns, pressurized refiner startups and shutdowns, or startup and shutdown of direct-fired softwood veneer dryer gas-fired burners.

(B) Emissions during periods of monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities or during periods of control device maintenance covered in your routine control device maintenance exemption. No credits may be assigned to credit-generating process units, and maximum debits must be assigned to debit-generating process units during these periods.

(3) **Operating requirements.** You must meet the operating requirements in Table 2 to this subpart for each process unit or control device used in calculation of emissions averaging credits.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [85 FR 49455](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 63.2241 What are the work practice requirements and how must I meet them?

(a) You must meet each work practice requirement in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) As provided in [§ 63.6\(g\)](#), we, the EPA, may choose to grant you permission to use an alternative to the work practice requirements in this section.

(c) If you have a dry rotary dryer, you may choose to designate your dry rotary dryer as a green rotary dryer and meet the more stringent compliance options and operating requirements in [§ 63.2240](#) for green rotary dryers instead of the work practices for dry rotary dryers. If you have a hardwood veneer dryer or veneer redryer, you may choose to designate your hardwood veneer dryer or veneer redryer as a softwood veneer dryer and meet the more stringent compliance options and operating requirements in [§ 63.2240](#) for softwood veneer dryer heated zones instead of the work practices for hardwood veneer dryers or veneer redryers.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2250 What are the general requirements?

(a) You must be in compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and the work practice requirements in this subpart at all times, except during periods of process unit or control device startup, shutdown, and malfunction; prior to process unit initial startup; and during the routine control device maintenance exemption specified in [§ 63.2251](#). The compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements do not apply during times when the process unit(s) subject to the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements are not operating, or during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. Startup and shutdown periods must not exceed the minimum amount of time necessary for these events. For any affected source that commences construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, this [paragraph \(a\)](#) does not apply on and after August 13, 2020 or initial startup of the affected source, whichever is later. For all other affected sources, this [paragraph \(a\)](#) does not apply on and after August 13, 2021.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment according to the provisions in [§ 63.6\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)](#). For any affected source that commences construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, this [paragraph \(b\)](#) does not apply on and after August 13, 2020 or initial startup of the affected source, whichever is later. For all other affected sources, this [paragraph \(b\)](#) does not apply on and after August 13, 2021.

(c) You must develop a written SSMP according to the provisions in [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#). For any affected source that commences construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, this [paragraph \(c\)](#) does not apply on and after August 13, 2020 or initial startup of the affected source, whichever is later. For all other affected sources, this [paragraph \(c\)](#) does not apply on and after August 13, 2021.

(d) Shutoff of direct-fired burners resulting from partial and full production stoppages of direct-fired softwood veneer dryers or over-temperature events shall be deemed shutdowns and not malfunctions. Lighting or re-lighting any one or all gas burners in direct-fired softwood veneer dryers shall be deemed startups and not malfunctions.

(e) You must be in compliance with the provisions of [subpart A of this part](#), except as noted in Table 10 to this subpart.

(f) Upon August 13, 2020 or initial startup of the affected source, whichever is later, for affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, and on and after August 13, 2021 for all other affected sources, you must be in compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and the work practice requirements in this subpart when the process unit(s) subject to the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements are operating, except as specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) Prior to process unit initial startup.

(2) During safety-related shutdowns conducted according to the work practice requirement in Table 3 to this subpart.

(3) During pressurized refiner startup and shutdown according to the work practice requirement in Table 3 to this subpart.

(4) During startup and shutdown of direct-fired softwood veneer dryer gas-fired burners according to the work practice requirement in Table 3 to this subpart.

(5) You must minimize the length of time when compliance options and operating requirements in this subpart are not met due to the conditions in [paragraphs \(f\)\(2\)](#) and [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(6) The applicable standard during each of the operating conditions specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(2\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section are the work practice requirements in Table 3 to this subpart for safety-related shutdowns (row 6), pressurized refiner startup and shutdown (row 7), and direct-fired softwood veneer dryers undergoing startup or shutdown of gas-fired burners (row 8). The otherwise applicable compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements (in rows 1 through 5 of Table 3 to this subpart) do not apply during the operating conditions specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(2\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(g) For affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, and for all other affected sources on and after August 13, 2021, you must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels required by this subpart. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements 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.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 8372](#), Feb. 16, 2006; [71 FR 20463](#), Apr. 20, 2006; [85 FR 49455](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 63.2251 What are the requirements for the routine control device maintenance exemption?

(a) You may request a routine control device maintenance exemption from the EPA Administrator for routine maintenance events such as control device bakeouts, washouts, media replacement, and replacement of corroded parts. Your request must justify the need for the routine maintenance on the control device and the time required to accomplish the maintenance activities, describe the maintenance activities and the frequency of the maintenance activities, explain why the maintenance cannot be accomplished during process shutdowns, describe how you plan to make reasonable efforts to minimize emissions during the maintenance, and provide any other documentation required by the EPA Administrator.

(b) The routine control device maintenance exemption must not exceed the percentages of process unit operating uptime in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) If the control device is used to control a green rotary dryer, tube dryer, rotary strand dryer, or pressurized refiner, then the routine control device maintenance exemption must not exceed 3 percent of annual operating uptime for each process unit controlled.

(2) If the control device is used to control a softwood veneer dryer, reconstituted wood product press, reconstituted wood product board cooler, hardboard oven, press predryer, conveyor strand dryer, or fiberboard mat dryer, then the routine control device maintenance exemption must not exceed 0.5 percent of annual operating uptime for each process unit controlled.

(3) If the control device is used to control a combination of equipment listed in both [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section, such as a tube dryer and a reconstituted wood product press, then the routine control device maintenance exemption must not exceed 3 percent of annual operating uptime for each process unit controlled.

(c) The request for the routine control device maintenance exemption, if approved by the EPA Administrator, must be IBR in and attached to the affected source's title V permit.

(d) The compliance options and operating requirements do not apply during times when control device maintenance covered under your approved routine control device maintenance exemption is performed. You must minimize emissions to the greatest extent possible during these routine control device maintenance periods.

(e) To the extent practical, startup and shutdown of emission control systems must be scheduled during times when process equipment is also shut down.

§ 63.2252 What are the requirements for process units that have no control or work practice requirements?

For process units not subject to the compliance options or work practice requirements specified in [§ 63.2240](#) (including, but not limited to, lumber kilns), you are not required to comply with the compliance options, work practice requirements, performance testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping or reporting requirements of this subpart, or any other requirements in [subpart A of this part](#), except for the initial notification requirements in [§ 63.9\(b\)](#).

[[85 FR 49455](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2260 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements?

(a) To demonstrate initial compliance with the compliance options and operating requirements, you must conduct performance tests and establish each site-specific operating requirement in Table 2 to this subpart according to the requirements in [§ 63.2262](#) and Table 4 to this subpart. Combustion units that accept process exhausts into the flame zone are exempt from the initial performance testing and operating requirements for thermal oxidizers.

(b) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each compliance option, operating requirement, and work practice requirement that applies to you according to Tables 5 and 6 to this subpart and according to [§§ 63.2260](#) through [63.2269 of this subpart](#).

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in [§ 63.2280\(d\)](#).

§ 63.2261 By what date must I conduct performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) You must conduct performance tests upon initial startup or no later than 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in [§ 63.2233](#) and according to [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)](#), whichever is later.

(b) You must conduct initial compliance demonstrations that do not require performance tests upon initial startup or no later than 30 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in [§ 63.2233](#), whichever is later.

§ 63.2262 How do I conduct performance tests and establish operating requirements?

(a) **Testing procedures.** You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(o\)](#) of this section and according to the methods specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(b) **Periods when performance tests must be conducted.** You must conduct each performance test based on representative performance (*i.e.*, performance based on representative operating conditions as defined in [§ 63.2292](#)) of the affected source for the period being tested. Representative conditions exclude periods of startup and shutdown. You may not conduct performance tests during periods of malfunction. You must describe representative operating conditions in your performance test report for the process and control systems and explain why they are representative. You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that

such conditions are representative. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(c) **Number of test runs.** You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section as specified in [§ 63.7\(e\)\(3\)](#). Each test run must last at least 1 hour except for: testing of a temporary total enclosure (TTE) conducted using Methods 204A through 204F of [40 CFR part 51, appendix M](#), which require three separate test runs of at least 3 hours each; and testing of an enclosure conducted using the alternative tracer gas method in appendix A to this subpart, which requires a minimum of three separate runs of at least 20 minutes each.

(d) **Location of sampling sites.**

(1) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet (if emission reduction testing or documentation of inlet methanol or formaldehyde concentration is required) and outlet of the control device (defined in [§ 63.2292](#)) and prior to any releases to the atmosphere. For control sequences with wet control devices (defined in [§ 63.2292](#)) followed by control devices (defined in [§ 63.2292](#)), sampling sites may be located at the inlet and outlet of the control sequence and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(2) Sampling sites for process units meeting compliance options without a control device must be located prior to any releases to the atmosphere. Facilities demonstrating compliance with a production-based compliance option for a process unit equipped with a wet control device must locate sampling sites prior to the wet control device.

(e) **Collection of monitoring data.** You must collect operating parameter monitoring system or continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) data at least every 15 minutes during the entire performance test and determine the parameter or concentration value for the operating requirement during the performance test using the methods specified in [paragraphs \(k\) through \(o\)](#) of this section.

(f) **Collection of production data.** To comply with any of the production-based compliance options, you must measure and record the process unit throughput during each performance test.

(g) **Nondetect data.**

(1) Except as specified in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section, all nondetect data ([§ 63.2292](#)) must be treated as one-half of the method detection limit when determining total HAP, formaldehyde, methanol, or total hydrocarbon (THC) emission rates.

(2) When showing compliance with the production-based compliance options in Table 1A to this subpart, you may treat emissions of an individual HAP as zero if all three of the performance test runs result in a nondetect measurement, and the method detection limit is less than or equal to 1 parts per million by volume, dry basis (ppmvd). Otherwise, nondetect data for individual HAP must be treated as one-half of the method detection limit.

(h) **Calculation of percent reduction across a control system.** When determining the control system efficiency for any control system included in your emissions averaging plan (not to exceed 90 percent) and when complying with any of the compliance options based on percent reduction across a control system in Table 1B to this subpart, as part of the performance test, you must calculate the percent reduction using Equation 1 of this section:

$$PR = CE \times \frac{ER_{in} - ER_{out}}{ER_{in}} (100) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

PR = percent reduction, percent;

CE = capture efficiency, percent (determined for reconstituted wood product presses and board coolers as required in Table 4 to this subpart);

ER_{in} = emission rate of total HAP (calculated as the sum of the emission rates of acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde), THC, formaldehyde, or methanol in the inlet vent stream of the control device, pounds per hour;

ER_{out} = emission rate of total HAP (calculated as the sum of the emission rates of acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde), THC, formaldehyde, or methanol in the outlet vent stream of the control device, pounds per hour.

(i) **Calculation of mass per unit production.** To comply with any of the production-based compliance options in Table 1A to this subpart, you must calculate your mass per unit production emissions for each performance test run using Equation 2 of this section:

$$MP = \frac{ER_{HAP}}{P \times CE} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

MP = mass per unit production, pounds per oven dried ton OR pounds per thousand square feet on a specified thickness basis (see [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section if you need to convert from one thickness basis to another);

ER_{HAP} = emission rate of total HAP (calculated as the sum of the emission rates of acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde) in the stack, pounds per hour;

P = process unit production rate (throughput), oven dried tons per hour OR thousand square feet per hour on a specified thickness basis;

CE = capture efficiency, percent (determined for reconstituted wood product presses and board coolers as required in Table 4 to this subpart).

(j) **Thickness basis conversion.** Use Equation 3 of this section to convert from one thickness basis to another:

$$MSF_B = MSF_A \times \frac{A}{B} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

MSF_A = thousand square feet on an A-inch basis;

MSF_B = thousand square feet on a B-inch basis;

A = old thickness you are converting from, inches;

B = new thickness you are converting to, inches.

(k) **Establishing thermal oxidizer operating requirements.** If you operate a thermal oxidizer, you must establish your thermal oxidizer operating parameters according to [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must continuously monitor the firebox temperature during each of the required 1-hour test runs. For regenerative thermal oxidizers, you may measure the temperature in multiple locations (*e.g.*, one location per burner) in the combustion chamber and calculate the average of the temperature measurements prior to reducing the temperature data to 15-minute averages for purposes of establishing your minimum firebox temperature. The minimum firebox temperature must then be established as the average of the three minimum 15-minute firebox temperatures monitored during the three test runs. Multiple three-run performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values under different operating conditions.

(2) You may establish a different minimum firebox temperature for your thermal oxidizer by submitting the notification specified in [§ 63.2280\(g\)](#) and conducting a repeat performance test as specified in [paragraph \(k\)\(1\)](#) of this section that demonstrates compliance with the applicable compliance options of this subpart.

(3) If your thermal oxidizer is a combustion unit that accepts process exhaust into the flame zone, then you are exempt from the performance testing and monitoring requirements specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section. To demonstrate initial compliance, you must submit documentation with your Notification of Compliance Status showing that process exhausts controlled by the combustion unit enter into the flame zone.

(l) **Establishing catalytic oxidizer operating requirements.** If you operate a catalytic oxidizer, you must establish your catalytic oxidizer operating parameters according to [paragraphs \(l\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must continuously monitor during the required 1-hour test runs either the temperature at the inlet to each catalyst bed or the temperature in the combustion chamber. For regenerative catalytic oxidizers, you must calculate the average of the temperature measurements from each catalyst bed inlet or within the combustion chamber prior to reducing the temperature data to 15-minute averages for purposes of establishing your minimum catalytic oxidizer temperature. The minimum catalytic oxidizer temperature must then be established as the average of the three minimum 15-minute temperatures monitored during the three test runs. Multiple three-run performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values under different operating conditions.

(2) You may establish a different minimum catalytic oxidizer temperature by submitting the notification specified in [§ 63.2280\(g\)](#) and conducting a repeat performance test as specified in [paragraphs \(1\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section that demonstrates compliance with the applicable compliance options of this subpart.

(m) ***Establishing biofilter operating requirements.*** If you operate a biofilter, you must establish your biofilter operating requirements according to [paragraphs \(m\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must continuously monitor the biofilter bed temperature during each of the required 1-hour test runs. To monitor biofilter bed temperature, you may use multiple thermocouples in representative locations throughout the biofilter bed and calculate the average biofilter bed temperature across these thermocouples prior to reducing the temperature data to 15-minute averages for purposes of establishing biofilter bed temperature limits. The biofilter bed temperature range must be established as the temperature values 10 percent below the minimum and 10 percent (not to exceed 8 °F) above the maximum 15-minute biofilter bed temperatures monitored during the three test runs. You may base your biofilter bed temperature range on values recorded during previous performance tests provided that the data used to establish the temperature ranges have been obtained using the test methods required in this subpart. If you use data from previous performance tests, you must certify that the biofilter and associated process unit(s) have not been modified subsequent to the date of the performance tests. Replacement of the biofilter media with the same type of material is not considered a modification of the biofilter for purposes of this section.

(2) For a new biofilter installation, you will be allowed up to 180 days following the compliance date or 180 days following initial startup of the biofilter to complete the requirements in [paragraph \(m\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(3) You may expand your biofilter bed temperature operating range by submitting the notification specified in [§ 63.2280\(g\)](#) and conducting a repeat performance test as specified in [paragraph \(m\)\(1\)](#) of this section that demonstrates compliance with the applicable compliance options of this subpart.

(n) ***Establishing operating requirements for process units meeting compliance options without a control device.*** If you operate a process unit that meets a compliance option in Table 1A to this subpart, or is a process unit that generates debits in an emissions average without the use of a control device, you must establish your process unit operating parameters according to [paragraphs \(n\)\(1\)](#) through [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must identify and document the process unit controlling parameter(s) that affect total HAP emissions during the three-run performance test. The controlling parameters you identify must coincide with the representative operating conditions you describe according to [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section. For each parameter, you must specify appropriate monitoring methods, monitoring frequencies, and for continuously monitored parameters, averaging times not to exceed 24 hours. The operating limit for each controlling parameter must then be established as the minimum, maximum, range, or average (as appropriate depending on the parameter) recorded during the performance test. Multiple three-run performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values under different operating conditions.

(2) You may establish different controlling parameter limits for your process unit by submitting the notification specified in [§ 63.2280\(g\)](#) and conducting a repeat performance test as specified in [paragraph \(n\)\(1\)](#) of this section that demonstrates compliance with the compliance options in Table 1A to this subpart or is used to establish emission averaging debits for an uncontrolled process unit.

(o) ***Establishing operating requirements using THC CEMS.*** If you choose to meet the operating requirements by monitoring THC concentration instead of monitoring control device or process operating parameters, you must establish your THC concentration operating requirement according to [paragraphs \(o\)\(1\)](#) through [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) During the performance test, you must continuously monitor THC concentration using your CEMS during each of the required 1-hour test runs. The maximum THC concentration must then be established as the average of the three maximum 15-minute THC concentrations monitored during the three test runs. Multiple three-run performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of THC concentration values under different operating conditions.

(2) You may establish a different maximum THC concentration by submitting the notification specified in [§ 63.2280\(g\)](#) and conducting a repeat performance test as specified in [paragraph \(o\)\(1\)](#) of this section that demonstrates compliance with the compliance options in Tables 1A and 1B to this subpart.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 8372](#), Feb. 16, 2006; [85 FR 49456](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 63.2263 Initial compliance demonstration for a dry rotary dryer.

If you operate a dry rotary dryer, you must demonstrate that your dryer processes furnish with an inlet moisture content of less than or equal to 30 percent (by weight, dry basis) and operates with a dryer inlet temperature of less than or equal to 600 °F. You must designate and clearly identify each dry rotary dryer. You must record the inlet furnish moisture content (dry basis) and inlet dryer operating temperature according to §§ 63.2269(a), (b), and (c) and 63.2270 for a minimum of 30 calendar days. You must submit the highest recorded 24-hour average inlet furnish moisture content and the highest recorded 24-hour average dryer inlet temperature with your Notification of Compliance Status. In addition, you must submit with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed statement by a responsible official that certifies with truth, accuracy, and completeness that the dry rotary dryer will dry furnish with a maximum inlet moisture content less than or equal to 30 percent (by weight, dry basis) and will operate with a maximum inlet temperature of less than or equal to 600 °F in the future.

§ 63.2264 Initial compliance demonstration for a hardwood veneer dryer.

If you operate a hardwood veneer dryer, you must record the annual volume percentage of softwood veneer species processed in the dryer as follows:

(a) Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the annual volume percentage of softwood species dried:

$$SW_{\%} = \frac{SW}{T} (100) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

SW% = annual volume percent softwood species dried;

SW = softwood veneer dried during the previous 12 months, thousand square feet (3/8-inch basis);

T = total softwood and hardwood veneer dried during the previous 12 months, thousand square feet (3/8-inch basis).

(b) You must designate and clearly identify each hardwood veneer dryer. Submit with the Notification of Compliance Status the annual volume percentage of softwood species dried in the dryer based on your dryer production for the 12 months prior to the compliance date specified for your source in § 63.2233. If you did not dry any softwood species in the dryer during the 12 months prior to the compliance date, then you need only to submit a statement indicating that no softwood species were dried. In addition, submit with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed statement by a responsible official that certifies with truth, accuracy, and completeness that the veneer dryer will be used to process less than 30 volume percent softwood species in the future.

§ 63.2265 Initial compliance demonstration for a softwood veneer dryer.

If you operate a softwood veneer dryer, you must develop a plan for review and approval for minimizing fugitive emissions from the veneer dryer heated zones, and you must submit the plan with your Notification of Compliance Status.

§ 63.2266 Initial compliance demonstration for a veneer redryer.

If you operate a veneer redryer, you must record the inlet moisture content of the veneer processed in the redryer according to §§ 63.2269(a) and (c) and 63.2270 for a minimum of 30 calendar days. You must designate and clearly identify each veneer redryer. You must submit the highest recorded 24-hour average inlet veneer moisture content with your Notification of Compliance Status to show that your veneer redryer processes veneer with an inlet moisture content of less than or equal to 25 percent (by weight, dry basis). In addition, submit with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed statement by a responsible official that certifies with truth, accuracy, and completeness that the veneer redryer will dry veneer with a moisture content less than 25 percent (by weight, dry basis) in the future.

§ 63.2267 Initial compliance demonstration for a reconstituted wood product press or board cooler.

If you operate a reconstituted wood product press at a new or existing affected source or a reconstituted wood product board cooler at a new affected source, then you must either use a wood products enclosure as defined in § 63.2292 or measure the capture efficiency of the capture device for the press or board cooler using Methods 204 and 204A through 204F of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M (as appropriate), or using the alternative tracer gas method contained in appendix A to this subpart. You must submit documentation that the wood products enclosure meets the press enclosure design criteria in § 63.2292 or the results of the capture efficiency verification with your Notification of Compliance Status.

§ 63.2268 Initial compliance demonstration for a wet control device.

If you use a wet control device as the sole means of reducing HAP emissions, you must develop and implement a plan for review and approval to address how organic HAP captured in the wastewater from the wet control device is contained or destroyed to minimize re-release to the atmosphere such that the desired emissions reductions are obtained. You must submit the plan with your Notification of Compliance Status.

§ 63.2269 What are my monitoring installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) *General continuous parameter monitoring requirements.* You must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must be capable of completing a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(2) At all times, you must maintain the monitoring equipment including, but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(3) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(b) **Temperature monitoring.** For each temperature monitoring device, you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(2) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum accuracy of 4 °F or 0.75 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(3) If a chart recorder is used, it must have a sensitivity with minor divisions not more than 20 °F.

(4) Validate the temperature sensor's reading at least semiannually using the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)\(i\)](#), [\(ii\)](#), [\(iii\)](#), [\(iv\)](#), or [\(v\)](#) of this section:

(i) Compare measured readings to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable temperature measurement device or simulate a typical operating temperature using a NIST traceable temperature simulation device. When the temperature measurement device method is used, the sensor of the NIST traceable calibrated device must be placed as close as practicable to the process sensor, and both devices must be subjected to the same environmental conditions. The accuracy of the temperature measured must be 2.5 percent of the temperature measured by the NIST traceable device or 5 °F, whichever is greater.

(ii) Follow applicable procedures in the thermocouple manufacturer owner's manual.

(iii) Request thermocouple manufacturer to certify or re-certify electromotive force (electrical properties) of the thermocouple.

(iv) Replace thermocouple with a new certified thermocouple in lieu of validation.

(v) Permanently install a redundant temperature sensor as close as practicable to the process temperature sensor. The sensors must yield a reading within 30 °F of each other for thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers; within 5 °F of each other for biofilters; and within 20 °F of each other for dry rotary dryers.

(5) Conduct validation checks using the procedures in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

(6) At least quarterly, inspect all components for integrity and all electrical connections for continuity, oxidation, and galvanic corrosion.

(c) Wood moisture monitoring. For each furnish or veneer moisture meter, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) and [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) For dry rotary dryers, use a continuous moisture monitor with a minimum accuracy of 1 percent (dry basis) moisture or better in the 25 to 35 percent (dry basis) moisture content range. For veneer redryers, use a continuous moisture monitor with a minimum accuracy of 3 percent (dry basis) moisture or better in the 15 to 25 percent (dry basis) moisture content range. Alternatively, you may use a continuous moisture monitor with a minimum accuracy of 5 percent (dry basis) moisture or better for dry rotary dryers used to dry furnish with less than 25 percent (dry basis) moisture or for veneer redryers used to redry veneer with less than 20 percent (dry basis) moisture.

(2) Locate the moisture monitor in a position that provides a representative measure of furnish or veneer moisture.

(3) Calibrate the moisture monitor based on the procedures specified by the moisture monitor manufacturer at least once per semiannual compliance period (or more frequently if recommended by the moisture monitor manufacturer).

(4) At least quarterly, inspect all components of the moisture monitor for integrity and all electrical connections for continuity.

(5) Use Equation 1 of this section to convert percent moisture measurements wet basis to a dry basis:

$$MC_{\text{dry}} = \frac{MC_{\text{wet}}/100}{1 - (MC_{\text{wet}}/100)} (100) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

MC_{dry} = percent moisture content of wood material (weight percent, dry basis);

MC_{wet} = percent moisture content of wood material (weight percent, wet basis).

(d) **Continuous emission monitoring system(s)**. Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS for monitoring THC concentration must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 8 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#). You must also comply with Procedure 1 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#).

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in [§ 63.8](#) and according to Performance Specification 8 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#).

(3) As specified in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in [§§ 63.8\(g\)\(2\)](#) and [63.2270\(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#).

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 8372](#), Feb. 16, 2006; [85 FR 49456](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2270 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for, as appropriate, monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the process unit is operating. For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities or data recorded during periods of safety-related shutdown, pressurized refiner startup or shutdown, startup and shutdown of direct-fired softwood veneer dryer gas-fired burners, or control device downtime covered in any approved routine control device maintenance exemption in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels, nor may such data be used in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control system.

(d) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, determine the 3-hour block average of all recorded readings, calculated after every 3 hours of operation as the average of the evenly spaced recorded readings in the previous 3 operating hours (excluding periods described in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section).

(e) For dry rotary dryer and veneer redryer wood moisture monitoring, dry rotary dryer temperature monitoring, biofilter bed temperature monitoring, and biofilter outlet THC monitoring, determine the 24-hour block average of all recorded readings, calculated after every 24 hours of operation as the average of the evenly spaced recorded readings in the previous 24 operating hours (excluding periods described in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section).

(f) To calculate the data averages for each 3-hour or 24-hour averaging period, you must have at least 75 percent of the required recorded readings for that period using only recorded readings

that are based on valid data (*i.e.*, not from periods described in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section).

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [85 FR 49456](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 63.2271 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements in [§§ 63.2240](#) and [63.2241](#) that apply to you according to the methods specified in Tables 7 and 8 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each compliance option, operating requirement, and work practice requirement in Tables 7 and 8 to this subpart that applies to you. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and periods of control device maintenance specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section. These instances are deviations from the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in [§ 63.2281](#).

(1)-(2) [Reserved]

(3) Deviations that occur during periods of control device maintenance covered by any approved routine control device maintenance exemption are not violations if you demonstrate to the EPA Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with the approved routine control device maintenance exemption.

(4) Instances of safety-related shutdown, pressurized refiner startup and shutdown, and startup and shutdown of direct-fired softwood veneer dryer gas-fired burners subject to the work practice requirements in Table 3 to this subpart (rows 6 through 8) must be reported as required in [§ 63.2281\(c\)\(4\)](#). Instances when the work practice requirements in Table 3 to this subpart (rows 6 through 8) are used are not considered to be deviations from (or violations of) the otherwise applicable compliance options, operating requirements and work practice requirements (in rows 1 through 5 of Table 3 to this subpart) as long as you do not exceed the minimum amount of time necessary for these events.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 20463](#), Apr. 20, 2006; [85 FR 49456](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.2280 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in [§§ 63.7\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), [63.8\(e\)](#), [\(f\)\(4\)](#) and [\(f\)\(6\)](#), [63.9\(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#), and [\(g\)](#) and [\(h\)](#) by the dates specified.

(b) You must submit an Initial Notification no later than 120 calendar days after September 28, 2004, 120 calendar days after initial startup, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later, as specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#). Initial Notifications required to be submitted after August 13, 2020, for affected sources that commence construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, and on and after August 13, 2021, for all other affected sources submitting initial notifications required in [§ 63.9\(b\)](#) must be submitted following the procedure specified in [§ 63.2281\(h\)](#), [\(k\)](#), and [\(l\)](#).

(c) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a written notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as specified in [§ 63.7\(b\)\(1\)](#).

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test, design evaluation, or other compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4, 5, and 6 to this subpart, or a repeat performance test as specified in Table 7 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in [§ 63.9\(h\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#). After August 13, 2020 for affected sources that commence construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, and on and after August 13, 2021 for all other affected sources, submit all subsequent Notifications of Compliance Status following the procedure specified in [§ 63.2281\(h\)](#), [\(k\)](#), and [\(l\)](#).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 or 6 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th calendar day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each compliance demonstration required in Tables 5, 6, and 7 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including a summary of the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following the completion of the performance test.

(e) If you request a routine control device maintenance exemption according to [§ 63.2251](#), you must submit your request for the exemption no later than 30 days before the compliance date.

(f) If you use the emissions averaging compliance option in [§ 63.2240\(c\)](#), you must submit an Emissions Averaging Plan to the EPA Administrator for approval no later than 1 year before the compliance date or no later than 1 year before the date you would begin using an emissions average, whichever is later. The Emissions Averaging Plan must include the information in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) Identification of all the process units to be included in the emissions average indicating which process units will be used to generate credits, and which process units that are subject to compliance options in Tables 1A and 1B to this subpart will be uncontrolled (used to generate debits) or under-controlled (used to generate debits and credits).

(2) Description of the control system used to generate emission credits for each process unit used to generate credits.

(3) Determination of the total HAP control efficiency for the control system used to generate emission credits for each credit-generating process unit.

(4) Calculation of the RMR and AMR, as calculated using Equations 1 through 3 of [§ 63.2240\(c\)\(1\)](#).

(5) Documentation of total HAP measurements made according to [§ 63.2240\(c\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) and other relevant documentation to support calculation of the RMR and AMR.

(6) A summary of the operating parameters you will monitor and monitoring methods for each debit-generating and credit-generating process unit.

(g) You must notify the EPA Administrator within 30 days before you take any of the actions specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) You modify or replace the control system for any process unit subject to the compliance options and operating requirements in this subpart.

(2) You shut down any process unit included in your Emissions Averaging Plan.

(3) You change a continuous monitoring parameter or the value or range of values of a continuous monitoring parameter for any process unit or control device.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [85 FR 49457](#), Aug. 13, 2020; [85 FR 73902](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

§ 63.2281 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under [§ 63.10\(a\)](#), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in [§ 63.2233](#) ending on June 30 or December 31, and lasting at least 6 months, but less than 12 months. For example, if your compliance date is March 1, then the first semiannual reporting period would begin on March 1 and end on December 31.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31 for compliance periods ending on June 30 and December 31, respectively.

(3) 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) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31 for the semiannual reporting period ending on June 30 and December 31, respectively.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to [40 CFR part 70](#) or [40 CFR part 71](#), and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [§ 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 [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(6) After August 13, 2020 for affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, and on and after August 13, 2021 for all other affected sources, submit all subsequent reports following the procedure specified in [paragraphs \(h\)](#), [\(k\)](#) and [\(l\)](#) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSMP, the compliance report must include the information specified in [§ 63.10\(d\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) before August 13, 2021 for affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction before September 6, 2019. After August 13, 2020 for affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, and on and after August 13, 2021 for all other affected sources, the compliance report must include the number of instances and total amount of time during the reporting period in which each of the startup/shutdown work practice requirements in Table 3 to this subpart (rows 6 through 8) is used in place of the otherwise applicable compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements (in Table 3 to this subpart rows 1 through 5). If a startup/shutdown work practice in Table 3 to this subpart (rows 6 through 8) is used for more than a total of 100 hours during the semiannual reporting period, you must report the date, time and duration of each instance when that startup/shutdown work practice was used.

(5) A description of control device maintenance performed while the control device was offline and one or more of the process units controlled by the control device was operating, including the information specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The date and time when the control device was shut down and restarted.

(ii) Identification of the process units that were operating and the number of hours that each process unit operated while the control device was offline.

(iii) A statement of whether or not the control device maintenance was included in your approved routine control device maintenance exemption developed pursuant to [§ 63.2251](#). If the control device maintenance was included in your approved routine control device maintenance exemption, then you must report the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) The total amount of time that each process unit controlled by the control device operated during the semiannual compliance period and during the previous semiannual compliance period.

(B) The amount of time that each process unit controlled by the control device operated while the control device was down for maintenance covered under the routine control device maintenance exemption during the semiannual compliance period and during the previous semiannual compliance period.

(C) Based on the information recorded under [paragraphs \(c\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(B\)](#) of this section for each process unit, compute the annual percent of process unit operating uptime during which the control device was offline for routine maintenance using Equation 1 of this section.

$$RM = \frac{DT_p + DT_c}{PU_p + PU_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

RM = Annual percentage of process unit uptime during which control device is down for routine control device maintenance;

PU_p = Process unit uptime for the previous semiannual compliance period;

PU_c = Process unit uptime for the current semiannual compliance period;

DT_p = Control device downtime claimed under the routine control device maintenance exemption for the previous semiannual compliance period;

DT_c = Control device downtime claimed under the routine control device maintenance exemption for the current semiannual compliance period.

(6) [Reserved]

(7) If there are no deviations from any applicable compliance option or operating requirement, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the compliance options, operating requirements, or work practice requirements during the reporting period.

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

(d) For each deviation from a compliance option or operating requirement and for each deviation from the work practice requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMS to comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, or work practice requirements in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(6\)](#) of this section and in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and routine control device maintenance.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

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

(e) For each deviation from a compliance option, operating requirement, or work practice requirement occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with the compliance options, operating requirements, or work practice requirements in this subpart, you must include the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(6\)](#) and [\(e\)\(1\) through \(13\)](#) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and routine control device maintenance.

(1) [Reserved]

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

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

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction; during a period of control device maintenance covered in your approved routine control device maintenance exemption; or during another period.

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

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

- (7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
- (8) A brief description of the process units.
- (9) A brief description of the CMS.
- (10) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.
- (11) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.
- (12) For any failure to meet a compliance option in [§ 63.2240](#), including the compliance options in Table 1A or 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option, provide an estimate of the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit, and a description of the method used to estimate the emissions.
- (13) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.
- (f) If you comply with the emissions averaging compliance option in [§ 63.2240\(c\)](#), you must include in your semiannual compliance report calculations based on operating data from the semiannual reporting period that demonstrate that actual mass removal equals or exceeds the required mass removal.
- (g) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to [40 CFR part 70](#) or [40 CFR part 71](#) must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [§ 71.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [§ 71.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any compliance option, operating requirement, or work practice requirement 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 permitting authority.
- (h) If you are required to submit reports following the procedure specified in this [paragraph \(h\)](#), you must submit reports to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), which can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as confidential business information (CBI). Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed to be CBI. For semiannual compliance reports required in this section and Table 9 (row 1) to this subpart, you must use the appropriate electronic report template on the CEDRI website ([https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/](https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/compliance-and-emissions-)

[data-reporting-interface-cedri](#)) for this subpart once the reporting template has been available on the CEDRI website for 1 year. The date report templates become available will be listed on the CEDRI website. If the reporting form for the semiannual compliance report specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate addresses listed in [§ 63.13](#). You must begin submitting all subsequent reports via CEDRI in the first full reporting period after the report template for this subpart has been available in CEDRI for 1 year. Initial Notifications developed according to [§ 63.2280\(b\)](#) and Notifications of Compliance Status developed according to [§ 63.2280\(d\)](#) may be uploaded in a user-specified format such as portable document format (PDF). The report must be submitted by the deadline specified in this subpart, regardless of the method in which the report is submitted. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if persons wish to assert a CBI claim, submit a complete report, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA. The report must be generated using the appropriate form on the CEDRI website. Submit the file on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium and clearly mark the medium as CBI. Mail the electronic medium to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX. All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c) emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment and requires EPA to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available.

(i) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance test following the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (<https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert>) at the time of the test. Submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via CEDRI, which can be accessed through the EPA's CDX (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT website.

(2) Data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the test. The results of the performance test must be included as an attachment in the ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the ERT generated package or alternative file to the EPA via CEDRI.

(3) Confidential Business Information (CBI). The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to

submit information you claim as CBI. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed to be CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you claim some of the information submitted under this [paragraph \(i\)](#) is CBI, you must submit a complete file, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA. The file must be generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the file on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium and clearly mark the medium as CBI. Mail the electronic medium to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described in this [paragraph \(i\)](#). All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c) emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment and requires EPA to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available.

(j) Within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance evaluation (as defined in [§ 63.2](#)), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Performance evaluations of CMS measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation. Submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via CEDRI, which can be accessed through the EPA's CDX. The data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website.

(2) Performance evaluations of CMS measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation. The results of the performance evaluation must be included as an attachment in the ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the ERT generated package or alternative file to the EPA via CEDRI.

(3) Confidential Business Information (CBI). The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed to be CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you claim some of the information submitted under this [paragraph \(j\)](#) is CBI, you must submit a complete file, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA. The file must be generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the file on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium and clearly mark the medium as CBI. Mail the electronic medium to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be

submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described in this [paragraph \(j\)](#). All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c) emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment and requires EPA to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available.

(k) If you are required to electronically submit a report or notification through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX by this subpart, you may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with the electronic submittal reporting requirement in this section. To assert a claim of EPA system outage, you must meet the requirements outlined in [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must have been or will be precluded from accessing CEDRI and submitting a required report within the time prescribed due to an outage of either the EPA's CEDRI or CDX systems.

(2) The outage must have occurred within the period of time beginning 5 business days prior to the date that the submission is due.

(3) The outage may be planned or unplanned.

(4) You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or has caused a delay in reporting.

(5) You must provide to the Administrator a written description identifying:

(i) The date(s) and time(s) when CDX or CEDRI was accessed and the system was unavailable;

(ii) A rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to EPA system outage;

(iii) Measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and

(iv) The date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the electronic submittal requirement in this subpart at the time of the notification, the date you submitted the report.

(6) The decision to accept the claim of EPA system outage and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(7) In any circumstance, the report must be submitted electronically as soon as possible after the outage is resolved.

(l) If you are required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX by this subpart, you may assert a claim of *force majeure* for failure to timely comply with the electronic submittal requirement in this section. To assert a claim of *force majeure*, you must meet the requirements outlined in [paragraphs \(l\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) You may submit a claim if a *force majeure* event is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred or there are lingering effects from such an event within the period of time beginning five business days prior to the date the submission is due. For the purposes of this section, a *force majeure* event is defined as an event that will be or has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the affected facility, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the affected facility that prevents you from complying with the requirement to submit a report electronically within the time period prescribed. Examples of such events are acts of nature (*e.g.*, hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods), acts of war or terrorism, or equipment failure or safety hazard beyond the control of the affected facility (*e.g.*, large scale power outage).

(2) You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or has caused a delay in reporting.

(3) You must provide to the Administrator:

(i) A written description of the *force majeure* event;

(ii) A rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the *force majeure* event;

(iii) Measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and

(iv) The date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the electronic submittal requirement in this subpart at the time of the notification, the date you submitted the report.

(4) The decision to accept the claim of *force majeure* and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(5) In any circumstance, the reporting must occur as soon as possible after the *force majeure* event occurs.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [85 FR 49457](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 63.2282 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep the records listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

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

(2) Before August 13, 2021, the records in [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction for affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction before September 6, 2019. After August 13, 2020 for affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019, and on and after August 13, 2021 for all other affected sources, the records related to startup and shutdown, failures to meet the standard,

and actions taken to minimize emissions, specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Record the date, time, and duration of each startup and/or shutdown period, including the periods when the affected source was subject to the standard applicable to startup and shutdown.

(ii) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record the number of failures; for each failure, record the date, time, cause and duration of each failure.

(iii) For each failure to meet an applicable standard, record and retain a list of the affected sources or equipment, and the following information:

(A) For any failure to meet a compliance option in [§ 63.2240](#), including the compliance options in Table 1A or 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option, record an estimate of the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit and a description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(B) For each failure to meet an operating requirement in Table 2 to this subpart or work practice requirement in Table 3 to this subpart, maintain sufficient information to estimate the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted over the emission limit. This information must be sufficient to provide a reliable emissions estimate if requested by the Administrator.

(iv) Record actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with [§ 63.2250\(g\)](#), and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(3) Documentation of your approved routine control device maintenance exemption, if you request such an exemption under [§ 63.2251](#).

(4) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(viii\)](#).

(b) You must keep the records required in Tables 7 and 8 to this subpart to show continuous compliance with each compliance option, operating requirement, and work practice requirement that applies to you.

(c) For each CEMS, you must keep the following records.

(1) Records described in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(vi\)](#) through [\(xi\)](#).

(2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan, with the program of corrective action included in the plan required under [§ 63.8\(d\)\(2\)](#).

(3) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy testing for CEMS as required in [§ 63.8\(f\)\(6\)\(i\)](#).

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

(d) If you comply with the emissions averaging compliance option in [§ 63.2240\(c\)](#), you must keep records of all information required to calculate emission debits and credits.

(e) If you operate a catalytic oxidizer, you must keep records of annual catalyst activity checks and subsequent corrective actions.

(f) You must keep the written CMS quality control procedures required by [§ 63.8\(d\)\(2\)](#) on record for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this subpart, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the performance evaluation plan is revised, you must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan on record to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The program of corrective action should be included in the plan required under [§ 63.8\(d\)\(2\)](#).

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [85 FR 49459](#), Aug. 13, 2020; [85 FR 51668](#), Aug. 21, 2020]

§ 63.2283 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review as specified in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#).

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

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#). You can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

(d) Any records required to be maintained by this part that are submitted electronically via the EPA's CEDRI may be maintained in electronic format. This ability to maintain electronic copies does not affect the requirement for facilities to make records, data, and reports available upon request to a delegated air agency or the EPA as part of an on-site compliance evaluation.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [85 FR 49460](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.2290 What parts of the general provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the general provisions in [§§ 63.1](#) through [63.16](#) apply to you.

[[85 FR 49460](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 63.2291 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your

State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the compliance options, operating requirements, and work practice requirements in [§§ 63.2240](#) and [63.2241](#) as specified in [§ 63.6\(g\)](#). For the purposes of delegation authority under [40 CFR part 63, subpart E](#), “compliance options” represent “emission limits”; “operating requirements” represent “operating limits”; and “work practice requirements” represent “work practice standards.”

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods as specified in [§ 63.7\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring as specified in [§ 63.8\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting as specified in [§ 63.10\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(5) Approval of an alternative to any electronic reporting to the EPA required by this subpart.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [72 FR 61063](#), Oct. 29, 2007; [85 FR 49460](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 63.2292 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, and in this section as follows:

Affected source means the collection of dryers, refiners, blenders, formers, presses, board coolers, and other process units associated with the manufacturing of plywood and composite wood products. The affected source includes, but is not limited to, green end operations, refining, drying operations (including any combustion unit exhaust stream routinely used to direct fire process unit(s)), resin preparation, blending and forming operations, pressing and board cooling operations, and miscellaneous finishing operations (such as sanding, sawing, patching, edge sealing, and other finishing operations not subject to other NESHAP). The affected source also includes onsite storage of raw materials used in the manufacture of plywood and/or composite wood products, such as resins; onsite wastewater treatment operations specifically associated

with plywood and composite wood products manufacturing; and miscellaneous coating operations (defined elsewhere in this section). The affected source includes lumber kilns at PCWP manufacturing facilities and at any other kind of facility.

Agricultural fiber means the fiber of an annual agricultural crop. Examples of agricultural fibers include, but are not limited to, wheat straw, rice straw, and bagasse.

Biofilter means an enclosed control system such as a tank or series of tanks with a fixed roof that contact emissions with a solid media (such as bark) and use microbiological activity to transform organic pollutants in a process exhaust stream to innocuous compounds such as carbon dioxide, water, and inorganic salts. Wastewater treatment systems such as aeration lagoons or activated sludge systems are not considered to be biofilters.

Capture device means a hood, enclosure, or other means of collecting emissions into a duct so that the emissions can be measured.

Capture efficiency means the fraction (expressed as a percentage) of the pollutants from an emission source that are collected by a capture device.

Catalytic oxidizer means a control system that combusts or oxidizes, in the presence of a catalyst, exhaust gas from a process unit. Catalytic oxidizers include regenerative catalytic oxidizers and thermal catalytic oxidizers.

Combustion unit means a dryer burner, process heater, or boiler. Combustion units may be used for combustion of organic HAP emissions.

Control device means any equipment that reduces the quantity of HAP emitted to the air. The device may destroy the HAP or secure the HAP for subsequent recovery. Control devices include, but are not limited to, thermal or catalytic oxidizers, combustion units that incinerate process exhausts, biofilters, and condensers.

Control system or add-on control system means the combination of capture and control devices used to reduce HAP emissions to the atmosphere.

Conveyor strand dryer means a conveyor dryer used to reduce the moisture of wood strands used in the manufacture of oriented strandboard, laminated strand lumber, or other wood strand-based products. A *conveyor strand dryer* is a process unit.

Conveyor strand dryer zone means each portion of a conveyor strand dryer with a separate heat exchange system and exhaust vent(s). Conveyor strand dryers contain multiple zones (e.g., three zones), which may be divided into multiple sections.

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 compliance option, operating requirement, or work practice requirement;
- (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 compliance option, operating requirement, or work practice requirement in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart. A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Direct-fired process unit means a process unit that is heated by the passing of combustion exhaust through the process unit such that the process material is contacted by the combustion exhaust.

Dryer heated zones means the zones of a softwood veneer dryer or fiberboard mat dryer that are equipped with heating and hot air circulation units. The cooling zone(s) of the dryer through which ambient air is blown are not part of the dryer heated zones.

Dry forming means the process of making a mat of resinated fiber to be compressed into a reconstituted wood product such as particleboard, oriented strandboard, medium density fiberboard, or hardboard.

Dry rotary dryer means a rotary dryer that dries wood particles or fibers with a maximum inlet moisture content of less than or equal to 30 percent (by weight, dry basis) and operates with a maximum inlet temperature of less than or equal to 600 °F. A dry rotary dryer is a process unit.

Engineered wood product means a product made with lumber, veneers, strands of wood, or from other small wood elements that are bound together with resin. Engineered wood products include, but are not limited to, laminated strand lumber, laminated veneer lumber, parallel strand lumber, wood I-joists, and glue-laminated beams.

Fiber means the discrete elements of wood or similar cellulosic material, which are separated by mechanical means, as in refining, that can be formed into boards.

Fiberboard means a composite panel composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood or agricultural material) made by wet forming and compacting a mat of fibers. Fiberboard density generally is less than 0.50 grams per cubic centimeter (31.5 pounds per cubic foot).

Fiberboard mat dryer means a dryer used to reduce the moisture of wet-formed wood fiber mats by applying heat. A *fiberboard mat dryer* is a process unit.

Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a combustion unit that is occupied by the flame envelope.

Furnish means the fibers, particles, or strands used for making boards.

Glue-laminated beam means a structural wood beam made by bonding lumber together along its faces with resin.

Green rotary dryer means a rotary dryer that dries wood particles or fibers with an inlet moisture content of greater than 30 percent (by weight, dry basis) at any dryer inlet temperature or operates with an inlet temperature of greater than 600 °F with any inlet moisture content. A *green rotary dryer* is a process unit.

Group 1 miscellaneous coating operations means application of edge seals, nail lines, logo (or other information) paint, shelving edge fillers, trademark/gradestamp inks, and wood putty patches to plywood and composite wood products (except kiln-dried lumber) on the same site where the plywood and composite wood products are manufactured. Group 1 miscellaneous coating operations also include application of synthetic patches to plywood at new affected sources.

Hardboard means a composite panel composed of inter-felted cellulosic fibers made by dry or wet forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat. Hardboard generally has a density of 0.50 grams per cubic centimeter (31.5 pounds per cubic foot) or greater.

Hardboard oven means an oven used to heat treat or temper hardboard after hot pressing. Humidification chambers are not considered as part of hardboard ovens. A *hardboard oven* is a process unit.

Hardwood means the wood of a broad-leafed tree, either deciduous or evergreen. Examples of hardwoods include, but are not limited to, aspen, birch, poplar, and oak.

Hardwood veneer dryer means a dryer that removes excess moisture from veneer by conveying the veneer through a heated medium on rollers, belts, cables, or wire mesh. Hardwood veneer dryers are used to dry veneer with less than 30 percent softwood species on an annual volume basis. Veneer kilns that operate as batch units, veneer dryers heated by radio frequency or microwaves that are used to redry veneer, and veneer redryers (defined elsewhere in this section) that are heated by conventional means are not considered to be hardwood veneer dryers. A *hardwood veneer dryer* is a process unit.

Kiln-dried lumber means solid wood lumber that has been dried in a lumber kiln.

Laminated strand lumber (LSL) means a composite product formed into a billet made of thin wood strands cut from whole logs, resinated, and pressed together with the grain of each strand oriented parallel to the length of the finished product.

Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) means a composite product formed into a billet made from layers of resinated wood veneer sheets or pieces pressed together with the grain of each veneer

aligned primarily along the length of the finished product. *Laminated veneer lumber* is also known as parallel strand lumber (PSL).

Lumber means boards or planks sawed or split from logs or timber, including logs or timber processed for use as utility poles or other wood components. Lumber can be either green (non-dried) or dried. Lumber is typically either air-dried or kiln-dried.

Lumber kiln means an enclosed dryer operated by applying heat to reduce the moisture content of lumber.

Medium density fiberboard (MDF) means a composite panel composed of cellulosic fibers (usually wood or agricultural fiber) made by dry forming and pressing of a resinated fiber mat.

Method detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be determined with 99 percent confidence that the true value is greater than zero.

Miscellaneous coating operations means application of any of the following to plywood or composite wood products: edge seals, moisture sealants, anti-skid coatings, company logos, trademark or grade stamps, nail lines, synthetic patches, wood patches, wood putty, concrete forming oils, glues for veneer composing, and shelving edge fillers. Miscellaneous coating operations also include the application of primer to oriented strandboard siding that occurs at the same site as oriented strandboard manufacture and application of asphalt, clay slurry, or titanium dioxide coatings to fiberboard at the same site of fiberboard manufacture.

Molded particleboard means a shaped composite product (other than a composite panel) composed primarily of cellulosic materials (usually wood or agricultural fiber) generally in the form of discrete pieces or particles, as distinguished from fibers, which are pressed together with resin.

MSF means thousand square feet (92.9 square meters). Square footage of panels is usually measured on a thickness basis, such as 3/8-inch, to define the total volume of panels. Equation 3 of [§ 63.2262\(j\)](#) shows how to convert from one thickness basis to another.

Nondetect data means, for the purposes of this subpart, any value that is below the method detection limit.

Non-HAP coating means a coating with HAP contents below 0.1 percent by mass for Occupational Safety and Health Administration-defined carcinogens as specified in section A.6.4 of appendix A to 29 CFR 1910.1200, and below 1.0 percent by mass for other HAP compounds.

1-hour period means a 60-minute period.

Oriented strandboard (OSB) means a composite panel produced from thin wood strands cut from whole logs, formed into resinated layers (with the grain of strands in one layer oriented perpendicular to the strands in adjacent layers), and pressed.

Oven-dried ton(s) (ODT) means tons of wood dried until all of the moisture in the wood is removed. One oven-dried ton equals 907 oven-dried kilograms.

Parallel strand lumber (PSL) means a composite product formed into a billet made from layers of resinated wood veneer sheets or pieces pressed together with the grain of each veneer aligned primarily along the length of the finished product. *Parallel strand lumber* is also known as laminated veneer lumber (LVL).

Partial wood products enclosure means an enclosure that does not meet the design criteria for a wood products enclosure as defined in this subpart.

Particle means a discrete, small piece of cellulosic material (usually wood or agricultural fiber) produced mechanically and used as the aggregate for a particleboard.

Particleboard means a composite panel composed primarily of cellulosic materials (usually wood or agricultural fiber) generally in the form of discrete pieces or particles, as distinguished from fibers, which are pressed together with resin.

Plywood means a panel product consisting of layers of wood veneers hot pressed together with resin. Plywood includes panel products made by hot pressing (with resin) veneers to a substrate such as particleboard, medium density fiberboard, or lumber. Plywood products may be flat or curved.

Plywood and composite wood products (PCWP) manufacturing facility means a facility that manufactures plywood and/or composite wood products by bonding wood material (fibers, particles, strands, veneers, etc.) or agricultural fiber, generally with resin under heat and pressure, to form a panel, engineered wood product, or other product defined in [§ 63.2292](#). Plywood and composite wood products manufacturing facilities also include facilities that manufacture dry veneer and lumber kilns located at any facility. Plywood and composite wood products include, but are not limited to, plywood, veneer, particleboard, molded particleboard, oriented strandboard, hardboard, fiberboard, medium density fiberboard, laminated strand lumber, laminated veneer lumber, wood I-joists, kiln-dried lumber, and glue-laminated beams.

Press predryer means a dryer used to reduce the moisture and elevate the temperature by applying heat to a wet-formed fiber mat before the mat enters a hot press. A *press predryer* is a process unit.

Pressurized refiner means a piece of equipment operated under pressure for preheating (usually by steaming) wood material and refining (rubbing or grinding) the wood material into fibers. Pressurized refiners are operated with continuous infeed and outfeed of wood material and maintain elevated internal pressures (*i.e.*, there is no pressure release) throughout the preheating and refining process. A *pressurized refiner* is a process unit.

Primary tube dryer means a single-stage tube dryer or the first stage of a multi-stage tube dryer. Tube dryer stages are separated by vents for removal of moist gases between stages (*e.g.*, a

product cyclone at the end of a single-stage dryer or between the first and second stages of a multi-stage tube dryer). The first stage of a multi-stage tube dryer is used to remove the majority of the moisture from the wood furnish (compared to the moisture reduction in subsequent stages of the tube dryer). Blow-lines used to apply resin are considered part of the primary tube dryer. A *primary tube dryer* is a process unit.

Process unit means equipment classified according to its function such as a blender, dryer, press, former, or board cooler.

Reconstituted wood product board cooler means a piece of equipment designed to reduce the temperature of a board by means of forced air or convection within a controlled time period after the board exits the reconstituted wood product press unloader. Board coolers include wicket and star type coolers commonly found at medium density fiberboard and particleboard plants. Board coolers do not include cooling sections of dryers (e.g., veneer dryers or fiberboard mat dryers) or coolers integrated into or following hardboard bake ovens or humidifiers. A *reconstituted wood product board cooler* is a process unit.

Reconstituted wood product press means a press, including (if applicable) the press unloader, that presses a resinated mat of wood fibers, particles, or strands between hot platens or hot rollers to compact and set the mat into a panel by simultaneous application of heat and pressure. Reconstituted wood product presses are used in the manufacture of hardboard, medium density fiberboard, particleboard, and oriented strandboard. Extruders are not considered to be reconstituted wood product presses. A *reconstituted wood product press* is a process unit.

Representative operating conditions means operation of a process unit during performance testing under the conditions that the process unit will typically be operating in the future, including use of a representative range of materials (e.g., wood material of a typical species mix and moisture content or typical resin formulation) and representative operating temperature range. Representative operating conditions exclude periods of startup and shutdown.

Resin means the synthetic adhesive (including glue) or natural binder, including additives, used to bond wood or other cellulosic materials together to produce plywood and composite wood products.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in [40 CFR 70.2](#) and [40 CFR 71.2](#).

Rotary strand dryer means a rotary dryer operated by applying heat and used to reduce the moisture of wood strands used in the manufacture of oriented strandboard, laminated strand lumber, or other wood strand-based products. A *rotary strand dryer* is a process unit.

Safety-related shutdown means an unscheduled shutdown of a process unit subject to a compliance option in Table 1B to this subpart (or a process unit with HAP control under an emissions averaging plan developed according to [§ 63.2240\(c\)](#)) during which time emissions from the process unit cannot be safely routed to the control system in place to meet the

compliance options or operating requirements in this subpart without imminent danger to the process, control system, or system operator.

Secondary tube dryer means the second stage and subsequent stages following the primary stage of a multi-stage tube dryer. Secondary tube dryers, also referred to as relay dryers, operate at lower temperatures than the primary tube dryer they follow. Secondary tube dryers are used to remove only a small amount of the furnish moisture compared to the furnish moisture reduction across the primary tube dryer. A *secondary tube dryer* is a process unit.

Softwood means the wood of a coniferous tree. Examples of softwoods include, but are not limited to, Southern yellow pine, Douglas fir, and White spruce.

Softwood veneer dryer means a dryer that removes excess moisture from veneer by conveying the veneer through a heated medium, generally on rollers, belts, cables, or wire mesh. Softwood veneer dryers are used to dry veneer with greater than or equal to 30 percent softwood species on an annual volume basis. Veneer kilns that operate as batch units, veneer dryers heated by radio frequency or microwaves that are used to redry veneer, and veneer redryers (defined elsewhere in this section) that are heated by conventional means are not considered to be softwood veneer dryers. A *softwood veneer dryer* is a process unit.

Startup means bringing equipment online and starting the production process.

Startup, initial means the first time equipment is put into operation. Initial startup does not include operation solely for testing equipment. Initial startup does not include subsequent startups (as defined in this section) following malfunction or shutdowns or following changes in product or between batch operations. Initial startup does not include startup of equipment that occurred when the source was an area source.

Strand means a long (with respect to thickness and width), flat wood piece specially cut from a log for use in oriented strandboard, laminated strand lumber, or other wood strand-based product.

Temporary total enclosure (TTE) means an enclosure constructed for the purpose of measuring the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source, as defined in Method 204 of [40 CFR part 51, appendix M](#).

Thermal oxidizer means a control system that combusts or oxidizes exhaust gas from a process unit. Thermal oxidizers include regenerative thermal oxidizers and combustion units.

Total hazardous air pollutant emissions means, for purposes of this subpart, the sum of the emissions of the following six compounds: acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde.

Tube dryer means a single-stage or multi-stage dryer operated by applying heat to reduce the moisture of wood fibers or particles as they are conveyed (usually pneumatically) through the dryer. Resin may or may not be applied to the wood material before it enters the tube dryer. Tube

dryers do not include pneumatic fiber transport systems that use temperature and humidity conditioned pneumatic system supply air in order to prevent cooling of the wood fiber as it is moved through the process. A *tube dryer* is a process unit.

Veneer means thin sheets of wood peeled or sliced from logs for use in the manufacture of wood products such as plywood, laminated veneer lumber, or other products.

Veneer redryer means a dryer heated by conventional means, such as direct wood-fired, direct-gas-fired, or steam heated, that is used to redry veneer that has been previously dried. Because the veneer dried in a veneer redryer has been previously dried, the inlet moisture content of the veneer entering the redryer is less than 25 percent (by weight, dry basis). Batch units used to redry veneer (such as redry cookers) are not considered to be veneer redryers. A *veneer redryer* is a process unit.

Wet control device means any equipment that uses water as a means of collecting an air pollutant. Wet control devices include scrubbers, wet electrostatic precipitators, and electrified filter beds. Wet control devices do not include biofilters or other equipment that destroys or degrades HAP.

Wet forming means the process of making a slurry of water, fiber, and additives into a mat of fibers to be compressed into a fiberboard or hardboard product.

Wood I-joists means a structural wood beam with an I-shaped cross section formed by bonding (with resin) wood or laminated veneer lumber flanges onto a web cut from a panel such as plywood or oriented strandboard.

Wood products enclosure means a permanently installed containment that was designed to meet the following physical design criteria:

- (1) Any natural draft opening shall be at least four equivalent opening diameters from each HAP-emitting point, except for where board enters and exits the enclosure, unless otherwise specified by the EPA Administrator.
- (2) The total area of all natural draft openings shall not exceed 5 percent of the surface area of the enclosure's four walls, floor, and ceiling.
- (3) The average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings shall be at least 3,600 meters per hour (200 feet per minute). The direction of airflow through all natural draft openings shall be into the enclosure.
- (4) All access doors and windows whose areas are not included in item 2 of this definition and are not included in the calculation of facial velocity in item 3 of this definition shall be closed during routine operation of the process.
- (5) The enclosure is designed and maintained to capture all emissions for discharge through a control device.

Work practice requirement means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 8372](#), Feb. 16, 2006; [85 FR 49460](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Table 1A to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Production-Based Compliance Options

For the following process units . . .	You must meet the following production-based compliance option (total HAP ^a basis) . . .
(1) Fiberboard mat dryer heated zones (at new affected sources only)	0.022 lb/MSF ¹ / ₂ ".
(2) Green rotary dryers	0.058 lb/ODT.
(3) Hardboard ovens	0.022 lb/MSF ¹ / ₈ ".
(4) Press predryers (at new affected sources only)	0.037 lb/MSF ¹ / ₂ ".
(5) Pressurized refiners	0.039 lb/ODT.
(6) Primary tube dryers	0.26 lb/ODT.
(7) Reconstituted wood product board coolers (at new affected sources only)	0.014 lb/MSF ³ / ₄ ".
(8) Reconstituted wood product presses	0.30 lb/MSF ³ / ₄ ".
(9) Softwood veneer dryer heated zones	0.022 lb/MSF ³ / ₈ ".
(10) Rotary strand dryers	0.18 lb/ODT.
(11) Secondary tube dryers	0.010 lb/ODT.
<p>^a Total HAP, as defined in § 63.2292, includes acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde. lb/ODT = pounds per oven-dried ton; lb/MSF = pounds per thousand square feet with a specified thickness basis (inches). Section 63.2262(j) shows how to convert from one thickness basis to another.</p>	
<p>Note: There is no production-based compliance option for conveyor strand dryers.</p>	

Table 1B to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Add-on Control Systems Compliance Options

<p>For each of the following process units . . .</p>	<p>You must comply with one of the following six compliance options by using an emissions control system . . .</p>
<p>Fiberboard mat dryer heated zones (at new affected sources only); green rotary dryers; hardboard ovens; press predryers (at new affected sources only); pressurized refiners; primary tube dryers; secondary tube dryers; reconstituted wood product board coolers (at new affected sources only); reconstituted wood product presses; softwood veneer dryer heated zones; rotary strand dryers; conveyor strand dryer zone one (at existing affected sources); and conveyor strand dryer zones one and two (at new affected sources)</p>	<p>(1) Reduce emissions of total HAP, measured as THC (as carbon)^a, by 90 percent; or (2) Limit emissions of total HAP, measured as THC (as carbon)^a, to 20 ppmvd; or (3) Reduce methanol emissions by 90 percent; or (4) Limit methanol emissions to less than or equal to 1 ppmvd if uncontrolled methanol emissions entering the control device are greater than or equal to 10 ppmvd; or (5) Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 90 percent; or (6) Limit formaldehyde emissions to less than or equal to 1 ppmvd if uncontrolled formaldehyde emissions entering the control device are greater than or equal to 10 ppmvd.</p>
<p>^a You may choose to subtract methane from THC as carbon measurements.</p>	

Table 2 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Operating Requirements

If you operate a(n) . . .	You must . . .	Or you must . . .
<p>(1) Thermal oxidizer</p>	<p>Maintain the 3-hour block average firebox temperature above the minimum temperature established during the performance test</p>	<p>Maintain the 3-hour block average THC concentration¹ in the thermal oxidizer exhaust below the maximum concentration established during the performance test.</p>

If you operate a(n) . . .	You must . . .	Or you must . . .
(2) Catalytic oxidizer	Maintain the 3-hour block average catalytic oxidizer temperature above the minimum temperature established during the performance test; AND check the activity level of a representative sample of the catalyst annually except as specified in footnote “2” to this table	Maintain the 3-hour block average THC concentration ¹ in the catalytic oxidizer exhaust below the maximum concentration established during the performance test.
(3) Biofilter	Maintain the 24-hour block biofilter bed temperature within the range established according to § 63.2262(m)	Maintain the 24-hour block average THC concentration ¹ in the biofilter exhaust below the maximum concentration established during the performance test.
(4) Control device other than a thermal oxidizer, catalytic oxidizer, or biofilter	Petition the EPA Administrator for site-specific operating parameter(s) to be established during the performance test and maintain the average operating parameter(s) within the range(s) established during the performance test	Maintain the 3-hour block average THC concentration ¹ in the control device exhaust below the maximum concentration established during the performance test.
(5) Process unit that meets a compliance option in Table 1A to this subpart, or a process unit that generates debits in an emissions average without the use of a control device	Maintain on a daily basis the process unit controlling operating parameter(s) within the ranges established during the performance test according to § 63.2262(n)	Maintain the 3-hour block average THC concentration ¹ in the process unit exhaust below the maximum concentration established during the performance test.
¹ You may choose to subtract methane from THC measurements.		
² You may forego the annual catalyst activity check during the calendar year when a performance test is conducted according to Table 4 to this subpart.		

[[85 FR 49460](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Table 3 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Requirements

For the following process units at existing or new affected sources . . . •	You must . . .
(1) Dry rotary dryers	Process furnish with a 24-hour block average inlet moisture content of less than or equal to 30 percent (by weight, dry basis); AND operate with a 24-hour block average inlet dryer temperature of less than or equal to 600 °F.
(2) Hardwood veneer dryers	Process less than 30 volume percent softwood species on an annual basis.
(3) Softwood veneer dryers	Minimize fugitive emissions from the dryer doors through (proper maintenance procedures) and the green end of the dryers (through proper balancing of the heated zone exhausts).
(4) Veneer redryers	Process veneer that has been previously dried, such that the 24-hour block average inlet moisture content of the veneer is less than or equal to 25 percent (by weight, dry basis).
(5) Group 1 miscellaneous coating operations	Use non-HAP coatings as defined in § 63.2292 .
(6) Process units and control systems undergoing safety-related shutdown on and after August 13, 2021 except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Follow documented site-specific procedures such as use of automated controls or other measures that you have developed to protect workers and equipment to ensure that the flow of raw materials (such as furnish or resin) and fuel or process heat (as applicable) ceases and that material is removed from the process unit(s) as expeditiously as possible given the system design to reduce air emissions.
(7) Pressurized refiners undergoing startup or shutdown on and after August 13, 2021 except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Route exhaust gases from the pressurized refiner to its dryer control system no later than 15 minutes after wood is fed to the pressurized refiner during startup. Stop wood flow into the pressurized refiner no more than 15 minutes after wood fiber and exhaust gases from the pressurized refiner stop being routed to the dryer during shutdown.
(8) Direct-fired softwood veneer dryers undergoing startup or	Cease feeding green veneer into the softwood veneer dryer and minimize the amount of time direct gas-fired softwood

For the following process units at existing or new affected sources . . .	You must . . .
• shutdown of gas-fired burners on and after August 13, 2021 except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	veneer dryers are vented to the atmosphere due to the conditions described in § 63.2250(d) .
¹ New or reconstructed affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019 must comply with this requirement beginning on August 13, 2020 or upon initial startup, whichever is later.	

[[85 FR 49461](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

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

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
(1) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1A or 1B to this subpart or used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	select sampling port's location and the number of traverse ports	Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 (as appropriate).
(2) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1A or 1B to this subpart or used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	determine velocity and volumetric flow rate	Method 2 in addition to Method 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendices A-1 and A-2 to 40 CFR part 60 (as appropriate).
(3) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1A or 1B to this subpart or used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	conduct gas molecular weight analysis	Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR part 60 (as appropriate).
(4) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1A or 1B to this subpart	measure moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR part 60 ; OR Method 320 in appendix

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
or used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)		A to this part; OR ASTM D6348-03 (IBR, see § 63.14).
(5) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1B to this subpart for which you choose to demonstrate compliance using a total HAP as THC compliance option	measure emissions of total HAP as THC	Method 25A in appendix A-7 to 40 CFR part 60 . You may measure emissions of methane using EPA Method 18 in appendix A-6 to 40 CFR part 60 and subtract the methane emissions from the emissions of total HAP as THC.
(6) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1A to this subpart; OR for each process unit used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	measure emissions of total HAP (as defined in § 63.2292)	Method 320 in appendix A to this part; OR the NCASI Method IM/CAN/WP-99.02 (IBR, see § 63.14); OR the NCASI Method ISS/FP-A105.01 (IBR, see § 63.14); OR ASTM D6348-03 (IBR, see § 63.14) provided that percent R as determined in Annex A5 of ASTM D6348-03 is equal or greater than 70 percent and less than or equal to 130 percent.
(7) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1B to this subpart for which you choose to demonstrate compliance using a methanol compliance option	measure emissions of methanol	Method 308 in appendix A to this part; OR Method 320 in appendix A to this part; OR the NCASI Method CI/WP-98.01 (IBR, see § 63.14); OR the NCASI Method IM/CAN/WP-99.02 (IBR, see § 63.14); OR the NCASI Method ISS/FP-A105.01 (IBR, see § 63.14).
(8) each process unit subject to a compliance option in table 1B to this subpart for which you choose to demonstrate compliance	measure emissions of formaldehyde	Method 316 in appendix A to this part; OR Method 320 in appendix A to this part; OR Method 0011 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods” (EPA Publication No. SW-846) for

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
using a formaldehyde compliance option		formaldehyde (IBR, see § 63.14); OR the NCASI Method CI/WP-98.01 (IBR, see § 63.14); OR the NCASI Method IM/CAN/WP-99.02 (IBR, see § 63.14); OR the NCASI Method ISS/FP-A105.01 (IBR, see § 63.14).
(9) each reconstituted wood product press at a new or existing affected source or reconstituted wood product board cooler at a new affected source subject to a compliance option in table 1B to this subpart or used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	meet the design specifications included in the definition of wood products enclosure in § 63.2292 ; or determine the percent capture efficiency of the enclosure directing emissions to an add-on control device	Methods 204 and 204A through 204F of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M , to determine capture efficiency (except for wood products enclosures as defined in § 63.2292). Enclosures that meet the definition of wood products enclosure or that meet Method 204 requirements for a permanent total enclosure (PTE) are assumed to have a capture efficiency of 100 percent. Enclosures that do not meet either the PTE requirements or design criteria for a wood products enclosure must determine the capture efficiency by constructing a TTE according to the requirements of Method 204 and applying Methods 204A through 204F (as appropriate). As an alternative to Methods 204 and 204A through 204F, you may use the tracer gas method contained in appendix A to this subpart.
(10) each reconstituted wood product press at a new or existing affected source or reconstituted wood product board cooler at a new affected source subject to a compliance option in table 1A to this subpart	determine the percent capture efficiency	a TTE and Methods 204 and 204A through 204F (as appropriate) of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M . As an alternative to installing a TTE and using Methods 204 and 204A through 204F, you may use the tracer gas method contained in appendix A to this subpart. Enclosures that meet the

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
		design criteria (1) through (4) in the definition of wood products enclosure, or that meet Method 204 requirements for a PTE (except for the criteria specified in section 6.2 of Method 204) are assumed to have a capture efficiency of 100 percent. Measured emissions divided by the capture efficiency provides the emission rate.
(11) each process unit subject to a compliance option in tables 1A and 1B to this subpart or used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	establish the site-specific operating requirements (including the parameter limits or THC concentration limits) in table 2 to this subpart	data from the parameter monitoring system or THC CEMS and the applicable performance test method(s).

[85 FR 49461, Aug. 13, 2020]

Table 5 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing and Initial Compliance Demonstrations for the Compliance Options and Operating Requirements

For each . . .	For the following compliance options and operating requirements . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
(1) Process unit listed in Table 1A to this subpart	Meet the production-based compliance options listed in Table 1A to this subpart	The average total HAP emissions measured using the methods in Table 4 to this subpart over the 3-hour performance test are no greater than the compliance option in Table 1A to this subpart; AND you have a record of the operating requirement(s) listed in Table 2 to this subpart for the process unit over the performance test during which emissions did not exceed the compliance option value.

For each . . .	For the following compliance options and operating requirements . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
(2) Process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart	Reduce emissions of total HAP, measured as THC, by 90 percent	Total HAP emissions, measured using the methods in Table 4 to this subpart over the 3-hour performance test, are reduced by at least 90 percent, as calculated using the procedures in § 63.2262 ; AND you have a record of the operating requirement(s) listed in Table 2 to this subpart for the process unit over the performance test during which emissions were reduced by at least 90 percent.
(3) Process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart	Limit emissions of total HAP, measured as THC, to 20 ppmvd	The average total HAP emissions, measured using the methods in Table 4 to this subpart over the 3-hour performance test, do not exceed 20 ppmvd; AND you have a record of the operating requirement(s) listed in Table 2 to this subpart for the process unit over the performance test during which emissions did not exceed 20 ppmvd.
(4) Process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart	Reduce methanol or formaldehyde emissions by 90 percent	The methanol or formaldehyde emissions measured using the methods in Table 4 to this subpart over the 3-hour performance test, are reduced by at least 90 percent, as calculated using the procedures in § 63.2262 ; AND you have a record of the operating requirement(s) listed in Table 2 to this subpart for the process unit over the performance test during which emissions were reduced by at least 90 percent.
(5) Process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart	Limit methanol or formaldehyde emissions to less than or equal to 1 ppmvd (if uncontrolled	The average methanol or formaldehyde emissions, measured using the methods in Table 4 to this subpart over the 3-hour performance test, do not exceed 1 ppmvd;

For each . . .	For the following compliance options and operating requirements . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
	emissions are greater than or equal to 10 ppmvd)	AND you have a record of the operating requirement(s) listed in Table 2 to this subpart for the process unit over the performance test during which emissions did not exceed 1 ppmvd. If the process unit is a reconstituted wood product press or a reconstituted wood product board cooler, your capture device either meets the EPA Method 204 criteria for a PTE or achieves a capture efficiency of greater than or equal to 95 percent.
(6) Reconstituted wood product press at a new or existing affected source, or reconstituted wood product board cooler at a new affected source	Compliance options in Tables 1A and 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c)	You submit the results of capture efficiency verification using the methods in Table 4 to this subpart with your Notification of Compliance Status.
(7) Process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart controlled by routing exhaust to a combustion unit	Compliance options in Table 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c)	You submit with your Notification of Compliance Status documentation showing that the process exhausts controlled enter into the flame zone of your combustion unit.
(8) Process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart using a wet control device as the sole means of reducing HAP emissions	Compliance options in Table 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c)	You submit with your Notification of Compliance Status your plan to address how organic HAP captured in the wastewater from the wet control device is contained or destroyed to minimize re-release to the atmosphere.

Table 6 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Initial Compliance Demonstrations for Work Practice Requirements

For each . . .	For the following work practice requirements . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
(1) Dry rotary dryer	Process furnish with an inlet moisture content less than or equal to 30 percent (by weight, dry basis) AND operate with an inlet dryer temperature of less than or equal to 600 °F	You meet the work practice requirement AND you submit a signed statement with the Notification of Compliance Status that the dryer meets the criteria of a “dry rotary dryer” AND you have a record of the inlet moisture content and inlet dryer temperature (as required in § 63.2263).
(2) Hardwood veneer dryer	Process less than 30 volume percent softwood species	You meet the work practice requirement AND you submit a signed statement with the Notification of Compliance Status that the dryer meets the criteria of a “hardwood veneer dryer” AND you have a record of the percentage of softwoods processed in the dryer (as required in § 63.2264).
(3) Softwood veneer dryer	Minimize fugitive emissions from the dryer doors and the green end	You meet the work practice requirement AND you submit with the Notification of Compliance Status a copy of your plan for minimizing fugitive emissions from the veneer dryer heated zones (as required in § 63.2265).
(4) Veneer redryers	Process veneer with an inlet moisture content of less than or equal to 25 percent (by weight, dry basis)	You meet the work practice requirement AND you submit a signed statement with the Notification of Compliance Status that the dryer operates only as a redryer AND you have a record of the veneer inlet

For each . . .	For the following work practice requirements . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		moisture content of the veneer processed in the redryer (as required in § 63.2266).
(5) Group 1 miscellaneous coating operations	Use non-HAP coatings as defined in § 63.2292	You meet the work practice requirement AND you submit a signed statement with the Notification of Compliance Status that you are using non-HAP coatings AND you have a record showing that you are using non-HAP coatings.
(6) Process units and control systems undergoing safety-related shutdown on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Follow documented site-specific procedures to ensure the flow of raw materials and fuel or process heat ceases and that material is removed from the process unit(s) as expeditiously as possible given the system design to reduce air emissions	You meet the work practice requirement AND you have a record of safety-related shutdown procedures available for inspection by the delegated authority upon request.
(7) Pressurized refiners undergoing startup or shutdown on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Route exhaust gases from the pressurized refiner to its dryer control system no later than 15 minutes after wood is fed to the pressurized refiner during startup. Stop wood flow into the pressurized refiner no more than 15 minutes after wood fiber and exhaust gases from the pressurized refiner stop being routed to the dryer during shutdown	You meet the work practice requirement AND you have a record of pressurized refiner startup and shutdown procedures available for inspection by the delegated authority upon request.
(8) Direct-fired softwood veneer dryers undergoing startup or shutdown of gas-fired	Cease feeding green veneer into the softwood veneer dryer and minimize the amount of time direct gas-fired softwood veneer dryers	You meet the work practice requirement AND you have a record of the procedures for startup and shutdown of

For each . . .	For the following work practice requirements . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
burners on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	are vented to the atmosphere due to the conditions described in § 63.2250(d)	softwood veneer dryer gas-fired burners available for inspection by the delegated authority upon request.

¹ New or reconstructed affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019 must comply with this requirement beginning on August 13, 2020 or upon initial startup, whichever is later.

[[85 FR 49462](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Table 7 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With the Compliance Options and Operating Requirements

For . . .	For the following compliance options and operating requirements . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
(1) Each process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart or used in calculation of an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	Compliance options in Table 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c) and the operating requirements in Table 2 to this subpart based on monitoring of operating parameters	Collecting and recording the operating parameter monitoring system data listed in Table 2 to this subpart for the process unit according to §§ 63.2269(a) through (b) and 63.2270 ; AND reducing the operating parameter monitoring system data to the specified averages in units of the applicable requirement according to calculations in § 63.2270 ; AND maintaining the average operating parameter at or above the minimum, at or below the maximum, or within the range (whichever applies) established according to § 63.2262 .
(2) Each process unit listed in Tables 1A and 1B to this subpart or used in calculation of	Compliance options in Tables 1A and 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c) and the operating	Collecting and recording the THC monitoring data listed in Table 2 to this subpart for the process unit according to § 63.2269(d) ; AND reducing the CEMS data to 3-hour

For . . .	For the following compliance options and operating requirements . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
an emissions average under § 63.2240(c)	requirements in Table 2 to this subpart based on THC CEMS data	block averages according to calculations in § 63.2269(d) ; AND maintaining the 3-hour block average THC concentration in the exhaust gases less than or equal to the THC concentration established according to § 63.2262 .
(3) Each process unit using a biofilter	Compliance options in Tables 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c)	Conducting a repeat performance test using the applicable method(s) specified in Table 4 to this subpart ¹ within 2 years following the previous performance test and within 180 days after each replacement of any portion of the biofilter bed media with a different type of media or each replacement of more than 50 percent (by volume) of the biofilter bed media with the same type of media.
(4) Each process unit using a catalytic oxidizer	Compliance options in Table 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c)	Checking the activity level of a representative sample of the catalyst at least annually ² and taking any necessary corrective action to ensure that the catalyst is performing within its design range.
(5) Each process unit listed in Table 1A to this subpart, or each process unit without a control device used in calculation of an emissions averaging debit under § 63.2240(c)	Compliance options in Table 1A to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c) and the operating requirements in Table 2 to this subpart based on monitoring of process unit controlling operating parameters	Collecting and recording on a daily basis process unit controlling operating parameter data; AND maintaining the operating parameter at or above the minimum, at or below the maximum, or within the range (whichever applies) established according to § 63.2262 .

For . . .	For the following compliance options and operating requirements . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
(6) Each Process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart using a wet control device as the sole means of reducing HAP emissions	Compliance options in Table 1B to this subpart or the emissions averaging compliance option in § 63.2240(c)	Implementing your plan to address how organic HAP captured in the wastewater from the wet control device is contained or destroyed to minimize re-release to the atmosphere.
(7) Each process unit listed in Table 1B to this subpart using a control device other than a biofilter	Compliance options in Tables 1B to this subpart	Conducting a repeat performance test using the applicable method(s) specified in Table 4 to this subpart ¹ by August 13, 2023 or within 60 months following the previous performance test, whichever is later, and thereafter within 60 months following the previous performance test.
¹ When conducting a repeat performance test, the capture efficiency demonstration required in Table 4 to this subpart, row 9 is not required to be repeated with the repeat emissions test if the capture device is maintained and operated consistent with its design as well as its operation during the previous capture efficiency demonstration conducted according to Table 4 to this subpart, row 9 as specified in § 63.2267 .		
² You may forego the annual catalyst activity check during the calendar year when a performance test is conducted according to Table 4 to this subpart.		

[[85 FR 49463](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Table 8 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With the Work Practice Requirements

For . . .	For the following work practice requirements . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
(1) Dry rotary dryer	Process furnish with an inlet moisture content less than or equal to 30 percent (by weight, dry basis) AND operate with an inlet dryer	Maintaining the 24-hour block average inlet furnish moisture content at less than or equal to 30 percent (by weight, dry basis)

For . . .	For the following work practice requirements . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	temperature of less than or equal to 600 °F	AND maintaining the 24-hour block average inlet dryer temperature at less than or equal to 600 °F; AND keeping records of the inlet temperature of furnish moisture content and inlet dryer temperature.
(2) Hardwood veneer dryer	Process less than 30 volume percent softwood species	Maintaining the volume percent softwood species processed below 30 percent AND keeping records of the volume percent softwood species processed.
(3) Softwood veneer dryer	Minimize fugitive emissions from the dryer doors and the green end	Following (and documenting that you are following) your plan for minimizing fugitive emissions.
(4) Veneer redryers	Process veneer with an inlet moisture content of less than or equal to 25 percent (by weight, dry basis)	Maintaining the 24-hour block average inlet moisture content of the veneer processed at or below of less than or 25 percent AND keeping records of the inlet moisture content of the veneer processed.
(5) Group 1 miscellaneous coating operations	Use non-HAP coatings as defined in § 63.2292	Continuing to use non-HAP coatings AND keeping records showing that you are using non-HAP coatings.
(6) Process units and control systems undergoing safety-related shutdown on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in	Follow documented site-specific procedures to ensure the flow of raw materials and fuel or process heat ceases and that material is removed from the process unit(s) as expeditiously as possible given	Keeping records showing that you are following the work practice requirements during safety-related shutdowns.

For . . .	For the following work practice requirements . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
footnote “1” to this table	the system design to reduce air emissions	
(7) Pressurized refiners undergoing startup or shutdown on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Route exhaust gases from the pressurized refiner to its dryer control system no later than 15 minutes after wood is fed to the pressurized refiner during startup. Stop wood flow into the pressurized refiner no more than 15 minutes after wood fiber and exhaust gases from the pressurized refiner stop being routed to the dryer during shutdown.	Keeping records showing that you are following the work practice requirements during pressurized refiner startup and shutdown events.
(8) Direct-fired softwood veneer dryers undergoing startup or shutdown of gas-fired burners on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Cease feeding green veneer into the softwood veneer dryer and minimize the amount of time direct gas-fired softwood veneer dryers are vented to the atmosphere due to the conditions described in § 63.2250(d)	Keeping records showing that you are following the work practice requirements while undergoing startup or shutdown of softwood veneer dryer direct gas-fired burners.

¹ New or reconstructed affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019 must comply with this requirement beginning on August 13, 2020 or upon initial startup, whichever is later.

[[85 FR 49464](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Table 9 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
(1) Compliance report	The information in § 63.2281(c) through (g)	Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.2281(b) .

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
(2) Immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period that is not consistent with your SSMP before August 13, 2021. ¹	(i) Actions taken for the event (ii) The information in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii)	By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authority.
(3) Performance test report	The information required in § 63.7(g)	According to the requirements of § 63.2281(i) .
(4) CMS performance evaluation, as required for CEMS under § 63.2269(d)(2)	The information required in § 63.7(g)	According to the requirements of § 63.2281(j) .
¹ The requirement for the SSM report in row 2 of this table does not apply for new or reconstructed affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019.		

[[85 FR 49465](#), Aug. 13, 2020]

Table 10 to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to This Subpart

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for standards in this part	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for standards in this part	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; compliance date; circumvention, fragmentation	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements	Preconstruction review requirements of section 112(i)(1)	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	GP apply unless compliance extension; GP apply to area sources that become major	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for section 112(f)	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources that Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources that Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in subpart or by equivalent time period (<i>e.g.</i> , 3 years)	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.6(e)(1)(i)	General Duty to Minimize Emissions	You must operate and maintain affected source in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution	Yes	No, see § 63.2250 for general duty requirement.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
		control practices for minimizing emissions		
§ 63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to Correct Malfunctions ASAP	You must correct malfunctions as soon as practicable after their occurrence	Yes	No.
§ 63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Operation and Maintenance Requirements	Operation and maintenance requirements are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP)	Requirement for SSM and SSMP; content of SSMP	Yes	No.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	SSM Exemption	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	No. See § 63.2250(a)	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance/Finding of Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1)	SSM Exemption	You must comply with opacity and visible emission standards at all times except during SSM	NA	No.
§ 63.6(h)(2)-(9)	Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	Requirements for opacity and visible emission standards	NA	NA.
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.6(i)(15)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.6(i)(16)	Compliance Extension	Compliance extension and Administrator's authority	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with rule	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing and other compliance demonstrations; must conduct 180 days after first subject to rule	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Rescheduling	If have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator as soon as practicable	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
§ 63.7(c)	Quality Assurance/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Performance Testing	Performance tests must be conducted under representative conditions; cannot conduct performance tests during SSM; not a violation to exceed standard during SSM	Yes	No, see § 63.2262(a)-(b) .
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to rule and EPA test methods	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
		unless Administrator approves alternative		
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs for at least the time specified in the relevant standard; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; specifies conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an alternative test method	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the notification of	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
		compliance status; keep data for 5 years		
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance specifications in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter apply	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares	Requirements for flares in § 63.11 apply	NA	NA.
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each effluent before it is combined and before it is released to the atmosphere unless Administrator approves otherwise; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with and good air pollution control practices	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Operation and Maintenance of CMS	Must maintain and operate CMS in	Yes	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
		accordance with § 63.6(e)(1)		
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Spare Parts for CMS	Must maintain spare parts for routine CMS repairs	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Requirements to Develop SSMP for CMS	Must develop and implement SSMP for CMS	Yes	No.
§ 63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring System Installation	Must install to get representative emission of parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	CMS Requirements	CMS must be operating except during breakdown, out-of-control, repair, maintenance, and high-level calibration drifts; COMS must have a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analysis for each	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
		successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period; CEMS must have a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period		
§ 63.8(c)(5)	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) Minimum Procedures	COMS minimum procedures	NA	NA.
§ 63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS Requirements	Zero and high-level calibration check requirements; out-of-control periods	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)(1)-(2)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.	Yes. Refer to § 63.2269(a)-(c) for CPMS quality control procedures	Yes. Refer to § 63.2269(a)-(c) for CPMS quality control procedures to be included in the quality

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
			to be included in the quality control program	control program.
§ 63.8(d)(3)	Written Procedures for CMS	Must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years. Keep old versions for 5 years after revisions. May incorporate as part of SSMP to avoid duplication.	Yes	No, see § 63.2282(f) .
§ 63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	Yes, for CEMS	Yes, for CEMS.
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative	Yes, for CEMS	Yes, for CEMS.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
		relative accuracy tests for CEMS		
§ 63.8(g)	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that can't be used in average; rounding of data	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(2)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification 120 days after effective date; contents of notification	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(b)(3)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.9(b)(4)-(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification 120 days after effective date;	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
		notification of intent to construct/reconstruct; notification of commencement of construct/reconstruct; notification of startup; contents of each		
§ 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology/lowest achievable emission rate	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify EPA Administrator 60 days prior	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of Visible Emissions/Opacity Test	Notify EPA Administrator 30 days prior	No	No.
§ 63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification using COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents; due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.9(k)	Electronic reporting procedures	Electronic reporting procedures	Yes, only as specified in § 63.9(j)	Yes, only as specified in § 63.9(j) .
§ 63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General Requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping of Occurrence and Duration	Records of occurrence and duration of each	Yes	No, see § 63.2282(a) .

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
	of Startups and Shutdowns	startup or shutdown that causes source to exceed emission limitation		
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Recordkeeping of Failures to Meet a Standard	Records of occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation or air pollution control and monitoring equipment	Yes	No, see § 63.2282(a) for recordkeeping of (1) date, time and duration; (2) listing of affected source or equipment, and an estimate of the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted over the standard; and (3) actions to minimize emissions and correct the failure.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance Records	Records of maintenance performed on air pollution control and monitoring equipment	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv)-(v)	Actions Taken to Minimize Emissions During SSM	Records of actions taken during SSM to minimize emissions	Yes	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi) and (x)-(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii)-(ix)	Records	Measurements to demonstrate compliance with compliance options and operating requirements; performance test, performance evaluation, and visible emission observation results; measurements to determine conditions of performance tests and	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
		performance evaluations		
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting initial notification and notification of compliance status	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(1)-(6), (9)-(14)	Records	Additional records for CMS	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8)	Records	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for CMS	No	No.
§ 63.10(c)(15)	Use of SSMP	Use SSMP to satisfy recordkeeping requirements for	Yes	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
		identification of malfunction, correction action taken, and nature of repairs to CMS		
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	NA	NA.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5)(i)	Periodic SSM Reports	Contents and submission of periodic SSM reports	Yes	No, see § 63.2281(d)-(e) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(d)(5)(ii)	Immediate SSM Reports	Contents and submission of	Yes	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote "1" to this table
		immediate SSM reports		
§ 63.10(e)(1)-(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEM on a unit; written copy of performance evaluation; 3 copies of COMS performance evaluation	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Reports	Excess emission reports	No	No.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS Data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data	NA	NA.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for EPA Administrator to waive	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.11	Control Device and Work Practice Requirements	Requirements for flares and alternative work practice for equipment leaks	NA	NA.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations	State authority to enforce standards	Yes	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to this subpart before August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table	Applies to this subpart on and after August 13, 2021, except as noted in footnote “1” to this table
§ 63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.15	Availability of Information and Confidentiality	Public and confidential information	Yes	Yes.
§ 63.16	Performance Track Provisions	Requirements for Performance Track member facilities	Yes	Yes.

¹ New or reconstructed affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after September 6, 2019 must comply with the requirements in column 5 of this table beginning on August 13, 2020 or upon initial startup, whichever is later.

[[85 FR 49465](#), Aug. 13, 2020, as amended at [85 FR 73902](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

Appendix A to Subpart DDDD of Part 63—Alternative Procedure To Determine Capture Efficiency From Enclosures Around Hot Presses in the Plywood and Composite Wood Products Industry Using Sulfur Hexafluoride Tracer Gas

1.0 Scope and Application

This procedure has been developed specifically for the rule for the plywood and composite wood products (PCWP) industry and is used to determine the capture efficiency of a partial hot press enclosure in that industry. This procedure is applicable for the determination of capture

efficiency for enclosures around hot presses and is an alternative to the construction of temporary total enclosures (TTE). Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) is used as a tracer gas (other tracer gases may be used if approved by the EPA Administrator). This gas is not indigenous to the ambient atmosphere and is nonreactive.

This procedure uses infrared spectrometry (IR) as the analytical technique. When the infrared spectrometer used is a Fourier-Transform Infrared spectrometer (FTIR), an alternate instrument calibration procedure may be used; the alternate calibration procedure is the calibration transfer standard (CTS) procedure of EPA Method 320 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63). Other analytical techniques which are capable of equivalent Method Performance (Section 13.0) also may be used. Specifically, gas chromatography with electron capture detection (GC/ECD) is an applicable technique for analysis of SF_6 .

2.0 Summary of Method

A constant mass flow rate of SF_6 tracer gas is released through manifolds at multiple locations within the enclosure to mimic the release of hazardous air pollutants during the press process. This test method requires a minimum of three SF_6 injection points (two at the press unloader and one at the press) and provides details about considerations for locating the injection points. A GC/ECD is used to measure the concentration of SF_6 at the inlet duct to the control device (outlet duct from enclosure). Simultaneously, EPA Method 2 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) is used to measure the flow rate at the inlet duct to the control device. The concentration and flow rate measurements are used to calculate the mass emission rate of SF_6 at the control device inlet. Through calculation of the mass of SF_6 released through the manifolds and the mass of SF_6 measured at the inlet to the control device, the capture efficiency of the enclosure is calculated.

In addition, optional samples of the ambient air may be taken at locations around the perimeter of the enclosure to quantify the ambient concentration of SF_6 and to identify those areas of the enclosure that may be performing less efficiently; these samples would be taken using disposable syringes and would be analyzed using a GC/ECD.

Finally, in addition to the requirements specified in this procedure, the data quality objectives (DQO) or lower confidence limit (LCL) criteria specified in appendix A to 40 CFR part 63, subpart KK, Data Quality Objective and Lower Confidence Limit Approaches for Alternative Capture Efficiency Protocols and Test Methods, must also be satisfied. A minimum of three test runs are required for this procedure; however, additional test runs may be required based on the results of the DQO or LCL analysis.

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Capture efficiency (CE). The weight per unit time of SF_6 entering the control device divided by the weight per unit time of SF_6 released through manifolds at multiple locations within the enclosure.

3.2 Control device (CD). The equipment used to reduce, by destruction or removal, press exhaust air pollutants prior to discharge to the ambient air.

3.3 Control/destruction efficiency (DE). The volatile organic compound or HAP removal efficiency of the control device.

3.4 Data Quality Objective (DQO) Approach. A statistical procedure to determine the precision of the data from a test series and to qualify the data in the determination of capture efficiency for compliance purposes. If the results of the DQO analysis of the initial three test runs do not satisfy the DQO criterion, the LCL approach can be used or additional test runs must be conducted. If additional test runs are conducted, then the DQO or LCL analysis is conducted using the data from both the initial test runs and all additional test runs.

3.5 Lower Confidence Limit (LCL) Approach. An alternative statistical procedure that can be used to qualify data in the determination of capture efficiency for compliance purposes. If the results of the LCL approach produce a CE that is too low for demonstrating compliance, then additional test runs must be conducted until the LCL or DQO is met. As with the DQO, data from all valid test runs must be used in the calculation.

3.6 Minimum Measurement Level (MML). The minimum tracer gas concentration expected to be measured during the test series. This value is selected by the tester based on the capabilities of the IR spectrometer (or GC/ECD) and the other known or measured parameters of the hot press enclosure to be tested. The selected MML must be above the low-level calibration standard and preferably below the mid-level calibration standard.

3.7 Method 204. The U.S. EPA Method 204, “Criteria For and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” ([40 CFR part 51, appendix M](#)).

3.8 Method 205. The U.S. EPA Method 205, “Verification of Gas Dilution Systems for Field Instrument Calibrations” ([40 CFR part 51, appendix M](#)).

3.9 Method 320. The U.S. EPA Method 320, “Measurement of Vapor Phase Organic and Inorganic Emissions by Extractive Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy” ([40 CFR part 63, appendix A](#)).

3.10 Overall capture and control efficiency (CCE). The collection and control/destruction efficiency of both the PPE and CD combined. The CCE is calculated as the product of the CE and DE.

3.11 Partial press enclosure (PPE). The physical barrier that “partially” encloses the press equipment, captures a significant amount of the associated emissions, and transports those emissions to the CD.

3.12 Test series. A minimum of three test runs or, when more than three runs are conducted, all of the test runs conducted.

4.0 Interferences

There are no known interferences.

5.0 Safety

Sulfur hexafluoride is a colorless, odorless, nonflammable liquefied gas. It is stable and nonreactive and, because it is noncorrosive, most structural materials are compatible with it. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Emission Limit-Time Weighted Average (PEL-TWA) and Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA) concentrations are 1,000 parts per million. Sulfur hexafluoride is an asphyxiant. Exposure to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness, and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing less than 12 percent oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help themselves. Contact with liquid or cold vapor may cause frostbite. Avoid breathing sulfur hexafluoride gas. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. Sulfur hexafluoride is not listed as a carcinogen or a potential carcinogen.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

This method requires equipment and supplies for: (a) the injection of tracer gas into the enclosure, (b) the measurement of the tracer gas concentration in the exhaust gas entering the control device, and (c) the measurement of the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust gas entering the control device. In addition, the requisite equipment needed for EPA Methods 1-4 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 will be required. Equipment and supplies for optional ambient air sampling are discussed in Section 8.6.

6.1 Tracer Gas Injection.

6.1.1 Manifolds. This method requires the use of tracer gas supply cylinder(s) along with the appropriate flow control elements. Figure 1 shows a schematic drawing of the injection system showing potential locations for the tracer gas manifolds. Figure 2 shows a schematic drawing of the recommended configuration of the injection manifold. Three tracer gas discharge manifolds are required at a minimum.

6.1.2 Flow Control Meter. Flow control and measurement meter for measuring the quantity of tracer gas injected. A mass flow, volumetric flow, or critical orifice control meter can be used for this method. The meter must be accurate to within ± 5 percent at the flow rate used. This means that the flow meter must be calibrated against a primary standard for flow measurement at the appropriate flow rate.

6.2 Measurement of Tracer Gas Concentration.

6.2.1 Sampling Probes. Use Pyrex or stainless steel sampling probes of sufficient length to reach the traverse points calculated according to EPA Method 1 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60).

6.2.2 Sampling Line. Use a heated Teflon sampling line to transport the sample to the analytical instrument.

6.2.3 Sampling Pump. Use a sampling pump capable of extracting sufficient sample from the duct and transporting to the analytical instrument.

6.2.4 Sample Conditioning System. Use a particulate filter sufficient to protect the sampling pump and analytical instrument. At the discretion of the tester and depending on the equipment used and the moisture content of the exhaust gas, it may be necessary to further condition the sample by removing moisture using a condenser.

6.2.5 Analytical Instrument. Use one of the following analytical instruments.

6.2.5.1 Spectrometer. Use an infrared spectrometer designed to measuring SF₆ tracer gas and capable of meeting or exceeding the specifications of this procedure. An FTIR meeting the specifications of Method 320 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 63 may be used.

6.2.5.2 GC/ECD. Use a GC/ECD designed to measure SF₆ tracer gas and capable of meeting or exceeding the specifications of this procedure.

6.2.6 Recorder. At a minimum, use a recorder with linear strip chart. An automated data acquisition system (DAS) is recommended.

6.3 Exhaust Gas Flow Rate Measurement. Use equipment specified for EPA Methods 2, 3, and 4 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 for measuring flow rate of exhaust gas at the inlet to the control device.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Tracer Gas. Use SF₆ as the tracer gas. The manufacturer of the SF₆ tracer gas should provide a recommended shelf life for the tracer gas cylinder over which the concentration does not change more than ± 2 percent from the certified value. A gas mixture of SF₆ diluted with nitrogen should be used; based on experience and calculations, pure SF₆ gas is not necessary to conduct tracer gas testing. Select a concentration and flow rate that is appropriate for the analytical instrument's detection limit, the MML, and the exhaust gas flow rate from the enclosure (see section 8.1.1). You may use a tracer gas other than SF₆ with the prior approval of the EPA Administrator. If you use an approved tracer gas other than SF₆, all references to SF₆ in this protocol instead refer to the approved tracer gas.

7.2 Calibration Gases. The SF₆ calibration gases required will be dependent on the selected MML and the appropriate span selected for the test. Commercial cylinder gases certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 1 percent of the certified label value are preferable, although cylinder gases certified by the manufacturer to 2 percent accuracy are allowed.

Additionally, the manufacturer of the SF₆ calibration gases should provide a recommended shelf life for each calibration gas cylinder over which the concentration does not change more than ±2 percent from the certified value. Another option allowed by this method is for the tester to obtain high concentration certified cylinder gases and then use a dilution system meeting the requirements of EPA Method 205, [40 CFR part 51, appendix M](#), to make multi-level calibration gas standards. Low-level, mid-level, and high-level calibration gases will be required. The MML must be above the low-level standard, the high-level standard must be no more than four times the low-level standard, and the mid-level standard must be approximately halfway between the high- and low-level standards. See section 12.1 for an example calculation of this procedure.

Note:

If using an FTIR as the analytical instrument, the tester has the option of following the CTS procedures of Method 320 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 63; the calibration standards (and procedures) specified in Method 320 may be used in lieu of the calibration standards and procedures in this protocol.

7.2.1 Zero Gas. High purity nitrogen.

7.2.2 Low-Level Calibration Gas. An SF₆ calibration gas in nitrogen with a concentration equivalent to 20 to 30 percent of the applicable span value.

7.2.3 Mid-Level Calibration Gas. An SF₆ calibration gas in nitrogen with a concentration equivalent to 45 to 55 percent of the applicable span value.

7.2.4 High-Level Calibration Gas. An SF₆ calibration gas in nitrogen with a concentration equivalent to 80 to 90 percent of the applicable span value.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Test Design.

8.1.1 Determination of Minimum Tracer Gas Flow Rate.

8.1.1.1 Determine (via design calculations or measurements) the approximate flow rate of the exhaust gas through the enclosure, actual cubic feet per minute (acfm).

8.1.1.2 Calculate the minimum tracer gas injection rate necessary to assure a detectable SF₆ concentration at the exhaust gas measurement point (see section 12.1 for calculation).

8.1.1.3 Select a flow meter for the injection system with an operating range appropriate for the injection rate selected.

8.1.2 Determination of the Approximate Time to Reach Equilibrium.

8.1.2.1 Determine the volume of the enclosure.

8.1.2.2 Calculate the air changes per minute of the enclosure by dividing the approximate exhaust flow rate (8.1.1.1 above) by the enclosed volume (8.1.2.1 above).

8.1.2.3 Calculate the time at which the tracer concentration in the enclosure will achieve approximate equilibrium. Divide 3 by the air changes per minute (8.1.2.2 above) to establish this time. This is the approximate length of time for the system to come to equilibrium.

Concentration equilibrium occurs when the tracer concentration in the enclosure stops changing as a function of time for a constant tracer release rate. Because the press is continuously cycling, equilibrium may be exhibited by a repeating, but stable, cyclic pattern rather than a single constant concentration value. Assure sufficient tracer gas is available to allow the system to come to equilibrium, and to sample for a minimum of 20 minutes and repeat the procedure for a minimum of three test runs. Additional test runs may be required based on the results of the DQO and LCL analyses described in [40 CFR part 63, subpart KK, appendix A](#).

8.1.3 Location of Injection Points. This method requires a minimum of three tracer gas injection points. The injection points should be located within leak prone, volatile organic compound/hazardous air pollutant (VOC/HAP) producing areas around the press, or horizontally within 12 inches of the defined equipment. One potential configuration of the injection points is depicted in Figure 1. The effect of wind, exfiltration through the building envelope, and air flowing through open building doors should be considered when locating tracer gas injection points within the enclosure. The injection points should also be located at a vertical elevation equal to the VOC/HAP generating zones. The injection points should not be located beneath obstructions that would prevent a natural dispersion of the gas. Document the selected injection points in a drawing(s).

8.1.4 Location of Flow Measurement and Tracer Sampling. Accurate CD inlet gas flow rate measurements are critical to the success of this procedure. Select a measurement location meeting the criteria of EPA Method 1 ([40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#)), Sampling and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources. Also, when selecting the measurement location, consider whether stratification of the tracer gas is likely at the location (*e.g.*, do not select a location immediately after a point of air in-leakage to the duct).

8.2 Tracer Gas Release. Release the tracer gas at a calculated flow rate (see section 12.1 for calculation) through a minimum of three injection manifolds located as described above in 8.1.3. The tracer gas delivery lines must be routed into the enclosure and attached to the manifolds without violating the integrity of the enclosure.

8.3 Pretest Measurements.

8.3.1 Location of Sampling Point(s). If stratification is not suspected at the measurement location, select a single sample point located at the centroid of the CD inlet duct or at a point no closer to the CD inlet duct walls than 1 meter. If stratification is suspected, establish a “measurement line” that passes through the centroidal area and in the direction of any expected

stratification. Locate three traverse points at 16.7, 50.0 and 83.3 percent of the measurement line and sample from each of these three points during each run, or follow the procedure in section 8.3.2 to verify whether stratification does or does not exist.

8.3.2 Stratification Verification. The presence or absence of stratification can be verified by using the following procedure. While the facility is operating normally, initiate tracer gas release into the enclosure. For rectangular ducts, locate at least nine sample points in the cross section such that the sample points are the centroids of similarly-shaped, equal area divisions of the cross section. Measure the tracer gas concentration at each point. Calculate the mean value for all sample points. For circular ducts, conduct a 12-point traverse (*i.e.*, six points on each of the two perpendicular diameters) locating the sample points as described in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 1](#). Perform the measurements and calculations as described above. Determine if the mean pollutant concentration is more than 10 percent different from any single point. If so, the cross section is considered to be stratified, and the tester may not use a single sample point location, but must use the three traverse points at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the entire measurement line. Other traverse points may be selected, provided that they can be shown to the satisfaction of the Administrator to provide a representative sample over the stack or duct cross section.

8.4 CD Inlet Gas Flow Rate Measurements. The procedures of EPA Methods 1-4 ([40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#)) are used to determine the CD inlet gas flow rate. Molecular weight (Method 3) and moisture (Method 4) determinations are only required once for each test series. However, if the test series is not completed within 24 hours, then the molecular weight and moisture measurements should be repeated daily. As a minimum, velocity measurements are conducted according to the procedures of Methods 1 and 2 before and after each test run, as close to the start and end of the run as practicable. A velocity measurement between two runs satisfies both the criterion of “after” the run just completed and “before” the run to be initiated. Accurate exhaust gas flow rate measurements are critical to the success of this procedure. If significant temporal variations of flow rate are anticipated during the test run under normal process operating conditions, take appropriate steps to accurately measure the flow rate during the test. Examples of steps that might be taken include:

- (1) conducting additional velocity traverses during the test run; or
- (2) continuously monitoring a single point of average velocity during the run and using these data, in conjunction with the pre- and post-test traverses, to calculate an average velocity for the test run.

8.5 Tracer Gas Measurement Procedure.

8.5.1 Calibration Error Test. Immediately prior to the emission test (within 2 hours of the start of the test), introduce zero gas and high-level calibration gas at the calibration valve assembly. Zero and calibrate the analyzer according to the manufacturer's procedures using, respectively,

nitrogen and the calibration gases. Calculate the predicted response for the low-level and mid-level gases based on a linear response line between the zero and high-level response. Then introduce the low-level and mid-level calibration gases successively to the measurement system. Record the analyzer responses for the low-level and mid-level calibration gases and determine the differences between the measurement system responses and the predicted responses using the equation in section 12.3. These differences must be less than 5 percent of the respective calibration gas value. If not, the measurement system must be replaced or repaired prior to testing. No adjustments to the measurement system shall be conducted after the calibration and before the drift determination (section 8.5.4). If adjustments are necessary before the completion of the test series, perform the drift checks prior to the required adjustments and repeat the calibration following the adjustments. If multiple electronic ranges are to be used, each additional range must be checked with a mid-level calibration gas to verify the multiplication factor.

Note:

If using an FTIR for the analytical instrument, you may choose to follow the pretest preparation, evaluation, and calibration procedures of Method 320 (section 8.0) ([40 CFR part 63, appendix A](#)) in lieu of the above procedure.

8.5.2 Response Time Test. Conduct this test once prior to each test series. Introduce zero gas into the measurement system at the calibration valve assembly. When the system output has stabilized, switch quickly to the high-level calibration gas. Record the time from the concentration change to the measurement system response equivalent to 95 percent of the step change. Repeat the test three times and average the results.

8.5.3 SF₆ Measurement. Sampling of the enclosure exhaust gas at the inlet to the CD should begin at the onset of tracer gas release. If necessary, adjust the tracer gas injection rate such that the measured tracer gas concentration at the CD inlet is within the spectrometer's calibration range (*i.e.*, between the MML and the span value). Once the tracer gas concentration reaches equilibrium, the SF₆ concentration should be measured using the infrared spectrometer continuously for at least 20 minutes per run. Continuously record (*i.e.*, record at least once per minute) the concentration. Conduct at least three test runs. On the recording chart, in the data acquisition system, or in a log book, make a note of periods of process interruption or cyclic operation such as the cycles of the hot press operation. Table 1 to this appendix summarizes the physical measurements required for the enclosure testing.

Note:

If a GC/ECD is used as the analytical instrument, a continuous record (at least once per minute) likely will not be possible; make a minimum of five injections during each test run. Also, the minimum test run duration criterion of 20 minutes applies.

8.5.4 Drift Determination. Immediately following the completion of the test run, reintroduce the zero and mid-level calibration gases, one at a time, to the measurement system at the calibration valve assembly. (Make no adjustments to the measurement system until both the zero and calibration drift checks are made.) Record the analyzer responses for the zero and mid-level calibration gases and determine the difference between the instrument responses for each gas prior to and after the emission test run using the equation in section 12.4. If the drift values exceed the specified limits (section 13), invalidate the test results preceding the check and repeat the test following corrections to the measurement system. Alternatively, recalibrate the test measurement system as in section 8.5.1 and report the results using both sets of calibration data (*i.e.*, data determined prior to the test period and data determined following the test period). Note: If using an FTIR for the analytical instrument, you may choose to follow the post-test calibration procedures of Method 320 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 63 (section 8.11.2) in lieu of the above procedures.

8.6 Ambient Air Sampling (Optional). Sampling the ambient air surrounding the enclosure is optional. However, taking these samples during the capture efficiency testing will identify those areas of the enclosure that may be performing less efficiently.

8.6.1 Location of Ambient Samples Outside the Enclosure (Optional). In selecting the sampling locations for collecting samples of the ambient air surrounding the enclosure, consider potential leak points, the direction of the release, and laminar flow characteristics in the area surrounding the enclosure. Samples should be collected from all sides of the enclosure, downstream in the prevailing room air flow, and in the operating personnel occupancy areas.

8.6.2 Collection of Ambient Samples (Optional). During the tracer gas release, collect ambient samples from the area surrounding the enclosure perimeter at predetermined location using disposable syringes or some other type of containers that are non-absorbent, inert, and that have low permeability (*i.e.*, polyvinyl fluoride film or polyester film sample bags or polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon or glass bottles). The use of disposable syringes allows samples to be injected directly into a gas chromatograph. Concentration measurements taken around the perimeter of the enclosure provide evidence of capture performance and will assist in the identification of those areas of the enclosure that are performing less efficiently.

8.6.3 Analysis and Storage of Ambient Samples (Optional). Analyze the ambient samples using an analytical instrument calibrated and operated according to the procedures in this appendix or ASTM E 260 and ASTM E 697. Samples may be analyzed immediately after a sample is taken, or they may be stored for future analysis. Experience has shown no degradation of concentration in polypropylene syringes when stored for several months as long as the needle or syringe is plugged. Polypropylene syringes should be discarded after one use to eliminate the possibility of cross contamination of samples.

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Sampling, System Leak Check. A sampling system leak check should be conducted prior to and after each test run to ensure the integrity of the sampling system.

9.2 Zero and Calibration Drift Tests.

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
8.5.4	Zero and calibration drift tests	Ensures that bias introduced by drift in the measurement system output during the run is no greater than 3 percent of span.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Control Device Inlet Air Flow Rate Measurement Equipment. Follow the equipment calibration requirements specified in Methods 2, 3, and 4 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60) for measuring the velocity, molecular weight, and moisture of the control device inlet air.

10.2 Tracer Gas Injection Rate. A dry gas volume flow meter, mass flow meter, or orifice can be used to measure the tracer gas injection flow rate. The selected flow measurement device must have an accuracy of greater than ± 5 percent at the field operating range. Prior to the test, verify the calibration of the selected flow measurement device using either a wet test meter, spirometer, or liquid displacement meter as the calibration device. Select a minimum of two flow rates to bracket the expected field operating range of the flow meter. Conduct three calibration runs at each of the two selected flow rates. For each run, note the exact quantity of gas as determined by the calibration standard and the gas volume indicated by the flow meter. For each flow rate, calculate the average percent difference of the indicated flow compared to the calibration standard.

10.3 Spectrometer. Follow the calibration requirements specified by the equipment manufacturer for infrared spectrometer measurements and conduct the pretest calibration error test specified in section 8.5.1. Note: if using an FTIR analytical instrument see Method 320, section 10 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).

10.4 Gas Chromatograph. Follow the pre-test calibration requirements specified in section 8.5.1.

10.5 Gas Chromatograph for Ambient Sampling (Optional). For the optional ambient sampling, follow the calibration requirements specified in section 8.5.1 or ASTM E 260 and E 697 and by the equipment manufacturer for gas chromatograph measurements.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

The sample collection and analysis are concurrent for this method (see section 8.0).

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

12.1 Estimate MML and Span. The MML is the minimum measurement level. The selection of this level is at the discretion of the tester. However, the MML must be higher than the low-level calibration standard, and the tester must be able to measure at this level with a precision of ≤ 10 percent. As an example, select the MML as 10 times the instrument's published detection limit. The detection limit of one instrument is 0.01 parts per million by volume (ppmv). Therefore, the MML would be 0.10 ppmv. Select the low-level calibration standard as 0.08 ppmv. The high-level standard would be four times the low-level standard or 0.32 ppmv. A reasonable mid-level standard would then be 0.20 ppmv (halfway between the low-level standard and the high-level standard). Finally, the span value would be approximately 0.40 ppmv (the high-level value is 80 percent of the span). In this example, the following MML, calibration standards, and span values would apply:

MML = 0.10 ppmv

Low-level standard = 0.08 ppmv

Mid-level standard = 0.20 ppmv

High-level standard = 0.32 ppmv

Span value = 0.40 ppmv

12.2 Estimate Tracer Gas Injection Rate for the Given Span. To estimate the minimum and maximum tracer gas injection rate, assume a worst case capture efficiency of 80 percent, and calculate the tracer gas flow rate based on known or measured parameters. To estimate the minimum tracer gas injection rate, assume that the MML concentration (10 times the IR detection limit in this example) is desired at the measurement location. The following equation can be used to estimate the minimum tracer gas injection rate:

$$((Q_{T-MIN} \times 0.8)/Q_E) \times (C_T \div 100) \times 10^6 = \text{MML}$$

$$Q_{T-MIN} = 1.25 \times \text{MML} \times (Q_E/C_T) \times 10^{-4}$$

Where:

Q_{T-MIN} = minimum volumetric flow rate of tracer gas injected, standard cubic feet per minute (scfm);

Q_E = volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas, scfm;

C_T = Tracer gas (SF_6) concentration in gas blend, percent by volume;

MML = minimum measured level, ppmv = $10 \times \text{IR}_{DL}$ (for this example);

IR_{DL} = IR detection limit, ppmv.

Standard conditions: 20 °C, 760 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg).

To estimate the maximum tracer gas injection rate, assume that the span value is desired at the measurement location. The following equation can be used to estimate the maximum tracer gas injection rate:

$$((Q_{T-MAX} \times 0.8)/Q_E) \times (C_T \div 100) \times 10^6 = \text{span value}$$

$$Q_{T-MAX} = 1.25 \times \text{span value} \times (Q_E/C_T) \times 10^{-4}$$

Where:

Q_{T-MAX} = maximum volumetric flow rate of tracer gas injected, scfm;

Span value = instrument span value, ppmv.

The following example illustrates this calculation procedure:

Find the range of volumetric flow rate of tracer gas to be injected when the following parameters are known:

$Q_E = 60,000$ scfm (typical exhaust gas flow rate from an enclosure);

$C_T = 2$ percent SF₆ in nitrogen;

$IR_{DL} = 0.01$ ppmv (per manufacturer's specifications);

$MML = 10 \times IR_{DL} = 0.10$ ppmv;

Span value = 0.40 ppmv;

$Q_T = ?$

Minimum tracer gas volumetric flow rate:

$$Q_{T-MIN} = 1.25 \times MML \times (Q_E/C_T) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$Q_{T-MIN} = 1.25 \times 0.10 \times (60,000/2) \times 10^{-4} = 0.375 \text{ scfm}$$

Maximum tracer gas volumetric flow rate:

$$Q_{T-MAX} = 1.25 \times \text{span value} \times (Q_E/C_T) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$Q_{T-MAX} = 1.25 \times 0.40 \times (60,000/2) \times 10^{-4} = 1.5 \text{ scfm}$$

In this example, the estimated total volumetric flow rate of the two percent SF₆ tracer gas injected through the manifolds in the enclosure lies between 0.375 and 1.5 scfm.

12.3 Calibration Error. Calculate the calibration error for the low-level and mid-level calibration gases using the following equation:

$$\text{Err} = |C_{\text{std}} - C_{\text{meas}}| \div C_{\text{std}} \times 100$$

Where:

Err = calibration error, percent;

C_{std} = low-level or mid-level calibration gas value, ppmv;

C_{meas} = measured response to low-level or mid-level concentration gas, ppmv.

12.4 Calibration Drift. Calculate the calibration drift for the zero and low-level calibration gases using the following equation:

$$D = \frac{|C_{\text{initial}} - C_{\text{final}}|}{C_{\text{span}}} \times 100$$

Where:

D = calibration drift, percent;

C_{initial} = low-level or mid-level calibration gas value measured before test run, ppmv;

C_{final} = low-level or mid-level calibration gas value measured after test run, ppmv;

C_{span} = span value, ppmv.

12.5 Calculate Capture Efficiency. The equation to calculate enclosure capture efficiency is provided below:

$$CE = (SF_{6\text{-CD}} \div SF_{6\text{-INJ}}) \times 100$$

Where:

CE = capture efficiency;

SF_{6-CD} = mass of SF₆ measured at the inlet to the CD;

SF_{6-INJ} = mass of SF₆ injected from the tracer source into the enclosure.

Calculate the CE for each of the initial three test runs. Then follow the procedures outlined in section 12.6 to calculate the overall capture efficiency.

12.6 Calculate Overall Capture Efficiency. After calculating the capture efficiency for each of the initial three test runs, follow the procedures in [40 CFR part 63, subpart KK, appendix A](#), to determine if the results of the testing can be used in determining compliance with the requirements of the rule. There are two methods that can be used: the DQO and LCL methods. The DQO method is described in section 3 of [40 CFR part 63, subpart KK, appendix A](#), and provides a measure of the precision of the capture efficiency testing conducted. Section 3 of [40 CFR part 63, subpart KK, appendix A](#), provides an example calculation using results from a facility. If the DQO criteria are met using the first set of three test runs, then the facility can use the average capture efficiency of these test results to determine the capture efficiency of the enclosure. If the DQO criteria are not met, then the facility can conduct another set of three runs and run the DQO analysis again using the results from the six runs *OR* the facility can elect to use the LCL approach.

The LCL method is described in section 4 of [40 CFR part 63, subpart KK, appendix A](#), and provides sources that may be performing much better than their regulatory requirement, a screening option by which they can demonstrate compliance. The LCL approach compares the 80 percent lower confidence limit for the mean measured CE value to the applicable regulatory requirement. If the LCL capture efficiency is higher than the applicable limit, then the facility is in initial compliance and would use the LCL capture efficiency as the capture efficiency to determine compliance. If the LCL capture efficiency is lower than the applicable limit, then the facility must perform additional test runs and re-run the DQO or LCL analysis.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Measurement System Performance Specifications.

13.1.1 Zero Drift. Less than ± 3 percent of the span value.

13.1.2 Calibration Drift. Less than ± 3 percent of the span value.

13.1.3 Calibration Error. Less than ± 5 percent of the calibration gas value.

13.2 Flow Measurement Specifications. The mass flow, volumetric flow, or critical orifice control meter used should have an accuracy of greater than ± 5 percent at the flow rate used.

13.3 Calibration and Tracer Gas Specifications. The manufacturer of the calibration and tracer gases should provide a recommended shelf life for each calibration gas cylinder over which the concentration does not change more than ± 2 percent from the certified value.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), EPA Method 1—Sample and velocity traverses for stationary sources.
2. [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), EPA Method 2—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate.
3. [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), EPA Method 3—Gas analysis for the determination of dry molecular weight.
4. [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), EPA Method 4—Determination of moisture content in stack gases.
5. SEMI F15-93 Test Method for Enclosures Using Sulfur Hexafluoride Tracer Gas and Gas Chromatography.

6. Memorandum from John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to EPA Regional Directors, Revised Capture Efficiency Guidance for Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions, February 7, 1995. (That memorandum contains an attached technical document from Candace Sorrell, Emission Monitoring and Analysis Division, “Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency,” January 9, 1994).

7. Technical Systems Audit of Testing at Plant “C,” EPA-454/R-00-26, May 2000.

8. Material Safety Data Sheet for SF₆ Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Website: www3.airproducts.com. October 2001.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

Measurement	Measurement instrumentation	Measurement frequency	Measurement site
Tracer gas injection rate	Mass flow meter, volumetric flow meter or critical orifice	Continuous	Injection manifolds (cylinder gas).
Tracer gas concentration at control device inlet	Infrared Spectrometer or GC/ECD	Continuous (at least one reading per minute) for a minimum of 20 minutes	Inlet duct to the control device (outlet duct of enclosure).
Volumetric air flow rate	EPA Methods 1, 2, 3, 4 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Velocity sensor (Manometer/Pitot tube) • Thermocouple 	Each test run for velocity (minimum); Daily for moisture and molecular weight	Inlet duct to the control device (outlet duct of enclosure).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midget Impinger sampler 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orsat or Fyrite 		

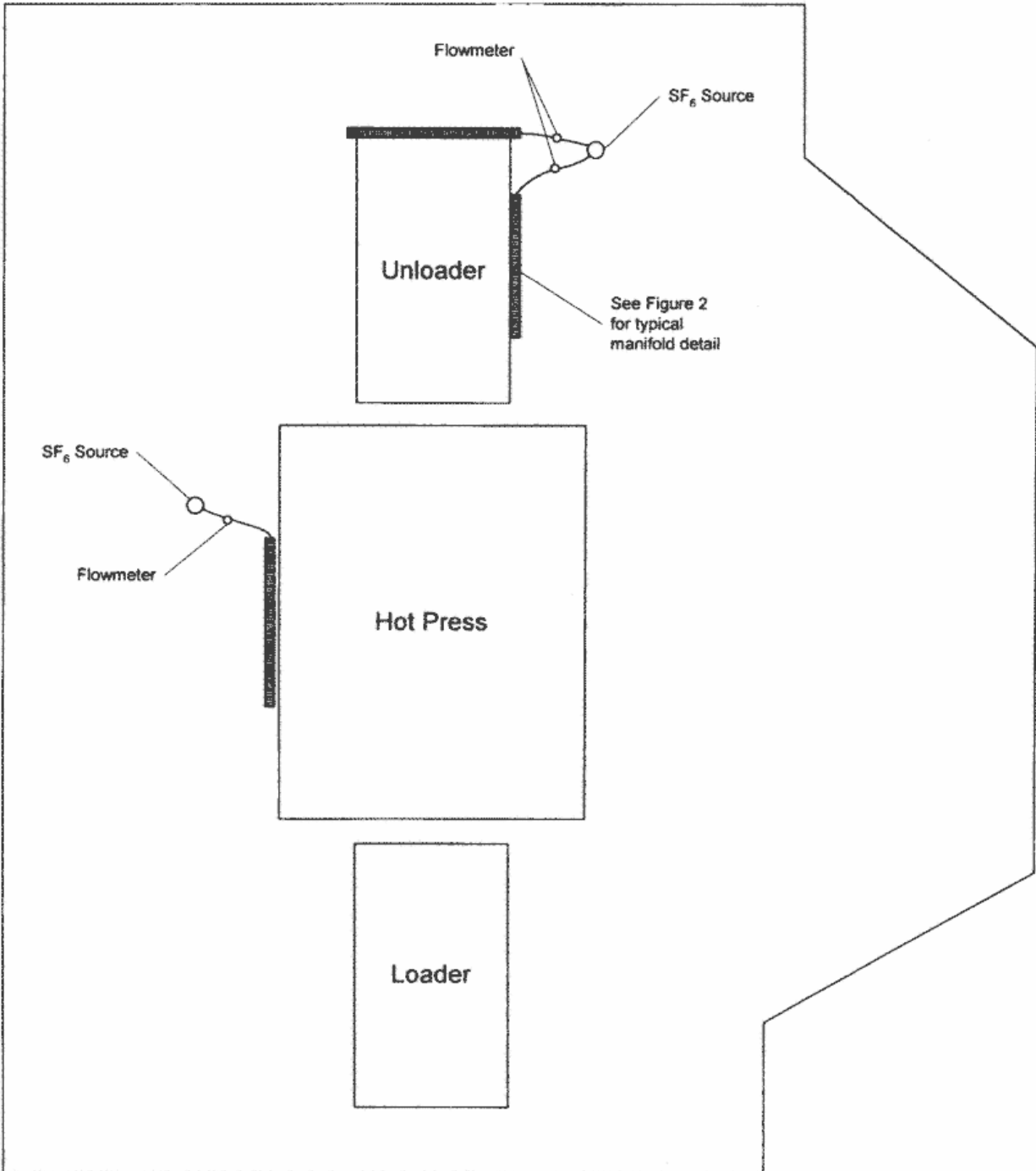
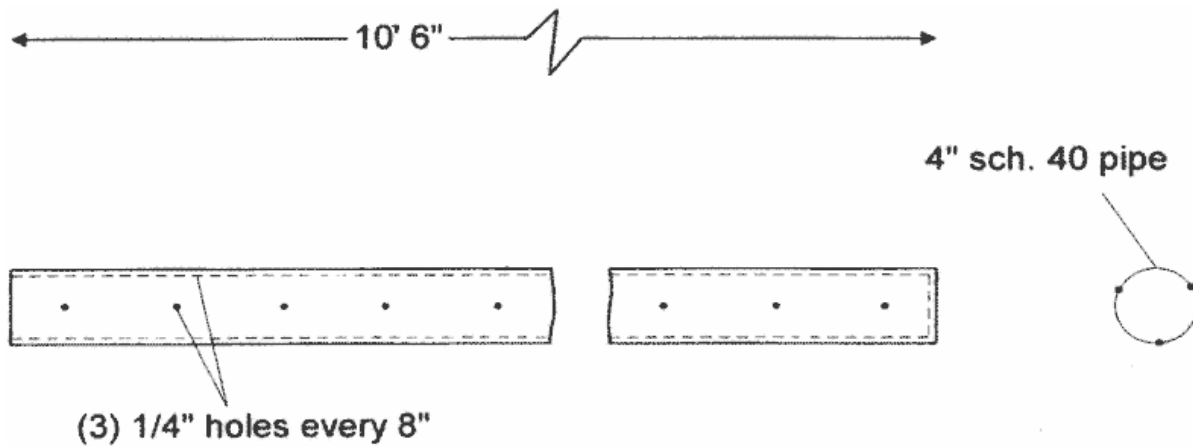


Figure 1. Plan view schematic of hot press and enclosure showing SF₆ manifold locations.



Elevation

Figure 2. Schematic detail for manifold system for SF₆ injection.

[[69 FR 46011](#), July 30, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 8375](#), Feb. 16, 2006]

Appendix B

Subpart ZZZZ

*National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for
Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*

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

Source: [69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[[73 FR 3603](#), Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#).

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3603](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [78 FR 6700](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

(2) *New stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3604](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9674](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 37733](#), June 30, 2010; [75 FR 51588](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6700](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

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

(a) ***Affected sources.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3604](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6701](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

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

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

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

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables

1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[[78 FR 6701](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first. Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in [§ 63.6625\(i\)](#) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

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

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

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in [§ 63.6675](#) on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in [§ 63.6675 of this subpart](#) as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in [§ 63.6675 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a

site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

[[75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [76 FR 12866](#), Mar. 9, 2011; [78 FR 6701](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [89 FR 70515](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

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

(a) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in [40 CFR 1090.305](#) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in [40 CFR 1090.305](#) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(c) [Reserved]

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

[[78 FR 6702](#), Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at [85 FR 78463](#), Dec. 4, 2020; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

[[75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at [78 FR 6702](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test,

with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

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

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

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

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

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

(e)

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

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

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

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ 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, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu)

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O₂, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂—15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

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

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O₂.

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

X_{CO_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Beginning on February 26, 2025, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance test following the procedure specified in [§ 63.9\(k\)](#). Data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (<https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert>) at the time of the test must be submitted in a file format generated using the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the test must be included as an attachment in the ERT or alternate electronic file.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [75 FR 9676](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [78 FR 6702](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [89 FR 70516](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

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

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in [§ 63.8](#) and according to the applicable performance specifications of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#) as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#), procedure 1.

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

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in [§ 63.8\(g\)\(2\)](#) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(5) Beginning on February 26, 2025, within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) performance evaluation (as defined in [§ 63.2](#)) that includes a relative accuracy test audit (RATA), you must submit the results of the performance

evaluation following the procedures specified in [§ 63.9\(k\)](#). The results of performance evaluations of CEMS measuring RATA pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation must be submitted in a file format generated using the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. The results of performance evaluations of CEMS measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation must be included as an attachment in the ERT or alternate electronic file.

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(c\)\(3\)](#); and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or [paragraph \(2\)](#) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either [§ 63.6603\(b\)\(1\)](#) or [§ 63.6603\(b\)\(2\)](#) do not have to meet the requirements of this [paragraph \(g\)](#). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet [§ 63.6603\(c\)](#) do not have to meet the requirements of this [paragraph \(g\)](#).

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

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

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

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil and filter 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 and filter 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 and filter. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil and filter within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil and filter within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil and filter changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, or 13 of table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil and filter 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 and filter in table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil and filter. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil and filter within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil and filter within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil and filter changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3606](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9676](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [76 FR 12866](#), Mar. 9, 2011; [78 FR 6703](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [89 FR 70516](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

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

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.
- (b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.
- (c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in [§ 63.6645](#).
- (d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.
- (e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:
- (1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.
 - (2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.
 - (3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.
 - (4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).
 - (5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.
 - (6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

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

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

- (3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.
- (4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).
- (5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.
- (6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
- (7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.
- (d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in [40 CFR 94.11\(a\)](#).
- (e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply

with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

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

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

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

(ii)-(iii) [Reserved]

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

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Except as provided in [paragraphs \(f\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and

[\(ii\)](#) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 20467](#), Apr. 20, 2006; [73 FR 3606](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9676](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51591](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6704](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

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

- (2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.
- (3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
- (4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
- (5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.
- (b) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an initial notification not later than December 13, 2004, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in portable document format (PDF) consistent with [§ 63.9\(k\)](#).
- (c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an initial notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in PDF consistent with [§ 63.9\(k\)](#).
- (d) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an initial notification not later than July 16, 2008, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in PDF consistent with [§ 63.9\(k\)](#).
- (e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008, and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an initial notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically in PDF consistent with [§ 63.9\(k\)](#).
- (f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with [§ 63.6590\(b\)](#), your notification should include the information in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

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

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

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

(2) Before February 26, 2025, for each initial compliance demonstration required in table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to [§ 63.10\(d\)\(2\)](#). Beginning on February 26, 2025, for each initial compliance demonstration required in table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including a summary of the performance test results, in PDF to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test following the procedure specified in [§ 63.9\(k\)](#), except any Confidential Business Information (CBI) is to be submitted according to [paragraphs \(h\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(ii\)](#) of this section. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim for some of the information in the report, you must submit a complete file, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA following the procedures in [paragraphs \(h\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(ii\)](#) of this section. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked as CBI may be authorized for public release without prior notice. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in [40 CFR part 2](#). All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed CBI. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c), emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available. You must submit the same file submitted to the CBI office with the CBI omitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)](#).

(i) The preferred method to receive CBI is for it to be transmitted electronically using email attachments, File Transfer Protocol, or other online file sharing services. Electronic submissions must be transmitted directly to the OAQPS CBI Office at the email address oaqpscbi@epa.gov, and as described in [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)](#) of this section, should include clear CBI markings and be

flagged to the attention of the Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Sector Lead. If assistance is needed with submitting large electronic files that exceed the file size limit for email attachments, and if you do not have your own file sharing service, please email oaqpscbi@epa.gov to request a file transfer link.

(ii) If you cannot transmit the file electronically, you may send CBI information through the postal service to the following address: OAQPS Document Control Officer (C404-02), OAQPS, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12055, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, Attention Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Sector Lead. The mailed CBI material should be double wrapped and clearly marked. Any CBI markings should not show through the outer envelope.

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

[[73 FR 3606](#), Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at [75 FR 9677](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51591](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6705](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [85 FR 73912](#), Nov. 19, 2020; [89 FR 70516](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(8\)](#) 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 starting and ending date and time, the duration (in hours), and a brief description for each malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with [§ 63.6605\(b\)](#), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

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

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

(7) Engine site rating in brake HP, year construction of the engine commenced (as defined in [§ 63.2](#), where the exact year is not known, provide the best estimate), and type of engine (CI, SI 2SLB, SI 4SLB, or SI 4SRB).

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

(9) An engine can be claimed as exempt from reporting coordinates (latitude/longitude) via CEDRI if:

(i) During the reporting period, the engine will be owned by, or operated by or for, an agency of the Federal Government responsible for national defense; and

(ii) The agency determines that disclosing the coordinates to the general public would be a threat to national security.

(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 [\(8\)](#) of this section and the information in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

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

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

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

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#) and [\(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(13\)](#) of this section.

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

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

(3) The start and end date and time and the duration (in hours) that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(8\)](#).

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

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

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

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

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

(9) [Reserved]

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to [40 CFR part 70](#) or [71](#) must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by [40 CFR 70.6 \(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by [40 CFR 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority. Beginning on February 26, 2025, the semiannual and annual compliance report required in table 7 of this subpart must be submitted according to [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section. Only those elements required under this subpart are required to be submitted according to [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

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

[paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section. You must report the data specified in [\(g\)\(1\)](#) through [\(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

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

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

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

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

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

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

(iii) Engine site rating in brake HP, year construction of the engine commenced (as defined in [§ 63.2](#), where the exact year is not known, provide the best estimate), and type of engine (CI, SI 2SLB, SI 4SLB, or SI 4SRB).

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

(v)-(vi) [Reserved]

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#).

The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

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

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

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

(3) Before February 26, 2025, the annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in [§ 63.13](#). Beginning on February 26, 2025, the annual report must be submitted according to [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(i) Beginning on February 26, 2025 for the annual report specified in [§ 63.6650\(h\)](#) and February 26, 2025 or one year after the report becomes available in CEDRI, whichever is later for all other semiannual or annual reports, submit all semiannual and annual subsequent compliance reports using the appropriate electronic report template on the CEDRI website (<https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/cedri>) for this subpart and following the procedure specified in [§ 63.9\(k\)](#), except any CBI must be submitted according to the procedures in [§ 63.6645\(h\)](#). The date report templates become available will be listed on the CEDRI website. Unless the Administrator or delegated state agency or other authority has approved a different schedule for submission of reports, the report must be submitted by the deadline specified in this subpart, regardless of the method in which the report is submitted.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [75 FR 9677](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [78 FR 6705](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022; [89 FR 70517](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Records described in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(vi\)](#) through [\(xi\)](#).
 - (2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in [§ 63.8\(d\)\(3\)](#).
 - (3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in [§ 63.8\(f\)\(6\)\(i\)](#), if applicable.
- (c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.
- (d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.
- (e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;
- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
 - (2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.
 - (3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.
- (f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(2\)](#) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.
- (1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.
 - (2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [75 FR 9678](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51592](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6706](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022; [89 FR 70518](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

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

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

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

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

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

Other Requirements and Information

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

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

[[75 FR 9678](#), Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under [40 CFR part 63, subpart E](#), [the](#) authorities contained in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this

section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Approval of an alternative to any electronic reporting to the EPA required by this subpart.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [89 FR 70518](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)](#) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)](#), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

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

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)](#).

(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in [§ 63.2](#), except that:

- (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
- (2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in [§ 63.1271](#) of [subpart HHH of this part](#), shall not be aggregated;
- (3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and
- (4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in [§ 63.1271](#) of [subpart HHH of this part](#), shall not be aggregated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be

treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to [subpart HH of this part](#), the potential to emit provisions in [§ 63.760\(a\)](#) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to [subpart HHH of this part](#), the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to [§ 63.1270\(a\)\(1\)](#) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to [§ 63.1270\(a\)\(2\)](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) For purposes of this [paragraph \(2\)](#), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

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

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

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in [40 CFR 70.2](#).

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

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

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

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

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in [subpart P of this part](#), that tests stationary RICE.

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

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per

day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means [40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ](#).

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

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

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 20467](#), Apr. 20, 2006; [73 FR 3607](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9679](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51592](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [76 FR 12867](#), Mar. 9, 2011; [78 FR 6706](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48608](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 63.6\(g\)](#) for alternative work practices.

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

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

As stated in §§ [63.6600](#), [63.6603](#), [63.6630](#) and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR;	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F. ¹
2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR.	
¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.	

[78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.		

[[75 FR 9680](#), Mar. 3, 2010]

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

As stated in §§ [63.6600](#), [63.6601](#), [63.6603](#), [63.6630](#), and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
<p>RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst.</p>	<p>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>
<p>2. Existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and</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>
<p>3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and</p>	<p>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.</p>
<p>New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and</p>	

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.	
¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.	

[[78 FR 6707](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first ² . b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, 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. ³
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary ³	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first ² .	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary ³	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary ³	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ²	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary ³	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary ³	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE $100 \leq HP \leq 500$	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE $100 \leq HP \leq 500$	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE $100 \leq HP \leq 500$	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq HP \leq 500$ which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
³ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.		

[[89 FR 70518](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in [§§ 63.6603](#) and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ¹ b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < HP \leq 500$	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 stationary RICE > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	comes first, and replace as necessary	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. ²	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;¹</p> <p>b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and</p>	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE \leq 500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ¹	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	comes first, and replace as necessary	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;¹</p> <p>b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and</p>	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
¹ Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in § 63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in table 2d of this subpart.		
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		

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
<p>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.</p>		

[89 FR 70520, Aug. 30, 2024]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
<p>1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources</p>	<p>Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS</p>	<p>Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.¹</p>
<p>2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources</p>	<p>Reduce formaldehyde emissions</p>	<p>Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.¹</p>
<p>3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources</p>	<p>Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust</p>	<p>Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.¹</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first.
<p>¹ After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.</p>		

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For CO, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7,

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
				50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 , the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 .
		ii. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 , or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{1 3} (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device; and	(2) ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{1 2 3} (heated probe not necessary) or	(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
			method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4	
		iv. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device as needed to determine CO and O ₂ concentrations on a dry basis	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D6348-03 ^{1 3}	(d) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for CO concentration.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde or THC emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For formaldehyde, THC, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A , the

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
				duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A .
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 , or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{1 3} (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device as needed to determine formaldehyde or THC and O ₂ concentrations on a dry basis; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D6348-03 ^{1 3}	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, measure formaldehyde at the	(3) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A ; or ASTM D6348-03, ^{1 3} provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte	(d) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		inlet and the outlet of the control device	Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(4) (1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	(e) THC concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; and		(a) For formaldehyde, CO, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
				<p>diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.</p>
		<p>ii. Determine the O₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and</p>	<p>(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)^{1 3} (heated probe not necessary)</p>	<p>(b) Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.</p>
		<p>iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location as needed to determine formaldehyde or CO</p>	<p>(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03^{1 3}</p>	<p>(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		and O ₂ concentrations on a dry basis; and		
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(3) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A ; or ASTM D6348-03, ^{1 3} 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	(d) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(4) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 , ASTM D6522-00 (2005), ^{1 3} method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D6348-03 ^{1 3}	(e) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

¹ You may also use methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005).

² 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
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³ Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

[[88 FR 18413](#), Mar. 29, 2023]

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

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
<p>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and</p>
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
<p>5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE \geq250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and</p> <p>ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and</p>
		<p>iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using § 63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and</p>
		<p>ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and</p>
		<p>iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using § 63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		the requirements in § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
11. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.
13. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b) , or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ , or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b) , or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[78 FR 6712, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ^a ; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE</p> <p>>500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>		<p>temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and</p> <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE</p> <p>>500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE</p> <p>≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE</p> <p>>500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ^a; and</p> <p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and</p> <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE</p> <p>>500 HP located at a major source</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO</p>	<p>i. Collecting the monitoring data according to § 63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥ 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP</p>	<p>in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to § 63.6620; and</p> <p>ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b) ; and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP $\geq 5,000$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved, or to demonstrate that the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent. ^a
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ^a ; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ^a ; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>CI RICE \leq300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE \leq500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE $>$500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE $>$500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE</p>		<p>the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
<p>10. Existing stationary CI RICE $>$500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b) ; and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Install NSCR</p>	<p>i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in § 63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either</p> <p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or</p> <p>iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.</p>
<p>^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.</p>		

[78 FR 6715, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

As stated in [§ 63.6650](#), you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
<p>1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>Compliance report</p>	<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 § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in § 63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the information in § 63.6650(e); or</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(1)-(5) and (i) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(6)-(9) and (i) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.</p> <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b) and (i).</p>

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
		c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in § 63.6650(c)(4)	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b) and (i) .
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in § 63.6650 .
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 2.a.i.
3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Compliance report	a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(1)-(5) and (i) .

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)	Report	a. The information in § 63.6650(h)(1)	i. Annually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(h)(2)-(3) and (i) .

[[89 FR 70522](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

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

As stated in [§ 63.6665](#), you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.6675 .
§ 63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§ 63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
§ 63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes	
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes	
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes	
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes	
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 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 .

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes	
§ 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that § 63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that § 63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that § 63.7(c) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes	
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at § 63.6620 .
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at § 63.6620 .
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes	
§ 63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes	
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes	
§ 63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at § 63.6625 .
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes	
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No	
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes	
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes	
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	No	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§ 63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes	
§ 63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§ 63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for § 63.8(e)(5)(ii) , which applies to COMS.
			Except that § 63.8(e) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§ 63.6635 and 63.6640 .
§ 63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes	
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that § 63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
			Except that § 63.9(b) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that § 63.9(c) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 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	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.9(k)	Electronic reporting procedures	Yes	Only as specified in §§ 63.9(j), 63.6620, 63.6625, 63.6645, and 63.6650 .
§ 63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	Except that the most recent 2 years of data do not have to be retained on site.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	No	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes	
§ 63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that § 63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes	
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No	
§ 63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes	
§ 63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	No	Excess emissions and exceedance reporting is specified in § 63.6650 .
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes	
§ 63.11	Flares	No	
§ 63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes	
§ 63.15	Availability of information	Yes	

[[89 FR 70522](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

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

1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O₂) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from

existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?

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

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

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 Summary of Protocol

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O₂ gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g.,

heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 Interferences.

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

5.0 Safety. [Reserved]

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

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

6.2 Measurement System Components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?

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

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

7.1.2 Up-Scale O₂ Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O₂ gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O₂. When the average exhaust gas O₂ readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) for the up-scale O₂ calibration gas.

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

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 Selection of Sampling Sites.

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

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

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

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

9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

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

13.0 Protocol Performance

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

13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check. Calculate the mean of the readings from the “measurement data phase”. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ± 2 percent, or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean

value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)

15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)

16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)

17.0 References

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

Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
Mean											
Refresh Phase											
"											
"											
"											
"											

[[78 FR 6721](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Appendix C

Subpart III

*Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition
Internal Combustion Engines*

Subpart III—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Source: [71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines;

(ii) The model year listed in Table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

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

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

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

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in [40 CFR part 1068, subpart C](#), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

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

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37967](#), June 28, 2011; [86 FR 34357](#), June 29, 2021]

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR 1039.101](#), [1039.102](#), [1039.104](#), [1039.105](#), [1039.107](#), and [1039.115](#) and [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR 1039.101](#), [40 CFR 1039.102](#), [40 CFR 1039.104](#), [40 CFR 1039.105](#), [40 CFR 1039.107](#), and [40 CFR 1039.115](#), as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the appropriate Tier 2 emission standards for new marine CI engines as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), for all pollutants, for the same displacement and rated power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(3) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new marine CI engines in [40 CFR 1042.101](#), [40 CFR 1042.107](#), [40 CFR 1042.110](#), [40 CFR 1042.115](#), [40 CFR 1042.120](#), and [40 CFR 1042.145](#), as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section may be certified to the provisions of [40 CFR part 1042](#) for commercial engines that are applicable for the engine's model year, displacement, power density, and maximum engine power if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Remote areas of Alaska; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

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

(h) Stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#) and equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) as specified in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), while the AECD is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in [40 CFR 1039.665](#). When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AECD is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37967](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34357](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

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

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The Tier 2 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the appropriate rated power as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in [40 CFR 1039.105](#) for model year 2007 engines; and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR 1039.104](#), [40 CFR 1039.105](#), [40 CFR 1039.107](#), [40 CFR 1039.115](#), and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a rated power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same rated power as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in [40 CFR 1039.105](#) beginning in model year 2007.

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

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the Tier 2 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in [40 CFR 1039.105](#).

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the appropriate Tier 2 emission standards for new marine CI engines as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), for all pollutants, for the same displacement and rated power:

- (1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;
- (2) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;
- (3) Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and
- (4) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in [40 CFR 1042.101](#), [40 CFR 1042.107](#), [40 CFR 1042.115](#), [40 CFR 1042.120](#), and [40 CFR 1042.145](#), for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

- (1) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and
- (2) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section, stationary emergency CI ICE identified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section may be certified to the provisions of [40 CFR part 1042](#) for commercial engines that are applicable for the engine's model year, displacement, power density, and maximum engine power if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the locations identified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section. Engines that would be subject to the Tier 4 standards in [40 CFR part 1042](#) that are used solely in either or both of the locations identified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section may instead continue to be certified to the previous tier of standards in [40 CFR part 1042](#). The previous tier is Tier 3 in most cases; however, the previous tier is Tier 2 if there are no Tier 3 standards specified for engines of a certain size or power rating.

- (1) Remote areas of Alaska; and
- (2) Marine offshore installations.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines;

however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37968](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021; [88 FR 4471](#), Jan. 24, 2023]

§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in [§§ 60.4201](#) and [60.4202](#) during the certified emissions life of the engines.

[[76 FR 37968](#), June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the Tier 1 emission standards in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in [§ 60.4201](#) for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the following requirements:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr) (12.7 grams per horsepower-hr (g/HP-hr)) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm);

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 3.4 g/KW-hr (2.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $9.0 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/KW-hr ($6.7 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/HP-hr) where n (maximum engine speed) is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

(iii) 2.0 g/KW-hr (1.5 g/HP-hr) where maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(4) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

(d) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards as indicated in [§ 60.4212](#).

(e) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are specified in [paragraphs \(a\) through \(d\)](#) of this section.

(f) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#) and equipped with AECDs as specified in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), while the AECD is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in [40 CFR 1039.665](#). When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AECD is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37968](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the Tier 1 emission standards in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#).

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

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in this section.

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/kW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

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

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in [paragraphs \(a\) through \(e\)](#) of this section.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in [§§ 60.4204](#) and [60.4205](#) over the entire life of the engine.

[[76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011]

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of [40 CFR 1090.305](#) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning June 1, 2012, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must use diesel fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

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

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011; [78 FR 6695](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [85 FR 78463](#), Dec. 4, 2020]

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?

- (a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.
- (b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.
- (c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.
- (d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.
- (e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.
- (f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.
- (g) After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 KW (804 HP) and less than 2,000 KW (2,680 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.
- (h) In addition to the requirements specified in [§§ 60.4201](#), [60.4202](#), [60.4204](#), and [60.4205](#), it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of this section after the dates specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of this section.
- (i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in [§ 60.4211](#).

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

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

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011]

Compliance Requirements

§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in [§§ 60.4201\(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) and [60.4202\(a\)](#), [\(b\)](#), and [\(d\)](#) using the certification procedures required in [40 CFR part 1039, subpart C](#), and **must** test their engines as specified in [40 CFR part 1039](#). For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same certification procedures required for engines certified to the Tier 1 standards in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#). For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in Table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same certification procedures required for engines certified to the Tier 1 standards in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#).

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in [§§ 60.4201\(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) and [60.4202\(e\)](#) and [\(f\)](#) using the certification procedures required in [40 CFR part 1042, subpart C](#), and **must** test their engines as specified in [40 CFR part 1042](#).

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of [40 CFR 1039.120](#), [1039.125](#), [1039.130](#), and [1039.135](#) and [40 CFR part 1068](#) for engines that are certified to the emission standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#). Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of [40 CFR part 1042](#) for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine

engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1039.20](#).

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in [40 CFR 1039.20](#).

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1039.20](#). The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of [40 CFR 1068.230](#) would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to [40 CFR 1068.230](#).

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#), as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#), as

appropriate, but the words “stationary” must be included instead of “nonroad” or “marine” on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1039.20](#).

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1068.230](#) and must be exported under the provisions of [40 CFR 1068.230](#).

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#) for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking, and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” or “marine,” as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in [§ 60.4202](#) but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in [§ 60.4201](#). The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in [40 CFR 1039.135\(b\)](#). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as “Fire Pump Applications Only”.

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of [§ 60.4201](#) or [§ 60.4202](#) by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of [40 CFR 1068.240](#) are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

(j) Stationary CI ICE manufacturers may equip their stationary CI internal combustion engines certified to the emission standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#) with AECDs for qualified emergency situations according to the requirements of [40 CFR 1039.665](#). Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs as allowed by [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must meet all the requirements in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) that apply to manufacturers. Manufacturers must document that the engine complies with the Tier 1 standard in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), when the AECD is activated. Manufacturers must provide any relevant testing, engineering analysis, or other information in sufficient detail to support such statement when applying for certification (including amending an existing certificate) of an engine equipped with an AECD as allowed by [40 CFR 1039.665](#).

(k) Manufacturers of any size may certify their emergency stationary CI internal combustion engines under this section using assigned deterioration factors established by EPA, consistent with [40 CFR 1039.240](#) and [1042.240](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section:

- (1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
- (2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
- (3) Meet the requirements of [40 CFR part 1068](#), as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4204\(a\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(a\)](#), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified to emission standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as described in [40 CFR parts 1039](#) and [1042](#), as applicable. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

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

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

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

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

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4204\(b\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(b\)](#), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in [§ 60.4204\(b\)](#), or [§ 60.4205\(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4204\(c\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(d\)](#), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in [§ 60.4213](#).

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

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

(iii) 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;

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

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

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in [§ 60.4213](#).

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

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in [§ 60.4204\(e\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(f\)](#), as applicable.

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

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

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

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for the purpose specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#).

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

(ii)-(iii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

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

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

(h) The requirements for operators and prohibited acts specified in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs for qualified emergency situations as allowed by [40 CFR 1039.665](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37970](#), June 28, 2011; [78 FR 6695](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34359](#), June 29, 2021; [87 FR 48605](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

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

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in [40 CFR part 1039, subpart F](#), for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to [40 CFR part 1042, subpart F](#), for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder. Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), or with Tier 2 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), may follow the testing procedures specified in [§ 60.4213](#), as appropriate.

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

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE subject to Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), or Tier 2 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard, determined from the following equation:

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

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#), as applicable.

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

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in [§ 60.4204\(a\)](#), [§ 60.4205\(a\)](#), or [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#).

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

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

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011; [86 FR 34359](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in [§ 60.8](#) and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in [§ 60.8\(c\)](#).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in [§ 60.8\(f\)](#). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of NO_x or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the NO_x or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen (O_2) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2) using the procedures described in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% \text{O}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated NO_x or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O₂.

C_d = Measured concentration of NO_x or PM, uncorrected.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂–15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

%O₂ = Measured O₂ concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O₂ and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of O₂ concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

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

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of O₂ volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O₂, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O₂, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂–15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{X_{\text{CO}_2}}{\% \text{CO}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated NO_x or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O₂.

C_d = Measured concentration of NO_x or PM, uncorrected.

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO_x mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_x in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$\text{ER} = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_d = Measured NO_x concentration in ppm.

1.912x10⁻³ = Conversion constant for ppm NO_x to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$\text{ER} = \frac{C_{\text{adj}} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_{adj} = Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011]

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in [§ 60.7\(a\)\(1\)](#). The notification must include the information in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section. Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit the notification electronically according to [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

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

(ii) The address of the affected source;

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

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

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

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification.

Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

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

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates for the purpose specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

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

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

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

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

(v)-(vi) [Reserved]

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

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

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in [§ 60.4](#). Beginning on February 26, 2025, submit annual report electronically according to [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(e) Owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must report the use of AECDs as required by [40 CFR 1039.665\(e\)](#).

(f) Beginning on February 26, 2025, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance test required under this section following the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) *Data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (<https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert>) at the time of the test.* Submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), according to [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section. The data must be submitted in a file format generated using the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT website.

(2) *Data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the test.* The results of the performance test must be included as an attachment in the ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the ERT generated package or alternative file to the EPA via CEDRI according to [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(g) If you are required to submit notifications or reports following the procedure specified in this [paragraph \(g\)](#), you must submit notifications or reports to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), which can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim for some of the information in the report or notification, you must submit a complete file in the format specified in this subpart, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA following the procedures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked as CBI may be authorized for public release without prior notice. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in [40 CFR part 2](#). All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed CBI. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c), emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available. You must submit the same file submitted to the CBI office with the CBI omitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this [paragraph \(g\)](#).

(1) The preferred method to receive CBI is for it to be transmitted electronically using email attachments, File Transfer Protocol, or other online file sharing services. Electronic submissions must be transmitted directly to the OAQPS CBI Office at the email address oaqpscbi@epa.gov, and as described in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section, should include clear CBI markings. ERT files

should be flagged to the attention of the Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group; all other files should be flagged to the attention of the Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine Sector Lead. If assistance is needed with submitting large electronic files that exceed the file size limit for email attachments, and if you do not have your own file sharing service, please email oaqpscbi@epa.gov to request a file transfer link.

(2) If you cannot transmit the file electronically, you may send CBI information through the postal service to the following address: OAQPS Document Control Officer (C404-02), OAQPS, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12055, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. ERT files should be sent to the attention of the Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, and all other files should be sent to the attention of the Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine Sector Lead. The mailed CBI material should be double wrapped and clearly marked. Any CBI markings should not show through the outer envelope.

(h) If you are required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX, you may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with that reporting requirement. To assert a claim of EPA system outage, you must meet the requirements outlined in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)](#) through [\(7\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must have been or will be precluded from accessing CEDRI and submitting a required report within the time prescribed due to an outage of either the EPA's CEDRI or CDX systems.

(2) The outage must have occurred within the period of time beginning five business days prior to the date that the submission is due.

(3) The outage may be planned or unplanned.

(4) You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or has caused a delay in reporting.

(5) You must provide to the Administrator a written description identifying:

(i) The date(s) and time(s) when CDX or CEDRI was accessed and the system was unavailable;

(ii) A rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to EPA system outage;

(iii) A description of measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and

(iv) The date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date you reported.

(6) The decision to accept the claim of EPA system outage and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(7) In any circumstance, the report must be submitted electronically as soon as possible after the outage is resolved.

(i) If you are required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX, you may assert a claim of force majeure for failure to timely comply with that reporting requirement. To assert a claim of force majeure, you must meet the requirements outlined in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) You may submit a claim if a force majeure event is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred or there are lingering effects from such an event within the period of time beginning five business days prior to the date the submission is due. For the purposes of this section, a force majeure event is defined as an event that will be or has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the affected facility, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the affected facility that prevents you from complying with the requirement to submit a report electronically within the time period prescribed. Examples of such events are acts of nature (*e.g.*, hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods), acts of war or terrorism, or equipment failure or safety hazard beyond the control of the affected facility (*e.g.*, large scale power outage).

(2) You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or has caused a delay in reporting.

(3) You must provide to the Administrator:

(i) A written description of the force majeure event;

(ii) A rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the force majeure event;

(iii) A description of measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and

(iv) The date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date you reported.

(4) The decision to accept the claim of force majeure and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(5) In any circumstance, the reporting must occur as soon as possible after the force majeure event occurs.

(j) Any records required to be maintained by this subpart that are submitted electronically via the EPA's CEDRI may be maintained in electronic format. This ability to maintain electronic copies does not affect the requirement for facilities to make records, data, and reports available upon request to a delegated air agency or the EPA as part of an on-site compliance evaluation.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [78 FR 6696](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [87 FR 48606](#), Aug. 10, 2022; [89 FR 70512](#), Aug. 30, 2024]

Special Requirements

§ 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

(a) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in [§§ 60.4202](#) and [60.4205](#).

(b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in [§ 60.4207](#).

(c) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the following emission standards:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to [40 CFR part 69](#) to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) Except as indicated in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in remote areas of Alaska may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards described in [40 CFR part 1042](#) for the same model year, displacement, and maximum engine power, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise applicable requirements of [40 CFR part 1039](#), as indicated in [§§ 60.4201\(f\)](#) and [60.4202\(g\)](#).

(c) Manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in remote areas of Alaska may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in [§§ 60.4202](#) and [60.4205](#), and not those for non-emergency engines in [§§ 60.4201](#) and [60.4204](#), except that for 2014 model year and later nonemergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine must have that engine certified as meeting at least the Tier 3 PM standards identified in appendix I of [40 CFR part 1039](#) or in [40 CFR 1042.101](#).

(d) The provisions of [§ 60.4207](#) do not apply to owners and operators of pre-2014 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in remote areas of Alaska.

(e) The provisions of [§ 60.4208\(a\)](#) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and [§ 60.4207](#) do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in remote areas of Alaska from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in [40 CFR 279.11](#).

[[76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011, as amended at [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34359](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in [§ 60.4204](#) or [§ 60.4205](#) using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost,

energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

[[76 FR 37972](#), June 28, 2011]

General Provisions

§ 60.4218 What General Provisions and confidential information provisions apply to me?

(a) Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in [§§ 60.1](#) through [60.19](#) apply to you.

(b) The provisions of [40 CFR 1068.10](#) and [1068.11](#) apply for engine manufacturers. For others, the general confidential business information (CBI) provisions apply as described in [40 CFR part 2](#).

[[88 FR 4471](#), Jan. 24, 2023]

Definitions

§ 60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in [40 CFR 1039.101\(g\)](#). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in [40 CFR 1042.101\(e\)](#).

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

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

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

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

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

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

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

Diesel particulate filter means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)](#) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)](#), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

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

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)](#).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in [§ 60.4211\(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#).

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

Fire pump engine means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

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

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

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

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in [40 CFR 1039.801](#).

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

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

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

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

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

Remote areas of Alaska means areas of Alaska that meet either paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition.

(1) Areas of Alaska that are not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) Areas of Alaska that meet all of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subpart means [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37972](#), June 28, 2011; [78 FR 6696](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34360](#), June 29, 2021; [87 FR 48606](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Table 1 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007-2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in [§§ 60.4201\(b\)](#), [60.4202\(b\)](#), [60.4204\(a\)](#), and [60.4205\(a\)](#), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007-2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO _x	HC	NO _x	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)

[As stated in §§ 60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007-2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO _x	HC	NO _x	CO	PM
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			9.2 (6.9)		
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

Table 2 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in [§ 60.4202\(a\)\(1\)](#), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Engine power	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
	Model year(s)	NO _x + NMHC	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2008 +	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2008 +	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2008 +	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

Table 3 to Subpart III of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

As stated in [§ 60.4202\(d\)](#), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to § 60.4202(d) ¹
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

As stated in [§ 60.4202\(d\)](#), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to § 60.4202(d)¹
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¹ Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP) and less than 450 KW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37972](#), June 28, 2011]

Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in [§§ 60.4202\(d\)](#) and [60.4205\(c\)](#), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	Emission standards for stationary fire pump engines in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)		
		NMHC + NO _x	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
KW<8 (HP<11)	2011 +	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2011 +	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2011 +	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)

[As stated in §§ 60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	Emission standards for stationary fire pump engines in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)		
		NMHC + NO _x	CO	PM
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2011 + ¹	4.7 (3.5)	5.0 (3.7)	0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2011 + ¹	4.7 (3.5)	5.0 (3.7)	0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010 + ²	4.0 (3.0)	5.0 (3.7)	0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2009 + ³	4.0 (3.0)	3.5 (2.6)	0.20 (0.15)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2009 + ³	4.0 (3.0)	3.5 (2.6)	0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2009 +	4.0 (3.0)	3.5 (2.6)	0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008 +	6.4 (4.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.20 (0.15)

¹ For model years 2011-2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

² For model years 2010-2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

[As stated in §§ 60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	Emission standards for stationary fire pump engines in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)		
		NMHC + NO _x	CO	PM

³ In model years 2009-2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

[89 FR 70513, Aug. 30, 2024]

Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in § 60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in § 60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

Table 6 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in § 60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed ¹	Torque (percent) ²	Weighting factors
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

[As stated in [§ 60.4210\(g\)](#), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed ¹	Torque (percent) ²	Weighting factors
¹ Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.			
² Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.			

Table 7 to Subpart III of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder

As stated in [§ 60.4213](#), you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥ 30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO _x emissions by 90 percent or more;	i. Select the sampling port location and number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device;		(a) For NO _x , O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
				Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 , the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 .
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(1) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration.
		iv. Measure NO _x at the inlet and outlet of the control device.	(3) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63,	(d) NO _x concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
			appendix A , or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. Limit the concentration of NO _x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;		(a) For NO _x , O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 , the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
				Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 .
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(1) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.
		iv. Measure NO _x at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(3) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	(d) NO _x concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by	i. Select the sampling port	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
	60 percent or more	location and the number of traverse points;	part 60, appendix A-1	and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device.	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
		combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	CFR part 60, appendix A-2	made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine.	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

[[79 FR 11251](#), Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 8 to Subpart III of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart III

[As stated in [§ 60.4218](#), you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§ 60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 60.4219 .
§ 60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	

[As stated in [§ 60.4218](#), you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 60.4	Address	Yes	
§ 60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§ 60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§ 60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that § 60.7 only applies as specified in § 60.4214(a) .
§ 60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that § 60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥ 30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§ 60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§ 60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§ 60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart III.
§ 60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§ 60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that § 60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥ 30 liters per cylinder.
§ 60.14	Modification	Yes	
§ 60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§ 60.16	Priority list	Yes	

[As stated in [§ 60.4218](#), you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§ 60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§ 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Appendix D

Road Watering Plan

Anthony Forest Products Company (AFIN: 70-00032)

Issued with Permit #2348-AOP-R4

Road Watering Plan

The unpaved roads must be treated with water or chemical dust suppressant each day that precipitation is less than 0.1 inches. If a chemical suppressant is applied, it must have no VOC, no HAP, and no contaminants. A legible MSDS must be maintained on-site for at least 2 years after last use.

Water treatment is not required when the ambient temperature is below 40 °F.

On any day that the facility does not operate, no watering is required and the log shall note that the facility did not operate.

The permittee shall maintain a daily log which shows if water was applied.

On days when no watering treatment occurs, the Road Watering Plan Log shall document that no treatment occurred, that the ambient temperature on that day was below 40 °F., that precipitation on that day exceeded 0.1 inch, or that the facility was not operating.

The road watering activity must be sufficient that no particulate extends beyond the property boundary of the facility. If such occurs, the road watering must commence.

03/25/2025