ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

December 16, 2013

David Miller
Corporate Environmental Manager
Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC
1901 Borick Drive
Fayetteville, AR 72701

Dear Mr. Miller:

In response to your Administrative Amendment permit application, you will find enclosed a copy of your final permit. Section 26.903 of the Regulations or the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program do not require a public notice or public comment period for Administrative Amendments.

Sincerely,

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

Enclosures: Permit

ADEQ
OPERATING
AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26:

Permit No. : 1302-AOP-R21

IS ISSUED TO:

Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC
1901 Borick Drive
Fayetteville, AR 72701
Washington County
AFIN: 72-00270

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:

July 6, 2010 AND July 5, 2015

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

Signed:

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

December 16, 2013
Date

Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC
Permit #: 1302-AOP-R21
AFIN: 72-00270

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

A.C.A.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten 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

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE:	Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC
AFIN:	72-00270
PERMIT NUMBER:	1302-AOP-R20
FACILITY ADDRESS:	1901 Borick Drive Fayetteville, AR 72701
MAILING ADDRESS:	1901 Borick Drive Fayetteville, AR 72701
COUNTY:	Washington County
CONTACT NAME:	David Miller
CONTACT POSITION:	Corporate Environmental Manager
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	479-443-7870
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Alexander Sudibjo
UTM North South (Y):	Zone 15: 3988151.96 m
UTM East West (X):	Zone 15: 397938.22 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC (Superior) owns and operates an OEM aluminum wheel manufacturing facility located at 1901 East Borick Drive Washington County Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701. With this administrative amendment, the facility is making the following changes to the insignificant activities list:

- Removing the 3.75 MMBtu/hr natural gas Riser Tube Oven and one (1) Tumble Blast Unit (formerly SN-135),
- Replacing four (4) Wheel-a-brator Shot Blast Units (formerly SN-41 through 44) with four (4) Wheel Masking Blast Machines with Baghouse, and
- Renaming the 2.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas Casting Mold Pre-Heat Oven to "Casting Mold Pre-Heater".

Process Description

WHEEL CASTING PLANT

CASTING OPERATION:

Raw material (aluminum ingots, clean charge only) is melted in gas-fired furnaces rated at 8,000 lb to 10,000 lb of molten metal (SN-03, SN-123a, SN-128a, SN-137, & SN-142). During melting operations, the molten metal receives flux to control oxidation, etc., (SN-04, SN-123b, SN-128b, SN-137, & SN-143).

Clean, dry aluminum chips are reclaimed from our machining operations and are added to the furnaces by the chip wells (SN-13, SN-15, & SN-144.) During melting process, the molten metal receives flux to control oxidation.

MACHINING OPERATION:

The center hole in the rim is cut during this operation. No air emissions are associated with this operation.

INSPECTION:

The wheel is inspected for casting defects during this operation. No air emissions are associated with this operation.

HEAT TREAT OPERATION:

The wheel is heat-treated for improved mechanical properties in gas-fired heat-treat ovens (SN-22, SN-23, SN-24a, SN-24b, SN-126a & SN-148). After the wheels leave the oven, they are quenched in large temperature controlled tanks (SN-25, SN-26 & SN-126b).

WHEELABRATING OPERATION:

This operation shot peens the wheel. (See IA-13 List)

PAINTING:

First the wheel is cleaned in a power washer and sent through a pretreatment process. The wheels are then dried in an oven (SN-32 & SN-33) and painted (SN-34, SN-140 & SN-149). The paint is then cured in an oven (SN-38, SN-130, SN-131, & SN-132). Heat for the painting area is provided by a 7.5 MMBtu/hr boiler (SN-124).

AGEING OPERATION:

Some wheels require additional heat treating or ageing this occurs in the overhead age oven (SN-127).

MACHINING OPERATION:

All finished machining work is done on the wheel during this operation.

PAINTING (CLEAR COAT):

The wheel is cleaned in a power washer and pretreated in dip tanks. Some of the stages in the power washer and some of the dip tanks are heated by steam provided from a 9.4 MMBtu/hr boiler (SN-48 & SN-49). The wheel is then dried in an oven (SN-46 & SN-47). The wheel is then clear coated (IA-13 List) in clear coat powder booths. A backup boiler (SN-125), 9.4 MMBtu/hr, supplies heat for the clear coat when needed.

INSPECT & PACKAGE:

The final operation performed on the wheel is inspection and packaging for shipment to the customer. This operation has no air emissions associated with it.

The following are secondary operations used to support and/or make the processes used more economically efficient.

CHIP RECOVERY SYSEM:

Chips from both machining operations are collected in a central chip recovery system. This system has stacks numbered SN-16, SN-18A, & SN-18B.

MOLD MAINTENANCE:

The molds are cleaned in heated dip tanks (SN-62 & SN-63) prior to repairs being made.

HANGER MAINTENANCE:

Excess coatings are removed from the wheel conveyor hangers by a fluidized sand bed burn off oven (SN-138).

GAS FIRED CHILLER:

A natural gas fired chiller provides localized cooling for the employees working on the casting deck and the machine shop (SN-51A & SN-129).

BRIGHT POLISH OPERATIONS

Wheels are received from the finished machining operations in a number of plants and sent to the Bright Polishing Operations.

CLEAN & AGE: (Inactive Operation)

The wheels are cleaned in a power washer (SN-70) and aged in an overhead gas fired oven (SN-31).

POLISHING OPERATIONS:

The wheels are polished to a bright finish prior to being clear coated. Dust generated during these polishing operations is collected in a central dust collection unit (SN-82, SN-109, SN-116, SN-121, & SN-122).

CLEANING OPERATION:

The wheels are transferred from the polishing operation via an overhead conveyor through a dip tank and power washer for cleaning prior to being sent to the casting plant clear coat line. The dip tank is heated by a 6.3 MMBtu/hr boiler (SN-106) and the wheels are dried off with the dry off oven (SN-107).

PAINTING (CLEAR COAT):

A Clear coating operation in the Bright Polish operations is inactive at this time (SN-108 Cure Oven). A paint booth (SN-141) is used to paint selected wheel styles for cladding purposes. Bright Polished wheels are transferred to the Casting Plant for Clear coating.

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS

EMERGENCY GENERATORS:

Emergency Generators are used when electrical power is cut off from the plant. The generators provide power to the following equipment and lighting.

SN-145: (GN02) 50Kw- Emergency Lighting
SN-146: (GN04) 50Kw- Emergency Lighting
SN-147: (GN05) 100Kw- IT Department, Computer Servers and Shipping

SAND REWORK AREA DUST COLLECTION SYSTEM:

The sand rework area dust collection system will consist of three (3) grinding benches with ventilation, lighting, and compressed air quick-connect outlets. In addition, a conveyor will be installed to reduce wheel handling. The wheels will be unloaded from the conveyor onto the dust collection benches then reworked or sanded. After the sanding is complete, the wheels will be placed onto a pallet for re-painting.

Appendix A contains a listing of sources removed from service.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective June 18, 2010
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective July 27, 2013
Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective November 18, 2012
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ —*National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*

Paint used in SN-34, 140, and 148 is HAP-free, Specific Condition #12. 40 CFR 63 – Subpart MMMM – NESHAP: *Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products* is not applicable. Boilers, SN-124 and SN-125, are rated less than 10 MMBtu/hr and thus 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc is not applicable. Superior is not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart RRR; it uses only internal scrap aluminum.

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	25.5	97.9
		PM_{10}	13.5	45.3
		SO_2	4.7	4.1
		VOC	32.8	110.3
		CO	24.7	89.6
		NO_X	35.2	101.7
HAPs*		HCl[1] HF[1]	5.28 0.81	23.15 3.50
Air Contaminants **		Acetone	4.8	19.0
		PCBTF[2]	23.2	92.6

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
03	Melt Furnace #2 10,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2000)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 1.4 1.6	0.6 0.6 0.1 0.4 5.9 7.1
21	Solution Heat Treat #1 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	Removed from service		
22	Solution Heat Treat #2 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.2 0.7
23	Solution Heat Treat #3 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.2 0.7
24A	Solution Heat Treat #4 (natural gas, 6.6 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners, vent 1 of 2)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.4	0.3 0.3 0.1 0.2 2.5 1.5
24B	Solution Heat Treat #4 (natural gas, 0.9 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners, vent 2 of 2)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2
25	Heat Treat Boilers #3 & #4 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtu/hr, installed 2007)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.2

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
26	Heat Treat Boilers #1 & #2 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtu/hr, installed 2007)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.2
31	Overhead Age Oven #1 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.2
		NO_X	0.3	1.4
32	Dry-off Oven – Paint #1 (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.2	0.6
		NO_X	0.2	0.7
33	Dry-off Oven – Paint #2 (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.2	0.6
		NO_X	0.2	0.7
38	Paint Cure Oven #3 (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.1
46	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #1(natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.9
		NO_X	0.5	2.2

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
47	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #2 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.3
		NO_X	0.6	2.7
48/49	Clear Coat Boiler #1 (natural gas, 9.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2000)	PM	0.1	0.4
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.5
		NO_X	1.0	4.2
51A	Chiller Boiler #1 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2004)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.3
		NO_X	0.6	2.7
62	Caustic Tank Heater #1 (natural gas, 0.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.2
		NO_X	0.1	0.3
63	Caustic Tank Heater #2 (natural gas, 1.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.4
		NO_X	0.1	0.5
70	2-Stage Washer Heater (natural gas, 1.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.4
		NO_X	0.1	0.5

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
106	Bright Polish Boiler (natural gas, 6.3 MMBtu/hr, installed 1998)	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.4
		NO_X	0.7	2.8
107	Bright Polish Dry-off Oven (natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.9
		NO_X	0.5	2.2
108	Bright Polish Clear Coat Oven (natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.9
		NO_X	0.5	2.2
123A	Melt Furnace #1 8,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 24.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM	0.2	0.9
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.1	9.0
		NO_X	2.5	10.7
124	Paint Room Boiler (natural gas, 7.5 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.7	2.8
		NO_X	0.8	3.3
125	Clear Coat Back-up Boiler (natural gas, 9.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM	0.1	0.4
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.5
		NO_X	1.0	4.2

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
126A	Solution Heat Treat #5 (natural gas, 9.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.4
		NO_X	0.5	2.0
126B	Quench Tank Heater HT #5 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtuhr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.2
127	Overhead Age Oven #2 (natural gas, 9.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.4
		NO_X	0.9	4.0
128A	Melt Furnace #5 8,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 24.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2003)	PM	0.2	0.9
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.1	9.0
		NO_X	2.5	10.7
129	Chiller Boiler #2 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2003)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.3
		NO_X	0.6	2.7
130	Powder Paint Cure Oven #1 (natural gas, 3.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.3
		NO_X	0.4	1.6

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
131	Powder Paint Cure Oven #2 (natural gas, 3.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.3
		NO_X	0.4	1.6
132	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #3 (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.1
136	Melt Furnace #4 10,000 lb/hr Al Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2004)	PM	0.2	0.6
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.4
		CO	1.4	5.9
		NO_X	1.6	7.1
142	Melt Furnace #3 (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2012)	PM	0.2	0.6
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.4
		CO	1.4	5.9
		NO_X	1.6	7.0
148	Heat Treat Furnace #1 (natural gas, 7.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2013)	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.6
		NO_X	0.4	1.5
04 and 13	Flux Hood (04) and Chip Well (13) (Melt Furnace #2)	PM	2.0	8.8
		PM_{10}	1.2	5.3
		HCl[1]	1.75	7.67
		HF[1]	0.26	1.14
137 and 15	Flux Hood (137) and Chip Well (15) (Melt Furnace #4)	PM	2.0	8.8
		PM_{10}	1.2	5.3
		HCl[1]	1.75	7.67
		HF[1]	0.26	1.14

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
123B	Flux Hood (Melt Furnace #1)	PM PM_{10} HCl[1] HF[1]	1.6 1.0 0.19 0.04	7.1 4.2 0.84 0.15
128B	Flux Hood (Melt Furnace #5)	PM PM_{10} HCl[1] HF[1]	1.6 1.0 0.19 0.04	7.1 4.2 0.84 0.15
143 and 144	Flux Hood (143) and Chip Well (144) (Melt Furnace #3)	PM PM_{10} HCl[1] HF[1]	1.6 1.0 1.40 0.21	7.1 4.2 6.13 0.92
35	Paint Booth – Line A #2	Removed from service		
64	Paint Booth – Line A #1			
65	Paint Booth – Line A #3			
140	Paint Booth – Line B #1	VOC	6.8	40.8
34	Paint Booth – Line B #2	VOC	6.8	
149	Line 1 Water Curtain Spray Paint Booth	VOC	6.8	29.7
Plantwide Non-VOC Air Contaminates		Acetone** PCBTF**[2]	4.8 23.2	19.0 92.6
16	Chip Recovery Boiler (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, installed 1999)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.0 1.1
18A	Chip Recovery Cyclone (natural gas, 2.8 MMBtu/hr)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1 1.3
18B	Chip Recovery Coolant Emissions	VOC[1]	7.4	32.0

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
82	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	2.0	8.7
		PM_{10}	0.3	1.4
109	Two Rotary Polishers (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	2.7	11.9
		PM_{10}	0.5	1.8
116	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	1.4	5.8
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
121	Two Rotary Polishers (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	2.7	11.5
		PM_{10}	0.4	1.8
122	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	1.4	5.8
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
138	Fluidized Bed Burn-off Oven (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr and residual paint with 98.9% cyclone efficiency)	PM	1.3	5.5
		PM_{10}	1.3	5.5
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.2	0.6
		NO_X	0.2	0.7
145	50 kW Emergency Generator (GN-02)	PM	0.3	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.3	0.1
		SO_2	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	0.9	0.2
		NO_X	3.8	1.0
146	50 kW Emergency Generator (GN-04)	PM	0.3	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.3	0.1
		SO_2	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	0.9	0.2
		NO_X	3.8	1.0
147	100 kW Emergency Generator (GN-05)	PM	0.3	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.3	0.1
		SO_2	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.4	0.1
		CO	0.9	0.3
		NO_X	4.2	1.1
150	Sand Rework Area Dust Collection System	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
17, 19, 20, 41-44, 66-68, 78, 100, 101, 134A, 134B, 135, and 139	Insignificant Activities that were formerly sources.			

[1]HCl – Hydrochloric Acid. HF – Hydrogen Fluoride. HCl and HF are not VOCs and are not included in the VOCs; they are HAPs only.
[2]PCBTF - Parachlorobenzotrifluoride
*HAPs included in the VOC totals. Other HAPs are not included in any other totals unless specifically stated.
**Air Contaminants such as ammonia, acetone, and certain halogenated solvents are not VOCs or HAPs.

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit #1302-A was the first air permit issued to the facility on April 4, 1994. This permitting action allowed the melting of aluminum ingots and chips; fluxing of molten aluminum to remove impurities; casting cooling, machining, and painting to manufacture custom wheels.

Permit #1302-AR-1 was issued to the facility on November 18, 1994. This permitting action incorporated seven (7) new sources of emissions due to construction of a plating plant to be used in conjunction with the previously (Permit #1302-A) permitted sources.

Permit #1302-AOP-R0 was the first Title V permit issued on October 18, 1999 and established Superior Industries as a major source due to VOC and HAP emissions. This permitting action incorporated the addition of a bright polishing and ink stamping operation.

Permit #1302-AOP-R1 was issued to the facility on January 23, 2001. It allowed the facility to construct and operate a 0.4 MMBtu/hr sludge dryer (SN-120) for increased drying capacity in the waste treatment operation.

Permit #1302-AOP-R2 was issued on September 18, 2001. This modification allowed the facility to change the opacity limits for Source Numbers 02, 04, 06, 08, 10, 12-15, 83-94, 82, 109, and 116 in Specific Conditions 9, 23, and 43 from 20 percent opacity to 10 percent opacity. The corresponding opacity observation requirements have been changed from daily to weekly. Also, the following sources were removed from the permit Sprue Furnace (SN-61), Crucible Furnaces (SNs 117-118), and Chip Well Exhaust (SN 59). The following activity was reclassified as insignificant Wheel-a-brator Shot Blast (SNs 41 44). The facility also replaced the #2 4500 lb Melt Furnace, #2 4500 lb Furnace Flux Hood Exhaust, Chip Well Exhaust Stack, and Mold Cleaning Tank Heater Tube Exhausts at SNs 03, 04, 13, 50, 62, and 63. The permitted increase in emissions was less than 0.5 tpy for each affected pollutant.

Permit #1302-AOP-R3 was issued February 21, 2002. This modification included the addition of a mechanical dust collector (SN-121) in the polishing operations, modification of the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc for natural gas usage for the natural gas fired boiler (SN-56), and the Ink Transfer Operation (formerly SN-111) was changed to an insignificant activity. The permitted increase in emissions was 22.4 tpy PM.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R4 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on February 12, 2002. The modification was issued for the addition of the Mechanical Dust Collector (SN-122) to the Polishing Operations. This resulted in an increase of particulate matter emissions: 8.2 tpy.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R5 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on October 21, 2002. The modification authorized the addition of 4 new sources (SN-123a through SN-125) and the removal of 10 sources: SN-01, 02, 09, 10, 11, 12, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Permit limits for criteria pollutants were: PM/PM10 – 77.2 tpy, SO_2 – 0.5 tpy, VOC – 178.0 tpy, CO – 65.4 tpy, and NOx – 74.9 tpy.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R6 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on June 30, 2003. This modification authorized a facility expansion. Permit limits for criteria pollutants were: PM/PM10 – 79.9 tpy, SO2 – 1.0 tpy, VOC – 179.5 tpy, CO – 83.3 tpy, and NOx – 82.5 tpy.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R7 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on September 30, 2003. This modification authorized a facility expansion. Permit limits for pollutants were: PM/PM10 – 80.0 tpy, SO2 – 1.0 tpy, VOC – 179.6 tpy, CO – 85.1 tpy, and NOx – 80.7 tpy.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R8 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on May 11, 2004. This modification authorized part of the painting processes being changed to powder paint. SN-51 was replaced with SN-51A. Permit limits for criteria pollutants were: PM/PM10 – 80.0 tpy, SO2 – 1.1 tpy, VOC – 133.0 tpy, CO – 85.1 tpy, and NOx – 80.7 tpy.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R9 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on November 5, 2004 as Renewal #1. There were no changes to the actual emissions or the processes with the issuance of this permit renewal. All emission limits were recalculated and some emission limits were adjusted based on newer emission factors. The wheel painting equipment (SN-34, 35, 64, 65, 72 and 73) was permitted below 10 tons per year (tpy) of any one Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) and below 25 tpy of any combination of HAPs. This was below the applicability threshold for 40 CFR 63 – Subpart MMMM: *Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products*. If at some point in the future, the facility proposes to exceed the applicability threshold, an application detailing compliance with this subpart must be submitted in a timely manner per the regulation for ADEQ consideration.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R10 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on April 17, 2006. The two main processes that occur in this facility are wheel casting and chrome plating. This permit minor modification was issued to allow the permittee to replace two burn-off ovens, SN-45 and SN-60, with a fluidized bed burn-off oven, SN-138. The proposed changes result in emission increases of 5.3 ton per year (tpy) of PM/PM10, 0.2 tpy of CO, and 0.3 tpy of NO.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R11 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. to allow the removal of the chrome and nickel plating operation which consists of the following: Chrome and Nitric Acid Bearing Exhausts (SN-52 & 53), General Acid/Alkali Exhausts (SN-54 & 55), Power Coat Mist Collection Units (SN-83, 84, 87, 92 & 94) and Nickel and Copper Plating Baths (SN-112 & 113). Removal of the chrome and nickel plating operation will result in elimination of 9.5 tpy HAPs emissions, chrome and nickel emissions, and air contaminant emissions, and the facility will no longer be subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart N, National Emission Standards for Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks. Additional specific sources that were removed include: natural gas-fired equipment SN-57, 58, 75, 76, 77, 81 & 120; and SN-06, 14, 56, 72, 73 & 74.

- Permit No. 1302-AOP-R11 was administratively amended on October 13, 2008 to correct a typographical error. Three back-up emergency, diesel-fired generators (IA) were mistakenly permitted as natural gas-fired. There were no increases in emissions in this permit. Additionally, the summary of emissions from the prior permit was corrected.

Potential annual emissions are: 174.2 tpy PM, 174.2 tpy PM_{10}, 4.8 tpy SO_2, 120.3 tpy VOC, 80.6 tpy CO, 91.4 tpy NO_X, and 2.3 tpy Hydrochloric Acid.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R12 was issued to Superior Industries International, Inc. on August 27, 2009. This permit modification was necessary to:

1. Re-designate Melt Furnaces (MF) #2 (SN-03) and #4 (SN-136), as Group 1 furnaces w/o add-on control devices, located at a SAPU to melt, hold or process aluminum scrap from an outside vendor, not internal scrap. The first day Superior begins processing outside vendor Al scrap , it will be subject to 40 CFR 63.1500, Subpart RRR, NESHAP;
2. Prepare, implement and keep updated OM&M Plan in SC #11;
3. Permit not to exceed 43,800 tons secondary Al and 87,600 tons total Al charge combined and 13,140 lbs of MP-355 and 52,560 lbs of MP-375 Flux each per consecutive twelve months in MF #2 and #4 (SN-03 and 136);
4. Remove from service: MF #3 (SN-05); Mist Collectors (SN-88, 89, 91 and 93); and Cooling Ring Acid Bath (SN-50);
5. Correct heat capacities (MMBtu/hr) for natural gas-fired equipment: SN-03, 16, 18, 24A, 24B, 31, 46, 47, 63, 70, 106, 107, 108, 123A, 125, 126A, 126B, 127, 128A, 132 and 139;
6. Remove Boilers SN-124 and 125 from applicability of 40 CFR 60 , Subpart Dc;
7. Consolidate weekly visibility observation facility-wide with PWC #11;
8. Add continuous opacity monitoring for SN-03, 04 and 13 and for SN-136, 137 and 15;
9. Specify the VOC and HAP lb/gal limits for paint, SC #32;
10. Specify the VOC and HAP lb/gal limits for SN-100 (Mold Coating) and SN-101 (QA/QC), SC #36 and #40, respectively;
11. Revise emissions for Miscellaneous Natural Gas Fired Equipment (SN-139); and
12. Remove from service the following IAs: Aqueous Parts Washing Vents (formerly SN-79, 80, 95, 96 and 99), Bright Polish Paint Booth (formerly SN-105), Ink Transfer Op (formerly SN-111), Clear Coat Touch-Up Booth (formerly SN-114 and 119), Powder Coat Paint Booth (formerly SN-133) and Two Electric Infrared Ovens.

Total permitted annual emission rate changes associated with this modification include: –11.3 tpy PM/PM_{10}, –1.0 tpy SO_2, –1.3 tpy VOC, 2.3 tpy CO, –0.5 tpy NO_X, 4.6 tpy HCl, 0.76 tpy HF, and $2.3x10^{-7}$ tpy D/F TEQ

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R13 Renewal #2 was issued to Superior Industries International Arkansas, Inc. on July 6, 2010. This permit modification was necessary to: Renew Title V permit; Update (reduce) PM_{10} emission factor limit for fluxing (SN-04/13, 137/15, 123B and 128B) to 60% of PM emission factor based on AP-42; Update annual aluminum charge for SN-03, 136, 123A and 128A –Melt Furnaces; Update annual flux limit for SN-04/13, 15/137 123B and128B – Fluxing Operations; Add HCl and HF emissions due to flux charge for SN-137/15, 123B and 128B; Update (reduce) PM_{10} emission factor for Polishing Operation (SN-82, 109, 116, 121 and 122) to 15% of PM emission factor based on AP-42; Add Spray Paint Booth (SN-140) to Painting Operation; Remove miscellaneous natural gas-fired equipment (SN-139), Mold Coating (SN-100) and QA/QC Paint Shot (SN-101) as sources and add to Insignificant Activities (IA); Increase permitted annual flux limit for Melt Furnace #2 (SN-03) and #4 (SN-136); Add

Chip Recovery Coolant Emissions (SN-18B); and Remove 40 CFR 63, Subpart RRR requirements from permit. Superior processes only clean charge and in-house scrap aluminum. Total permitted annual emission increases and decreases associated with these modifications are: –73.3 tpy PM, –123.0 tpy PM_{10}, –0.1 tpy SO_2, –8.3 tpy VOC, –1.3 tpy CO, –0.1 tpy NO_X, 11.92 tpy HCl, 1.82 tpy HF and –2.3E-07 Dioxin/Furan TEQ. Total permitted annual emission rates for this permit renewal are: 89.6 tpy PM, 39.9 tpy PM_{10}, 3.7 tpy SO_2, 110.7 tpy VOC, 81.6 tpy CO, 90.8 tpy NO_X, 17.02 tpy HCl and 2.58 tpy HF.

Permit No 1302-AOP-R14 was issued on November 23, 2010. This permit modification was necessary to: Specify an equivalent to MP-355 flux which shall not emit more than 254.33 lbs HCl and 43.64 lbs HF per ton flux at a maximum of 40% volatilization factor and conversion of F and Cl in the salts to HF and HCl, Specific Condition (SC) #8; Specify an equivalent to MP-375 flux which shall not emit more than 450.58 lbs HCl and 65.45 lbs HF per ton flux at a maximum of 40% volatilization factor and conversion of F and Cl in the salts to HF and HCl, SC #9; Update coolant at SN-18B to contain VOCs not to exceed 1.5 percent by volume as applied, SC #19. Total permitted annual emission change associated with this modification was: 19.7 tons per year (tpy) VOC.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R15 was issued on May 9, 2011. This permit action was necessary to add an additional source - SN-141 Spray Paint Booth – Clad Line. Total permitted annual emission change associated with this modification was: 20.4 tons per year (tpy) VOC.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R16 was issued on December 19, 2011. This permit modification was necessary to specify the non-VOC air contaminants for paint used in Paint Booths SN-34, SN-35, SN-64, SN-65, SN-140 and SN-141. Total permitted annual emission increases associated with this modification were: 92.6 tpy Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) and 19.0 tpy Acetone.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R17 was issued on June 20, 2012. This minor mod modification added Melt Furnace #3 (SN-142), Melt Furnace Flux Hood #3 (SN-143) and Melt Furnace Chip Well #3 (SN-144) as new permitted sources. Permitted emissions were increased by 7.7 tpy, 4.8 tpy, 0.1 tpy, 0.4 tpy, 5.9 tpy, 7.0 tpy, 6.13 tpy, and 0.92 tpy for PM, PM_{10}, SO_2, VOC, CO, NO_x, HCl, and HF respectively.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R18 was issued on October 11, 2012. This administrative amendment added a Riser Tube Oven, a Casting Mold Pre-Heat Oven, 3 Mold Shop Mold Ovens, a Ladle Heater, and a Line #1 Clear Coat Oven Tunnel Exhaust as insignificant activities. Additionally, the Sand Blast Unit (SN-134) was replaced by a similar unit.

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R19 was issued on June 11, 2013. This modification increased the maximum amount of chips dried per hour in the Chip Recovery Coolant System (SN-18B) to the maximum capacity, incorporated three (3) emergency generators as permitted sources (SN-145, 146, and 147) under NESHAP ZZZZ, removed Heat Treat Furnace #1 (SN-21) and four (4) Spray Paint Booths, and added a new Heat Treat Furnace #1 (SN-148) and Line 1 Water Curtain Spray Paint Booth (SN-149). The facility's permitted annual emissions were increased by 0.5 tpy, 0.3 tpy, 2.1 tpy, and 3.9 tpy for PM/PM_{10}, SO_2, CO, and NOx respectively.

Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC
Permit #: 1302-AOP-R21
AFIN: 72-00270

Permit No. 1302-AOP-R20 was issued on November 26, 2013. This minor modification included the following changes to the permit:

- Added a dust collection system (SN-150) to the sand rework station located inside the building.
- Replaced the Melt Furnace #5 (SN-128A) with a smaller, more efficient unit. No change in emissions was requested.
- Installed control equipment (a smoke collection hood, stack, and fan unit) for the Fluidized Bed Burn-Off Oven (SN-138). No change in emissions was requested.
- Installed a new shot blast unit (Wheelabrator) as an A-13 insignificant source.

The facility's permitted annual emissions were increased by 0.1 tpy PM/PM_{10}.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-03, 22, 23, 24A/B, 25, 26, 31-33, 38, 46-49, 51A, 62, 63, 70, 106-108, 123A, 124, 125, 126A/B, 127, 128A, 129-132, 136, 142, and 148– Combustion Emissions Natural Gas-fired Equipment

Source Description

Wheel Casting Plant:
Initially during the casting operation, raw material (aluminum ingots and internally generated aluminum scrap) is melted in five (5) natural gas-fired furnaces (SN-03, 136, 123A, 128A, and 142). During the heat treat operation, the wheel is heat treated for improved mechanical properties in natural gas-fired heat treat ovens (SN-22, 23, 24A, 24B, 126A, and 148). After the wheels leave the oven, they are quenched in a large temperature controlled tank (SN-126B). Prior to painting, the wheel is cleaned in a power washer (Insignificant Activity, formerly SN-66 and 67). The wheels are then dried in an oven (SN-32 and 33), painted and cured in an oven (SN-38). Some of the dip tanks are heated by steam provided from a boiler (SN-48/49). The wheel is then dried in an oven (SN-46 and 47). During mold maintenance, the molds are cleaned in heated dip tanks (SN-62 and 63) prior to repairs being made.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by using natural gas as the only fuel (Plantwide Condition #7) and by operating at or less than maximum capacity. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
03	Melt Furnace #2 10,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2000)	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.2 0.1 0.1 1.4 1.6	0.6 0.1 0.4 5.9 7.1
21	Solution Heat Treat #1 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	Removed from service		
22	Solution Heat Treat #2 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.1 1.2 0.7

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
23	Solution Heat Treat #3 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.2
		NO_X	0.2	0.7
24A	Solution Heat Treat #4 (natural gas, 6.6 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners, vent 1 of 2)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.5
		NO_X	0.4	1.5
24B	Solution Heat Treat #4 (natural gas, 0.9 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners, vent 2 of 2)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.4
		NO_X	0.1	0.2
25	Heat Treat Boilers #3 & #4 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtu/hr, installed 2007)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.2
26	Heat Treat Boilers #1 & #2 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtu/hr, installed 2007)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.2
31	Overhead Age Oven #1 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.2
		NO_X	0.3	1.4
32	Dry-off Oven – Paint #1 (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.2	0.6
		NO_X	0.2	0.7
33	Dry-off Oven – Paint #2 (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.2	0.6
		NO_X	0.2	0.7

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
38	Paint Cure Oven #3 (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.1
46	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #1(natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.9
		NO_X	0.5	2.2
47	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #2 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.3
		NO_X	0.6	2.7
48/49	Clear Coat Boiler #1 (natural gas, 9.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2000)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.5
		NO_X	1.0	4.2
51A	Chiller Boiler #1 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2004)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.3
		NO_X	0.6	2.7
62	Caustic Tank Heater #1 (natural gas, 0.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.2
		NO_X	0.1	0.3
63	Caustic Tank Heater #2 (natural gas, 1.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.4
		NO_X	0.1	0.5
70	2-Stage Washer Heater (natural gas, 1.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.4
		NO_X	0.1	0.5

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
106	Bright Polish Boiler (natural gas, 6.3 MMBtu/hr, installed 1998)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.4
		NO_X	0.7	2.8
107	Bright Polish Dry-off Oven (natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.9
		NO_X	0.5	2.2
108	Bright Polish Clear Coat Oven (natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.9
		NO_X	0.5	2.2
123A	Melt Furnace #1 8,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 24.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.1	9.0
		NO_X	2.5	10.7
124	Paint Room Boiler (natural gas, 7.5 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.7	2.8
		NO_X	0.8	3.3
125	Clear Coat Back-up Boiler (natural gas, 9.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.5
		NO_X	1.0	4.2
126A	Solution Heat Treat #5 (natural gas, 9.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.4
		NO_X	0.5	2.0
126B	Quench Tank Heater HT #5 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtuhr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.2

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
127	Overhead Age Oven #2 (natural gas, 9.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.8	3.4
		NO_X	0.9	4.0
128A	Melt Furnace #5 8,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 24.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2003)	PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.1	9.0
		NO_X	2.5	10.7
129	Chiller Boiler #2 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2003)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.3
		NO_X	0.6	2.7
130	Powder Paint Cure Oven #1 (natural gas, 3.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.3
		NO_X	0.4	1.6
131	Powder Paint Cure Oven #2 (natural gas, 3.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.2
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.3
		NO_X	0.4	1.6
132	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #3 (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.1
136	Melt Furnace #4 10,000 lb/hr Al Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2004)	PM_{10}	0.2	0.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.4
		CO	1.4	5.9
		NO_X	1.6	7.1
142	Melt Furnace #3 (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2012)	PM_{10}	0.2	0.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.4
		CO	1.4	5.9
		NO_X	1.6	7.0

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
148	Heat Treat Furnace #1 (natural gas, 7.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2013)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.6
		NO_X	0.4	1.5

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by using natural gas as the only fuel (Plantwide Condition #7) and by operating at or less than maximum capacity. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
03	Melt Furnace #2 10,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2000)	PM	0.2	0.6
21	Solution Heat Treat #1 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	Removed from service		
22	Solution Heat Treat #2 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM	0.1	0.1
23	Solution Heat Treat #3 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM	0.1	0.1
24A	Solution Heat Treat #4 (natural gas, 6.6 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners, vent 1 of 2)	PM	0.1	0.3
24B	Solution Heat Treat #4 (natural gas, 0.9 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners, vent 2 of 2)	PM	0.1	0.1
25	Heat Treat Boilers #3 & #4 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtu/hr, installed 2007)	PM	0.1	0.1
26	Heat Treat Boilers #1 & #2 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtu/hr, installed 2007)	PM	0.1	0.1
31	Overhead Age Oven #1 (natural gas, 3.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
32	Dry-off Oven – Paint #1 (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
33	Dry-off Oven – Paint #2 (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
38	Paint Cure Oven #3 (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
46	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #1(natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
47	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #2 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
48/49	Clear Coat Boiler #1 (natural gas, 9.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2000)	PM	0.1	0.4
51A	Chiller Boiler #1 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2004)	PM	0.1	0.2
62	Caustic Tank Heater #1 (natural gas, 0.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
63	Caustic Tank Heater #2 (natural gas, 1.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
70	2-Stage Washer Heater (natural gas, 1.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
106	Bright Polish Boiler (natural gas, 6.3 MMBtu/hr, installed 1998)	PM	0.1	0.3
107	Bright Polish Dry-off Oven (natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
108	Bright Polish Clear Coat Oven (natural gas, 5.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
123A	Melt Furnace #1 8,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 24.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM	0.2	0.9
124	Paint Room Boiler (natural gas, 7.5 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM	0.1	0.3
125	Clear Coat Back-up Boiler (natural gas, 9.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2002)	PM	0.1	0.4
126A	Solution Heat Treat #5 (natural gas, 9.0 MMBtu/hr, low NO_X burners)	PM	0.1	0.3

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
126B	Quench Tank Heater HT #5 (natural gas, 2.7 MMBtuhr)	PM	0.1	0.1
127	Overhead Age Oven #2 (natural gas, 9.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.3
128A	Melt Furnace #5 8,000 lb/hr Aluminum Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 24.4 MMBtu/hr, installed 2003)	PM	0.2	0.9
129	Chiller Boiler #2 (natural gas, 6.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2003)	PM	0.1	0.2
130	Powder Paint Cure Oven #1 (natural gas, 3.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
131	Powder Paint Cure Oven #2 (natural gas, 3.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.2
132	Cure Oven Exhaust – Clear Coat #3 (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
136	Melt Furnace #4 10,000 lb/hr Al Charge Internal Scrap & Clean AL Only (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2004)	PM	0.2	0.6
142	Melt Furnace #3 (natural gas, 16.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2012)	PM	0.2	0.6
148	Heat Treat Furnace #1 (natural gas, 7.0 MMBtu/hr, installed 2013)	PM	0.1	0.3

3. Visible emissions may not exceed 5% opacity for SN-03, 22, 23, 24A/B, 25, 26, 31-33, 38, 46-49, 51A, 62, 63, 70, 106-108, 123A, 124, 125, 126A/B, 127, 128A, 129-132, 136, 142, and 148 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition is demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-04, 13, 15, 123B, 128B, 137, 143, and 144 – Fluxing Operations

Source Description

During the melting operations, the molten metal receives flux to control oxidation (SN-04, 123B, SN-128B, 137, and 143). PM/PM_{10} emissions are based on total aluminum charge processed in Melt Furnace #1 (SN-123A), #2 (SN-03), #3 (SN-142), #4 (SN-136) and #5 (SN-128A). HCl and HF emissions are based on flux usage (SN-04/13, SN-137/15, SN-123B, SN-128B, and SN-143/144). Chips are reclaimed from machining operations and are also fluxed and added to the Melt Furnaces.

Specific Conditions

4. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with pound per hour emission rates is demonstrated by permitting these sources at peak hourly rates. Compliance with ton per year emission rates is demonstrated by Specific Condition #6. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
04 & 13	Melt Furnace #2 – Fluxing -Flux Hood (04) and Chip Well (13)	PM_{10}	1.2	5.3
137 & 15	Melt Furnace #4 – Fluxing - Flux Hood (137) and Chip Well (15)	PM_{10}	1.2	5.3
123B	Melt Furnace #1 Flux Hood	PM_{10}	1.0	4.2
128B	Melt Furnace #5 Flux Hood	PM_{10}	1.0	4.2
143 & 144	Melt Furnace #3 – Fluxing - Flux Hood (143) and Chip Well (144)	PM_{10}	1.0	4.2

5. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the table below. Compliance with pound per hour emission rates is demonstrated by permitting these sources at peak hourly rates. Compliance with ton per year emission rates is demonstrated by Specific Conditions #6, #7, #8 and #9. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
04 & 13	Melt Furnace #2 – Fluxing - Flux Hood (04) and Chip Well (13)	PM HCl[1] HF[1]	2.0 1.75 0.26	8.8 7.67 1.14
137 & 15	Melt Furnace #4 – Fluxing - Flux Hood (137) and Chip Well (15)	PM HCl[1] HF[1]	2.0 1.75 0.26	8.8 7.67 1.14

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
123B	Melt Furnace #1 Flux Hood	PM HCl[1] HF[1]	1.6 0.19 0.04	7.1 0.84 0.15
128B	Melt Furnace #5 Flux Hood	PM HCl[1] HF[1]	1.6 0.19 0.04	7.1 0.84 0.15
143 & 144	Melt Furnace #3 – Fluxing - Flux Hood (143) and Chip Well (144)	PM HCl[1] HF[1]	1.6 1.40 0.21	7.1 6.13 0.92

[1]HCl – Hydrochloric Acid; HF – Hydrogen Fluoride; HCl and HF are not VOCs; they are HAPs.

6. Total aluminum charge shall not exceed 87,600 tons combined of Aluminum per consecutive twelve months in Melt Furnaces #2 and #4 (SN-03 and 136, respectively). Total aluminum charge shall not exceed 70,080 tons combined of Aluminum per consecutive twelve months in Melt Furnaces #1 and #5 (SN-123A and 128A). Total aluminum charge shall not exceed 35,040 tons of Aluminum per consecutive twelve months in Melt Furnace #3 (142). PM/PM_{10} emissions are based on tons of Aluminum melted and not flux usage. [Regulation 19, §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

7. The permittee shall not process more flux than specified in the following table:

SN	Maximum MP-355 Flux or Equivalent (tons/12 consecutive months)	Maximum MP-375 Flux or Equivalent (tons/12 consecutive months)
04 & 13	13.14	26.28
137 & 15	13.14	26.28
123B	6.57	n/a
128B	6.57	n/a
143 & 144	13.14	26.28

[Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8 4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

8. An equivalent to MP-355 flux shall not emit more than 254.33 lbs HCl and 43.64 lbs HF per ton flux at a maximum of 40% volatilization factor and conversion of F and Cl in the salts to HF and HCl. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8 4-311]

9. An equivalent to MP-375 flux shall not emit more than 450.58 lbs HCl and 65.45 lbs HF per ton flux at a maximum of 40% volatilization factor and conversion of F and Cl in the salts to HF and HCl. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8 4-311]

10. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits set forth in Specific Conditions #6, #7, #8 and #9. The permittee shall maintain Material Safety Data Sheets or equivalent documentation on-site. The permittee shall maintain a twelve month rolling total and each individual month's data in a spreadsheet, database, or other well-organized format, kept on-site and make records available to Department personnel upon request. These records shall be updated no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

11. During Fluxing Operations visible emissions from SN-04/13, SN-137/15, SN-123B, SN-128B, and SN-143/144 shall not exceed 10% opacity as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-34, 140, and 149 – Spray Paint Booths

Source Description

Three (3) Spray Paint Booths, SN-34, 140, and 149, are used to paint wheels manufactured at the facility. All paints and coatings used on the wheels are HAP-FREE and are calculated at 100% VOC emissions. Some paint may contain non-VOC air contaminants.

Specific Conditions

12. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the table below. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Specific Conditions #14 and #15. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
35	Paint Booth – Line A #2	Removed from service		
64	Paint Booth – Line A #1			
65	Paint Booth – Line A #3			
141	Paint Booth – Clad Line			
140	Paint Booth – Line B #1	VOC	6.8	40.8
34	Paint Booth – Line B #2	VOC	6.8	
149	Line 1 Water Curtain Spray Paint Booth	VOC	6.8	29.7

13. 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 #16 and #17. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
Plantwide Non-VOC Air Contaminates		Acetone	4.8	19.0
		PCBTF	23.2	92.6

14. The permittee shall not use any paint at SN-34, 140, and 149 that contains VOCs in excess of 2.00 pounds per gallon and that contains any HAPs (HAP-free). [Regulation 19, §19.705, and/or Regulation 18, §18.1004, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8 4-311]

15. The permittee shall not exceed more than 122.4 tons per year of VOC combined at SN-34 and 140 per consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

16. The permittee shall not exceed an acetone content of 1.58 pounds per gallon or a PCBTF content of 7.71 pounds per gallon in any paint used in the paint booths. [Regulation 19, §19.705, and/or Regulation 18, §18.1004, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8 4-311]

17. The permittee shall not exceed more than 2,000 gallons per month and 24,000 gallons per year of paint that contains acetone or PCBTF. [Regulation 19, §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

18. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits set forth in Specific Conditions #14, #15, #16, and #17. The permittee shall maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or equivalent documentation on-site. The permittee shall maintain a twelve month rolling total and each individual month's data in a spreadsheet, database, or other well-organized format, kept on-site and make records available to Department personnel upon request and shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. These records shall be updated no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-16, 18A, and 18B – Chip Recovery System

Source Description

In the Chip Recovery System, metal chips from both machining operations are collected in a central chip recovery system (SN-16 and 18A/B) and (Insignificant Activity, formerly SN-17, SN-19 and SN-20). The natural gas emissions from SN-16 exit through the stack above the boiler. The natural gas emissions from 18A heat the twin screw conveyor to further dry the chips. The chips travel along the heated twin screw conveyor to a separator that removes iron and larger chunks of aluminum. The screened chips are blown to hopper for temporary storage. The blower that moves the chips to the hopper uses the natural gas emissions combined with air to move the chips. The emissions from the SN-18B labeled stack are natural gas emissions from SN-18A, water vapor, and any remaining coolant that was not rinsed off prior to chip drying.

Specific Conditions

19. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by using natural gas as the only fuel (Plantwide Condition #7), by operating at or less than maximum capacity and by complying with Specific Condition #22. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
16	Chip Recovery Boiler (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, installed 1999)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.0
		NO_X	0.3	1.1
18A	Chip Recovery Cyclone (natural gas, 2.8 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_X	0.3	1.3
18B	Chip Recovery Coolant Emissions	VOC[1]	7.4	32.0

[1] VOC emission is based on the maximum capacity of 1,000 wheels machined per hour.

20. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by using natural gas as the only fuel (Plantwide Condition #7) by operating at or less than maximum capacity and by complying with Specific Condition #22. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
16	Chip Recovery Boiler (natural gas, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, installed 1999)	PM	0.1	0.1
18A	Chip Recovery Cyclone (natural gas, 2.8 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1

21. Visible emissions may not exceed 5% opacity for SN-16 and18A and may not exceed 10% opacity for SN-18B as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7 for SN-16 and 18A and Plantwide Condition #8 for SN-18B. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

22. The permittee shall not use any coolant at SN-18B that contains VOCs in excess of 1.5 percent by volume as applied. The coolant shall not contain any HAPs (HAP-free). [Regulation 19, §19.705, and/or Regulation 18, §18.1004, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8 4-311]

23. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits set forth in Specific Condition #22. The permittee shall maintain the formulation, usage records, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or equivalent documentation on-site. The permittee shall maintain monthly and twelve month rolling total for SN-18B data in a spreadsheet, database, or other well-organized format, kept on-site and make records available to Department personnel upon request and shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. These records shall be updated no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-82, 109, 116, 121, and 122 – Polishing Operation

Source Description

There are seven (7) rotary polishers in the Polishing Operation. Emissions from the rotary polishers are controlled by five (5) mechanical dust collectors, SN-82, 109, 116, 121 and 122.

Specific Conditions

24. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the table below. Compliance with ton per year emission rates is demonstrated by permitting these sources at maximum operating capacity. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
82	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM_{10}	0.3	1.4
109	Two Rotary Polishers (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM_{10}	0.5	1.8
116	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM_{10}	0.2	0.9
121	Two Rotary Polishers (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM_{10}	0.4	1.8
122	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM_{10}	0.2	0.9

25. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with pound per hour and ton per year emission rates are demonstrated by permitting these sources at maximum capacity. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
82	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	2.0	8.7
109	Two Rotary Polishers (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	2.7	11.9
116	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	1.4	5.8
121	Two Rotary Polishers (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	2.7	11.5
122	One Rotary Polisher (with dust collector @99.4% eff.)	PM	1.4	5.8

26. The permittee shall not exceed 10% opacity at SN-82, 109, 116, 121 and 122 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #8. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A.§8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-138 – Fluidized Bed Burn-off Oven

Source Description

SN-138 is a 1.5 MMBtu/hr fluidized bed burn-off oven that heats and aerates a bed of sand to provide maximum cleaning capacities and residue collection efficiencies of the cyclone of the paint hooks. SN-138 also includes two high efficiency cyclones to collect the residual ash.

Specific Conditions

27. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the table below. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and by using natural gas as the only fuel. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
138	Fluidized Bed Burn-off Oven (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr and residual paint with 98.9% cyclone efficiency)	PM_{10}	1.3	5.5
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.2	0.6
		NO_X	0.2	0.7

28. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table for SN-138. The pound per hour and ton per year pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and by using natural gas as the only fuel. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lbs/hr	tons/yr
138	Fluidized Bed Burn-off Oven (natural gas, 1.5 MMBtu/hr and residual paint with 98.9% cyclone efficiency)	PM	1.3	5.5

29. The permittee shall not exceed 10% opacity at SN-138 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-145, 146, and 147 – Emergency Generators

Source Description

Emergency Generators are used when electrical power is cut off from the plant. The generators provide power to the following equipment and lighting.

SN-145: (GN02) 50Kw- Emergency Lighting
SN-146: (GN04) 50Kw- Emergency Lighting
SN-147: (GN05) 100Kw- IT Department, Computer Servers and Shipping

Specific Conditions

30. 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 Conditions 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38. [Regulation 19 §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
145	50 kw Emergency Generator (GN02)	PM_{10}	0.3	0.1
		SO_2	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	0.9	0.2
		NO_X	3.8	1.0
146	50 kw Emergency Generator (GN04)	PM_{10}	0.3	0.1
		SO_2	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	0.9	0.2
		NO_X	3.8	1.0
147	100 kw Emergency Generator (GN05)	PM_{10}	0.3	0.1
		SO_2	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.4	0.1
		CO	0.9	0.3
		NO_X	4.2	1.1

31. 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 Conditions 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
145	50 kw Emergency Generator (GN02)	PM	0.3	0.1

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
146	50 kw Emergency Generator (GN04)	PM	0.3	0.1
147	100 kw Emergency Generator (GN05)	PM	0.3	0.1

32. The permittee shall not exceed 10% opacity at SN-145, SN-146, and SN-147 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

33. SN-145, SN-146, and SN-147 are subject to provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ – *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.* A copy of Subpart ZZZZ is provided in Appendix B of this permit. [Regulation 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.6585]

34. The permittee shall operate SN-145, SN-146, and SN-147 only in the event of an emergency operation, except that the permittee may operate SN-145, SN-146, and SN-147 for maintenance checks and readiness testing for up to 100 hours per year and for non-emergency situations for up to 50 hours per year with non-emergency operation counting towards the 100 hours per year for maintenance and testing. The operational time for SN-145, SN-146, and SN-147 shall not exceed 500 hours each per 12-month rolling period. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by keeping records of the operational time for all three generators. The permittee shall keep these records until the installation of the non-resettable hour meter. [§19.705 of Regulation 19, §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

35. The permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter and record the hours of operation of these generators. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency, and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the facility must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response. The permittee shall be in compliance with this Specific Condition by May 3, 2013. [§19.304 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR §63.6640, 40 CFR §63.6655, and 40 CFR §63.6595]

36. The permittee shall follow the following work/management practices by May 3, 2013:

    a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
    b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
    c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

[§19.304 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR §63.6603, 40 CFR §63.6640, and 40 CFR §63.6595]

37. The permittee shall develop a maintenance plan that specifies how the management practices will be met and provides, to the extent practicable, for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions by May 3, 2013. The maintenance plan must include records of all maintenance performed on the engine and its controls. Records of these maintenance, as well as records of any parts replacements, shall be maintained on-site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [§19.304 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR §63.6625, 40 CFR §63.6655, and 40 CFR §63.6595]

38. The permittee shall 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 become applicable. The permittee shall be in compliance with this Specific Condition by May 3, 2013. [§19.304 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR §63.6625, and 40 CFR §63.6595]

SN-150 – Sand Rework Area Dust Collection System

Source Description

The sand rework area dust collection system will consist of three (3) grinding benches with ventilation, lighting, and compressed air quick-connect outlets. In addition, a conveyor will be installed to reduce wheel handling. The wheels will be unloaded from the conveyor onto the dust collection benches then reworked or sanded. After the sanding is complete, the wheels will be placed onto a pallet for re-painting.

Specific Conditions

39. 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 #42. [Regulation 19 §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
150	Sand Rework Area Dust Collection System	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1

40. 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 #42. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
150	Sand Rework Area Dust Collection System	PM	0.1	0.1

41. The permittee shall not exceed 10% opacity at SN-150 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Regulation 18, §18.501, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

42. The permittee shall not process more than 1,314,000 wheels per rolling 12 month period at SN-150. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with this Specific Condition. 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 Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, Regulation 18, §18.1004, 40 CFR §70.6, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future 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. [Regulation 19 §19.704, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §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. [Regulation 19 §19.410(B) and 40 CFR Part 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 Department or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) calendar days after completing the testing. [Regulation 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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.

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

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. [Regulation 19 §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation 26 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

7. The permittee shall burn only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel at the facility. Combustion emissions from fuel burning process equipment have been calculated at full load for continuous operation and no calculated recordkeeping of natural gas usage is

required. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8 4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

8. The permittee shall conduct weekly opacity observations of required sources by trained personnel familiar with the facility's opacity requirements and keep a record of these observations. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If the permittee detects visible emissions in exceedance of the permitted limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee must maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. The permittee must keep these records updated weekly, maintained onsite and make them available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

    a. The date and time of all observations.
    b. Show the results of the observation of the source.
    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..

9. All aluminum billets and logs processed shall be free of any paints, coatings, or lubricants. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. Purchase invoices and receipts of aluminum billets, MSDS sheets or equivalent documentation will be proof of clean charge. The permittee shall maintain these records, in a well-organized format to demonstrate compliance with Plantwide Condition #9. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, maintain on-site, and make available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Title VI Provisions

11. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 CFR Part 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.

12. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 CFR Part 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.

13. 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 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.

14. 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 CFR part 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.

15. The permittee can switch from any ozone depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G.

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity that has a state or federal applicable requirement shall be considered a significant activity even if this activity meets the criteria of §26.304 of Regulation 26 or listed in the table below. Insignificant activity determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated May 12, June 2, 3, September 4, 17, December 21, 2009; January 7, 25, and April 15, 2010; August 17 2012; December 3, 2012; June 26, 2013; October 30, 2013.

Description	Category
Eight (8) Mold Side Core heaters, natural gas, 0.192 MMBtu/hr	A-1
40" Ring Burner, natural gas, 0.25 MMBtu/hr	A-1
Five (5) Ladle Heaters, natural gas, 3.75 MMBtu/hr	A-1
Casting Mold Pre-Heater, natural gas, 2.0 MMBtu/hr	A-1
Three (3) Mold Shop Mold Ovens, natural gas, 1.2 MMBtu/hr	A-1
Two (2) Sand Blast Units (formerly SN-134 & 134B)	A-13
Three (3) Chip Recovery System Vents (formerly SN-17, 19 & 20)	A-13
Four (4) Aqueous Parts Washing Vents (formerly SN-66 & 67)	A-13
Two (2) Drying Operation Vents (formerly SN-68 & 78, water vapor only)	A-13
Four (4) Powder Coat Paint Booths	A-13
Pangborn Shot Blaster (fully enclosed)	A-13
Dry Ice Generator	A-13
Nitrogen Generation Operation	A-13
Two (2) Cooling Towers (water vapor only)	A-13
Clear Coat Paint Pump Room Vent	A-13
Maxi Blast Unit (fully enclosed)	A-13
"Wel-Cote" Mold Paint (formerly SN-100)	A-13
QA/QC "shot" – Green (formerly SN-101, HAP-free, 3.5 lb VOC/gal)	A-13
Line #1 Clear Coat Oven Tunnel Exhaust (emissions accounted in SN-46)	A-13
Wheelabrator, Eight Wheel Monorail Machine	A-13
Four (4) Wheel Masking Blast Machines with Baghouse	A-13

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute. [40 CFR 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 CFR 70.6(a)(2) and Regulation 26 §26.701(B)]

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 Department takes final action on the renewal application. The Department will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Regulation 26 §26.406]

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 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(A)(2)]

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 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(2)]

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 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(2)(b)]

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 Regulation No. 26, §26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below:

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

    [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(3)(a)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Department all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.

    a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Regulation19, § 19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Department 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 average 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 Department 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.

[Regulation 19 §19.601 and §19.602, Regulation 26 §26.701(C)(3)(b), and 40 CFR 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 Regulation are declared to be separable and severable. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(5), Regulation 26 §26.701(E), and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §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 Regulation 26 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 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(1)]

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 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(2)]

12. The Department 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 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(3)]

13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(4)]

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 Department may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Regulation 26 §26.701(F)(5)]

15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation 9. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(7) and Regulation 26 §26.701(G)]

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 CFR 70.6(a)(8) and Regulation 26 §26.701(H)]

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 CFR 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Regulation 26 §26.701(I)(1)]

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 Department specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 CFR 70.6(b) and Regulation 26 §26.702(A) and (B)]

19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Regulation 26, §26.2. [40 CFR 70.6(c)(1) and Regulation 26 §26.703(A)]

20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(2) and Regulation 26 §26.703(B)]

    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 Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(5) and Regulation 26 §26.703(E)(3)]

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 Department 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: [Regulation 26 §26.704(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. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §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 Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:

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

[Regulation 18 §18.314(A), Regulation 19 §19.416(A), Regulation 26 §26.1013(A), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 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 Department approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

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

[Regulation 18 §18.314(B), Regulation 19 §19.416(B), Regulation 26 §26.1013(B), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 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 Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

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

[Regulation 18 §18.314(C), Regulation 19 §19.416(C), Regulation 26 §26.1013(C), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Appendix A

Table of Sources Removed from Service

Superior Industries International, Inc.

AFIN: 72-00270 and Permit #1302-AOP-R16

Fayetteville, AR

Appendix A

Sources Removed from Service		
Source Number	Description	Year Removed
01	#1 6,000 lb Melt Furnace	2002
02	#1 6,000 lb Melt Furnace Flux Hood Exhaust	2002
05	#3 8,000 Lb Melt Furnace	2008
06	#3 8,000 lb Melt Furnace Flux Hood Exhaust	2007
07	#4 8,000 lb Melt Furnace	2004
08	#4 8,000 lb Melt Furnace Flux Hood Exhaust	2004
09	#5 4,000 lb Melt Furnace	2002
10	#5 4,000 lb Melt Furnace Flux Hood Exhaust	2002
11	#6 4,000 lb Melt Furnace	2002
12	#6 4,000 lb Melt Furnace Flux Hood Exhaust	2002
14	Chip Well Exhaust Stack	2008
27	Power Washer Stage #1 Heater Tube Exhaust	2002
28	Power Washer Stage #2 & #3 Heater Tube Exhaust	2002
29 & 30	Pre-treat Process	2002
36 & 37	Cure Oven – "Paint #1 and #2"	2003
39 & 40	Cooling Tunnel Exhaust	---
45	Hanger Burn Off Oven	2006
50	Cooling Ring Acid Bath Exhaust	2009
52	Chrome Bearing Exhaust	2008
53	Nitric Acid Bearing Exhaust	2008
54 & 55	General Acid/Alkali Exhaust (System #4 and #3)	2008
56	Painting Plant Boiler	2008

Superior Industries International, Inc.

AFIN: 72-00270 and Permit #1302-AOP-R16

Fayetteville, AR

Appendix A

Sources Removed from Service		
Source Number	Description	Year Removed
57, 58	Natural gas-fired Equipment (Miscellaneous)	2008
59	Chip Well Exhaust Stack	---
60	Hanger Burn Off Oven	2006
61	Sprue Furnace	---
69	Steam Vent for Power Washer Stage #1	2002
71	---	---
72	Spray Painting Booth	2008
73	Spray Painting Booth – Touch-up/Rework	2008
74	Powder Coat Spray Booth	2008
75, 76, 77 & 81	Natural gas-fired equipment (Miscellaneous)	2008
79, 80, 95, 96 & 99	Aqueous Parts Washing Vents	2009
85, 86, 90	Mist Collector Exhausts	---
83, 84, 87, 92 & 94	Mist Collector Exhausts	2008
88, 89, 91 & 93	Mist Collector Exhausts	2009
97	Steam Vent for Bright Polish Wash Line	---
105	Bright Polish Paint Booth	2004
111	Ink Transfer Operation	2009
112	Nickel Plating Baths	2008
113	Copper Plating Baths	2008
114	Clear Coat Touch-Up Booth	2009
115	---	2006

Superior Industries International, Inc.

AFIN: 72-00270 and Permit #1302-AOP-R16

Fayetteville, AR

Appendix A

Sources Removed from Service		
Source Number	Description	Year Removed
117	Crucible Furnace	---
118	Crucible Furnace	---
119	Clear Coat Touch-Up Booth	2009
120	Sludge Dryer	2008
133	Powder Coat Paint Booth	2009
139 partial	Mold Pre-heat Oven, never installed	---
98, 102, 103, 104 & 110	Numbers Reserved	---

R14 – Updated 11/04/2010 – pc
R15 – No change 2/28/2011 – ats
R16 – No change 10/21/2011 - ats
R17 – No change 3/15/2012
R18 – No change 8/17/2012
R19 – No change 12/3/2012

Appendix B

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

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

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 or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and 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 or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and 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 or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and 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]

§ 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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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 that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(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 IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 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 annually, 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 annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, 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]

§ 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 80.510(b) 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 or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) 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) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate a new emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located at a major source of HAP that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(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]

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 (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

$$F_O = \frac{0.209\ F_d}{F_C} \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

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

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

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

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

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2 , as follows:

$$X_{CO2} = \frac{5.9}{F_O} \quad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 —15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO2}}{\%CO_2} \quad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 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 O_2 or CO_2 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 CO_2 concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (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 change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

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

[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]

§ 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 O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 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 O_2 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 O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 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 O_2 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, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

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

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by 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) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

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

(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 and emergency demand response 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 and emergency demand response 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]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a

description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or 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 and model year.

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

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

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) 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 purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or § 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]

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

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

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

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

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

Other Requirements and Information

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

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP

emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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(l)(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 or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary 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)(2)(ii) or (iii) and § 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 CO_2 .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

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

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

Table 1 b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed 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	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2 b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and 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 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 limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst.	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
2. 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	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
	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]
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 ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
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 limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	
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 2 c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE [1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	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]
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start	a. Limit concentration of CO	

stationary CI RICE >500 HP	in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15	

	percent O_2.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤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.

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

[78 FR 6708, Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at 78 FR 14457, Mar. 6, 2013]

Table 2 d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually,	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.

	whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]; b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually,	

	whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, 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 annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	

	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, 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 annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever 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	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

[1] Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in § 63.6625(i) 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 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.

[78 FR 6709, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE >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	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >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.

[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.

[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, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005).[a c]	(a) Measurements to determine O_2must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the	(1) ASTM D6522-00	(a) The CO concentration

		inlet and the outlet of the control device	(Reapproved 2005) [a b c] or Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A § 63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005).[a]	(a) measurements to determine O_2concentration 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; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03.[a]	(a) 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 inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03,[a]provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) 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 of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A § 63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005).[a]	(a) measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.

		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03.[a]	(a) measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03,[a]provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE.	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005),[a][c]Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.[a]	(a) 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.

[a] Incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14. You may also obtain copies from University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

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

[c] ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

		percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using § 63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	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
		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≤HP≤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≤HP≤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 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≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO 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≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.
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 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 ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and 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 temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved [a]; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to § 63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to § 63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved, 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≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit[a]; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit[a]; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 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 ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

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		
10. 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 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 catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	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.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the

	exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst	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 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.
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	a. Install NSCR	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 O_2, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; 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 or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[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.

[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 . . .
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP;	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(1)-(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(6)-(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE

and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP			subject to numerical emission limitations.
		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	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b).
		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).
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).
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or 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).

[78 FR 6719, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

			specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that § 63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that § 63.7(c) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting 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.	
§ 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.	
§ 63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for § 63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that § 63.8(e) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.	
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§ 63.6635 and 63.6640.
§ 63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that § 63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that § 63.9(b) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.	
§ 63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that § 63.9(c) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that § 63.9(d) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that § 63.9(e) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that § 63.9(g) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that § 63.9(g) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.	
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources

			using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. § 63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that § 63.9(h) only applies as specified in § 63.6645.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	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.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§ 63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that § 63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.11	Flares	No.	

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

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 78 FR 6720, Jan. 30, 2013]

Appendix A—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 (O_2) 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 (O_2).

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 O_2, 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 O_2 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 O_2 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 O_2 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 NO_2 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 O_2 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 O_2 ; 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 O_2. 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 O_2) is acceptable for calibration of the O_2 cell. If needed, any lower percentage O_2 calibration gas must be a mixture of O_2 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 O_2 Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O_2 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 O_2 . When the average exhaust gas O_2 readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O_2) for the up-scale O_2 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., CO_2).

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 O_2 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 O_2 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 O_2 for the O_2 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 O_2 , 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 O_2 , 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 O_2 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 NO_2 gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO_2 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 NO_2 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.

(2) "Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Engines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers", EMC Conditional Test Protocol 30 (CTM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol GRI-96/0008, Revision 7, October 13, 1997.

(3) "ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring", EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

(4) "Code of Federal Regulations", Protection of Environment, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

Table 1: Appendix A—Sampling Run Data.

Facility_____ Engine I.D._____ Date_____											
Run Type:	( )				( )			( )			( )
(X)	Pre-Sample Calibration				Stack Gas Sample			Post-Sample Cal. Check			Repeatability Check
Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate
Gas	O_2	CO	O_2	CO	O_2	CO	O_2	CO			
Sample Cond. Phase											
"											
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Measurement Data Phase											
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[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Pam Owen, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to Superior Industries International Arkansas, LLC, 1901 Borick Drive, Fayetteville, AR, 72701, on this 16th day of December, 2013.

Pam Owen

Pam Owen, AAII, Air Division