

1/7/16

Legg, John C

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**From:** Legg, John C  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 07, 2016 5:29 PM  
**To:** Adkins, Sandra K  
**Cc:** McKeone, Beverly D; Taylor, Danielle R  
**Subject:** Go to DAQ Notice for: R13-3266 - Plateau Medical Center (019-00077), Oak Hill, Fayette County, WV  
**Attachments:** 019-00077\_EVAL\_13-3266.wpd; 019-00077\_PERM\_13-3266.wpd; DAQ Legal Ad.wpd; Permit Info Table.wpd

Sandie,

Please see attached files related to going to DAQ notice for permit R13-3266 – Plateau Medical Center (019-00077).

Let me know if you need anything else.

Thanks,

John

1/4 & 7/16

# INTERNAL PERMITTING DOCUMENT TRACKING MANIFEST

Company Name Plateau Medical Center (019-00077)

Permitting Action Number R13-3266 Total Days \_\_\_\_\_ DAQ Days \_\_\_\_\_

**Permitting Action:**

- Permit Determination
- General Permit
- Administrative Update
- Temporary
- Relocation
- Construction
- Modification
- PSD (Rule 14)
- NNSR (Rule 19)

**Documents Attached:**

- Engineering Evaluation/Memo
- Draft Permit
- Notice
- Denial
- Final Permit/General Permit Registration
- Completed Database Sheet
- Withdrawal
- Letter
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Date	From	To	Action Requested
01/04/16	John Legg	Beverly McKeone	Please review and approved to go to notice!
1/7	Bw	John	See Comments - Address - Auto Notice

NOTE: Retain a copy of this manifest for your records when transmitting your document(s).

(1)



**Permit / Application Information Sheet**  
**Division of Environmental Protection**  
**West Virginia Office of Air Quality**

<b>Company:</b>	PLATEAU MEDICAL CENTER	<b>Facility:</b>	OAK HILL
<b>Region:</b>	5	<b>Plant ID:</b>	019-00077
<b>Engineer:</b>	Legg, John	<b>Application #:</b>	13-3266
<b>Physical Address:</b>	430 Main Street Oak Hill WV 25901	<b>Category:</b>	
<b>County:</b>	Fayette	SIC: [8062] HEALTH SERVICES - GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS NAICS: [622110] General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	
<b>Other Parties:</b>	OPER_MGR - Smith, Dennis 304-784-3823		

**Information Needed for Database and AIRS**  
 No required information is missing.

**Regulated Pollutants**

CO	Carbon Monoxide	1.720 TPY
PM10	Particulate Matter < 10 um	0.100 TPY
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide	0.800 TPY
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds (Reactive organic gases)	0.200 TPY
HAPOT	Hazardous Air Pollutants Other	0.010 TPY
NOX	Nitrogen Oxides (including NO, NO2, NO3, N2O3, N2O4, and N2O5)	2.000 TPY

**Summary from this Permit 13-3266**

Air Programs	Applicable Regulations	
NSPS	13 16 22	
SIP		
Fee Program	Fee	Application Type
9M	\$2,000.00	CONSTRUCTION

**Activity Dates**

APPLICATION RECEIVED	08/14/2015
APPLICATION FEE PAID	08/17/2015
ASSIGNED DATE	08/17/2015
APPLICATION DEEMED COMPLETE	08/28/2015

**Notes from Database**  
 Permit Note: Construction permit for three (3), after-the-fact diesel-fired emergency generators: - EG-1, Perkins Engine (172 kW; 230 HP)/Caterpillar Generator (150 kW; 201 HP) installed 2011; Subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. - EG-2, Caterpillar Engine (260 kW; 349 HP)/Caterpillar Generator (230 kw; 308 HP) installed 2005; - EG-3, John Deere Engine (142 kw; 190 HP)/Kohler Generator (105 kW; 141 HP) installed 2002.

**NON-CONFIDENTIAL**

Please note, this information sheet is not a substitute for file research and is limited to data entered into the AIRTRAX database.

Company ID: 019-00077  
 Company: PLATEAU MEDICAL CENTER  
 Printed: 01/04/2016  
 Engineer: Legg, John

Action	Date	Days	Open	OAQ Status
APPLICATION RECIEVED	08/14/2015	0	0	0 Open on Co Time
APPLICATION FEE PAID	08/17/2015	---	---	--- Entry ignored
ASSIGNED DATE	08/17/2015	---	---	--- Entry ignored
APPLICATION DEEMED COMPLETE	08/28/2015	14	14	0 Open on OAQ time
Corrected to :	01/04/2016	0	143	129 Open on OAQ time
<b>Final Values</b>	<b>01/04/2016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>129 Open on OAQ time</b>

(3)

Permit Writer	John Legg
Email Address	john.c.legg@wv.gov
Company Name	Plateau Medical Center
Company ID	019-00077
Facility Name	Plateau Medical Center 430 Main Street Oak Hill, WV 25901
Permit Number	R13-3266
County	Fayette
Newspaper	The Fayette-Tribune Beckley Newspapers Beckley, WV 25801 (Cody Lewis - Legal Advertising Clerk)
Company Contact & Email	Dennis Smith dennis_smith@chs.net
Consultant Email Address	Sean P. McGuigan AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. 271 Mill Rd Chelmsford, MA 01824 phone no.: 978-692-9090
Regional Office (if applicable)	Not Applicable

## AIR QUALITY PERMIT NOTICE

### Notice of Intent to Approve

On August 14, 2015, Plateau Medical Center applied to the WV Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Quality (DAQ) for a construction permit for three (3) emergency generator engines at their facility located at 430 Main Street, Oak Hill, Fayette County, WV at latitude 37.972 degrees N and longitude -81.150 degrees W. A preliminary evaluation has determined that all State and Federal air quality requirements will be met by the construction. The DAQ is providing notice to the public of its preliminary determination to issue the permit as R13-3266.

The following potential emission increases will be authorized by this permit action: Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) at 2 tons per year (TPY); Carbon Monoxide at 1.72 TPY; Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) at 0.2 TPY; Particulate Matter (PM) at 0.1 TPY; Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) at 0.8 TPY; and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) at 0.003 TPY.

Written comments or requests for a public meeting must be received by the DAQ before 5:00 p.m. on MM/DD/YYYY. A public meeting may be held if the Director of the DAQ determines that significant public interest has been expressed, in writing, or when the Director deems it appropriate.

The purpose of the DAQ's permitting process is to make a preliminary determination if the proposed modification will meet all State and Federal air quality requirements. The purpose of the public review process is to accept public comments on air quality issues relevant to this determination. Only written comments received at the address noted below within the specified time frame, or comments presented orally at a scheduled public meeting, will be considered prior to final action on the permit. All such comments will become part of the public record.

John Legg  
WV Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Air Quality  
601 57th Street, SE  
Charleston, WV 25304  
Telephone: 304/926-0499, ext. 1257  
FAX: 304/926-0478

Additional information, including copies of the draft permit, application and all other supporting materials relevant to the permit decision may be obtained by contacting the engineer listed above. The draft permit and engineering evaluation can be downloaded at:

[www.dep.wv.gov/daq/Pages/NSRPermitsforReview.aspx](http://www.dep.wv.gov/daq/Pages/NSRPermitsforReview.aspx)

12/29/15

**ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

**e-CFR data is current as of December 24, 2015**

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 89 → Subpart B → §89.112

Title 40: Protection of Environment

**PART 89—CONTROL OF EMISSIONS FROM NEW AND IN-USE NONROAD COMPRESSION-IGNITION ENGINES**  
**Subpart B—Emission Standards and Certification Provisions**

**§89.112 Oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, and particulate matter exhaust emission standards.**

(a) Exhaust emission from nonroad engines to which this subpart is applicable shall not exceed the applicable exhaust emission standards contained in Table 1, as follows:

Table 1.—Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)

Rated Power (kW)	Tier	Model Year <sup>1</sup>	NO <sub>x</sub>	HC	NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	PM
kW<8	Tier 1	2000	—	—	10.5	8.0	1.0
	Tier 2	2005	—	—	7.5	8.0	0.60
8kW<19	Tier 1	2000	—	—	9.5	6.6	0.80
	Tier 2	2005	—	—	7.5	6.6	0.80
19kW<37	Tier 1	1999	—	—	9.5	5.5	0.80
	Tier 2	2004	—	—	7.5	5.5	0.60
37kW<75	Tier 1	1998	9.2	—	—	—	—
	Tier 2	2004	—	—	7.5	5.0	0.40
	Tier 3	2008	—	—	4.7	5.0	—
75kW<130	Tier 1	1997	9.2	—	—	—	—
	Tier 2	2003	—	—	6.6	5.0	0.30
	Tier 3	2007	—	—	4.0	5.0	—
130kW<225	Tier 1	1996	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2003	—	—	6.6	3.5	0.20
	Tier 3	2006	—	—	4.0	3.5	—
225kW<450	Tier 1	1996	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2001	—	—	6.4	3.5	0.20
	Tier 3	2006	—	—	4.0	3.5	—
450kW<900	Tier 1	1996	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2002	—	—	6.4	3.5	0.20
	Tier 3	2006	—	—	4.0	3.5	—
kW>900	Tier 1	2000	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2006	—	—	6.4	3.5	0.20

<sup>1</sup> The model years listed indicate the model years for which the specified tier of standards take effect.

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

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

(d) In lieu of the NO<sub>x</sub> standards, NMHC + NO<sub>x</sub> standards, and PM standards specified in paragraph (a) of this section, manufacturers may elect to include engine families in the averaging, banking, and trading program, the provisions of which are specified in subpart C of this part. The manufacturer must set a family emission limit (FEL) not to exceed the levels contained in Table 2. The FEL established by the manufacturer serves as the standard for that engine family. Table 2 follows:

①

Table 2.—Upper Limit for Family Emission Limits (g/kW-hr)

Rated Power (kW)	Tier	Model Year*	NO <sub>x</sub> FEL	NMHC+NO <sub>x</sub> FEL	PM FEL
kW<8	Tier 1	2006	—	16.0	1.2
	Tier 2	2015	—	10.5	1.0
8kW<19	Tier 1	2000	—	16.0	1.2
	Tier 2	2005	—	9.5	0.80
19kW<37	Tier 1	1999	—	16.0	1.2
	Tier 2	2004	—	9.5	0.80
37kW<75	Tier 1	1998	14.6	—	—
	Tier 2	2004	—	11.5	1.2
	Tier 3	2008	—	7.5	—
75kW<130	Tier 1	1997	14.6	—	—
	Tier 2	2003	—	11.5	1.2
	Tier 3	2007	—	6.6	—
130kW<225	Tier 1	1996	14.6	—	—
	Tier 2	2003	—	10.5	0.54
	Tier 3	2006	—	6.6	—
225kW<450	Tier 1	1996	14.6	—	—
	Tier 2	2001	—	10.5	0.54
	Tier 3	2006	—	6.4	—
450kW<560	Tier 1	1996	14.6	—	—
	Tier 2	2002	—	10.5	0.54
	Tier 3	2006	—	6.4	—
kW>560	Tier 1	2000	14.6	—	—
	Tier 2	2006	—	10.5	0.54

\* The model years listed indicate the model years for which the specified tier of limits take effect.

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

(f) The following paragraphs define the requirements for low-emitting Blue Sky Series engines:

(1) *Voluntary standards.* Engines may be designated "Blue Sky Series" engines by meeting the voluntary standards listed in Table 3, which apply to all certification and in-use testing, as follows:

TABLE 3—VOLUNTARY EMISSION STANDARDS (G/KW-HR)

Rated Brake Power (kW)	NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	PM
kW<8	4.6	0.48
8kW<19	4.5	0.48
19kW<37	4.5	0.36
37kW<75	4.7	0.24
75kW<130	4.0	0.18
130kW<560	4.0	0.12
kW>560	3.8	0.12

(2) *Additional standards.* Blue Sky Series engines are subject to all provisions that would otherwise apply under this part, except as specified in paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(3) *Test procedures.* NO<sub>x</sub>, NMHC, and PM emissions are measured using the procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 1065, in lieu of the procedures set forth in subpart E of this part. CO emissions may be measured using the procedures set forth either in 40 CFR part 1065 or in subpart E of this part. Manufacturers may use an alternate procedure to demonstrate the desired level of emission control if approved in advance by the Administrator. Engines meeting the requirements to qualify as Blue Sky Series engines must be capable of maintaining a comparable level of emission control when tested using the procedures set forth in paragraph (c) of this section and subpart E of this part. The numerical emission levels measured using the procedures from subpart E of this part may be up to 20 percent higher than those measured using the procedures from 40 CFR part 1065 and still be considered comparable.

(g) Manufacturers of engines at or above 37 kW and below 56 kW from model years 2008 through 2012 that are subject to the standards of this section under 40 CFR 1039.102 must take the following additional steps:

(1) State the applicable PM standard on the emission control information label.

②

(2) Add information to the emission-related installation instructions to clarify the equipment manufacturer's obligations under 40 CFR 1039.104(f).

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 56995, 57000, Oct. 23, 1998; 69 FR 39212, June 29, 2004; 70 FR 40444, July 13, 2005]

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12/22/15

**Summary of Requirements<sup>1</sup>**  
**40 CFR part 60, subpart III**  
**Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition**  
**Internal Combustion Engines**

For 2007 model year and later emergency engines with <30 l/cyl,  
constructed after July 11, 2005 and manufactured after April 1, 2006

**NOTE: To refer directly to the regulatory text, please go to [Subpart III](#) (scroll down to almost the end of the page).**

✕ **Temporary Engines:**

Per 60.4200(e) Owners and operators of facilities with CI ICE that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

**Emission Standards:** 60.4205(b), 60.4202

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

✓ 60.4202 (a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

✕ (1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

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<sup>1</sup>Disclaimer: The content provided in this software tool is intended solely as assistance for potential reporters to aid in assessing requirements for compliance under the Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart III. Any variation between the rule and the information provided in this tool is unintentional, and, in the case of such variations, the requirements of the rule govern. Use of this tool does not constitute an assessment by EPA of the applicability of the rule to any particular facility. In any particular case, EPA will make its assessment by applying the law and regulations to the specific facts of the case.

- ✓ (2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.
- ✗ (b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.
- ✗ (1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.
- ✗ (2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.
- ✗ (c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power.
- ✗ (d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.
- ✗ (e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:
- ✗ (1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;
- ✗ (2) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;
- ✗ (3) Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and
- ✗ (4) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.
- ✗ (f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

X (1) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

X (2) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

X (g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, stationary emergency CI internal combustion engines identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 2 to 40 CFR 1042.101 identifies Tier 3 standards as being applicable, the requirements applicable to Tier 3 engines in 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

X (h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

**Fuel Requirements: 60.4207(a), (b), (e)**

X 60.4207(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

✓ (b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must purchase diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

X (e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

X Per 60.4215(b) stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in 40 CFR 60.4207.

Special requirements apply to engines used in Alaska. Please refer to 60.4216 for the specific requirements and provisions that apply to engines that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS.

X Per 60.4217 Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4204 or §60.4205 using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost, energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

**Importing/Installing Requirements:** 60.4208(a), (b), (h), (i)

60.4208(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(h) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.

(i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

**NO** → **Monitoring Requirements:** 60.4209(a); If your engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter:  
60.4209(b)

✓ 60.4209(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

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

**Compliance Requirements:** 60.4206, 60.4211(a), (c), (f), (g)

60.4206 Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

60.4211(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

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

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

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

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the

emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

X (3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

**Testing Requirements: 60.4212**

60.4212 Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

**Notification, Reports, and Records Requirements:** 60.4214(b); If equipped with DPF: 60.4214(c); If >100 HP and > 15 hrs/yr for emergency DR: 60.4214(d)

60.4214(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

**If your engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter: 60.4214(c)**

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

**If your engine is greater than 100 HP and used more than 15 hours a year for emergency demand response:**

60.4214(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

- (i) Company name and address where the engine is located.
- (ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
- (iii) Engine site rating and model year.
- (iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.
- (v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
- (vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
- (vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

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

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) ([www.epa.gov/cdx](http://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 § 60.4.

**General Provisions (40 CFR part 60): Table 8**

12/22/15

- §63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?
- §63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?
- §63.6655 What records must I keep?
- §63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

#### OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

- §63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?
- §63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?
- §63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?
- Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions
- Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions
- Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions
- Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing CI Stationary RICE >500 HP
- Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions
- Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions
- Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests
- Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests
- Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements
- Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements
- Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports
- Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.
- Appendix A to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

SOURCE: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

[↑ Back to Top](#)

### WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

[↑ Back to Top](#)

#### §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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

#### §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.

(1)

(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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

#### **§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.

2

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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

#### **§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).

[↑ Back to Top](#)

#### **§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.

3

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

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

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

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

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

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

*Digester gas* means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

*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

4

[↑ Back to Top](#)

## CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

[↑ Back to Top](#)

### §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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

### §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<sub>2</sub> using one of the O<sub>2</sub> measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> 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.

5

(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

6

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]

[↑ Back to Top](#)

## NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

[↑ Back to Top](#)

### §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).

7

10/14/15

Legg, John C

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**From:** Legg, John C  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 14, 2015 11:00 AM  
**To:** dennis\_smith@chs.net  
**Cc:** McKeone, Beverly D  
**Subject:** WV DAQ NSR Permit Application Complete for R13-3266 Plateau Medical Center (019-00077), Oak Hill, Fayette County, WV

**RE: Application Status: Complete  
Plateau Medical Center, Oak Hill, Fayette County, WV  
Permit Application: R13-3266  
Plant ID No.: 019-00077**

Mr. Dennis Smith,

Your application for a Construction permit for three diesel-fired emergency generators was received by this Division on August 15, 2015 and assigned to the writer for review on August 17, 2015. Your legal advertisement ran August 20, 2015. On August 28, 2015, the legal advertisement's original affidavit was received at the DAQ. Upon review of said application, it has been determined that the application is complete and, therefore, the statutory review period commenced on August 28, 2015 (the date the legal advertisement's original affidavit of publication was received at the DAQ).

**In the case of this application, the agency believes it will take approximately 90 days from August 28, 2015 to make a final permit determination.**

This determination of completeness shall not relieve the permit applicant of the requirement to subsequently submit, in a timely manner, any additional or corrected information deemed necessary for a final permit determination.

Should you have any questions, please contact John Legg at (304) 926-0499 extension 1257 or reply to this email.

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION  
BECKLEY NEWSPAPERS  
BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA 25801**

8/28/15

08/20/2015

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
COUNTY OF FAYETTE, to wit:

AUG 28 2015

I, Cody Lewis, being duly sworn upon my oath, do depose and say that I am Legal Advertising Clerk for Beckley Newspapers, a corporation, publisher of the newspaper entitled The Fayette-Tribune, a Republican newspaper; that I have been duly authorized by the board of directors of such corporation to execute this affidavit of publication; that such newspaper has been published for more than one year prior to publication of the annexed notice described below; that such newspaper is regularly published twice-weekly for at least fifty weeks during the calendar year, in the municipality of Oak Hill, Fayette County, West Virginia; that such newspaper is a newspaper of "general circulation" as that term is defined in article three, chapter fifty-nine of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, within the publication area of areas of the aforesaid municipality and county; that such newspaper averages in length four or more pages, exclusive of any cover, per issue; that such newspaper is circulated to the general public at a definite price of consideration; that such newspaper is a newspaper to which the general public resorts for passing events of a political, religious, commercial and social nature, and for current happenings, announcements, miscellaneous reading matter, advertisements and other notices; that the annexed notice

of NOTICE OF APPLICATION

(Description of notice)

was duly published in said newspaper once a week for 1 successive

weeks (Class 1), commencing with the issue of 08/20/2015

and ending with the issue of 08/20/2015, that said annexed notice was

published on the following dates: 08/20/2015,

and that the cost of publishing said annexed notice as aforesaid was \$ 42.06

Signed

*Cody Lewis*

Cody Lewis  
Legal Advertising Clerk  
Beckley Newspapers

Taken, subscribed and sworn to before me in my said county this day:  
08/20/2015

My commission expires March 27, 2021

*Diana L. Slone*

Notary Public of Raleigh County,  
West Virginia



OFFICIAL SEAL  
Notary Public, State of West Virginia  
**DIANA L. SLONE**  
Beckley Newspapers  
P. O. Box 2398  
Beckley, WV 25802  
My commission expires March 27, 2021

**COPY OF PUBLICATION**

**AIR QUALITY  
PERMIT NOTICE  
Notice of  
Application**

Notice is given that Plateau Medical Center has applied to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Quality, for a 45CSR13 New Source Review Air Permit for three existing emergency generators located on 430 Main Street in Oak Hill, in Fayette County, West Virginia. The latitude and longitude coordinates are 37.972° N and -81.150° E.

The applicant estimates the potential to discharge the following Regulated Air Pollutants will be: 2.0 tons per year nitrogen oxides, 1.7 tons per year carbon monoxide, 214.2 tons per year carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, 0.2 tons per year volatile organic compounds, 0.1 tons per year particulate matter, 0.8 tons per year sulfur dioxide; and 0.002 tons per year hazardous air pollutants.

Written comments will be received by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Quality, 601 57th Street, SE, Charleston, WV 25304, for at least 30 calendar days from the date of publication of this notice.

Any questions regarding this permit application should be directed to the Division of Air Quality at (304) 926-0499, extension 1227, during normal business hours.

Dated this the 21st day of July, 2015.

By: Plateau  
Medical Center  
Dennis Smith  
Interim Plant  
Operations Director  
430 Main Street  
Oak Hill, West Virginia  
25901  
8-20-THR-1-FT; LG 370

8/17/15

**From:** Adkins, Sandra K  
**Sent:** Monday, August 17, 2015 11:46 AM  
**To:** dennis\_smith@chs.net  
**Cc:** McKeone, Beverly D; Legg, John C  
**Subject:** WV DAQ Permit Application Status for Plateau Medical Center; Oak Hill

**RE: Application Status  
Plateau Medical Center  
Oak Hill  
Plant ID No. 019-00077  
Application No. R13-3266**

Mr. Smith,

Your application for a construction permit for the Oak Hill location was received by this Division on August 14, 2015, and was assigned to John Legg. The following item was not included in the initial application submittal:

**Original affidavit for Class I legal advertisement not submitted.**  
*\*Please note to use the new phone extension 1250 for future legal ads*

*This item is necessary for the assigned permit writer to continue the 30-day completeness review.*

Within 30 days, you should receive a letter from John stating the status of the permit application and, if complete, given an estimated time frame for the agency's final action on the permit.

Any determination of completeness shall not relieve the permit applicant of the requirement to subsequently submit, in a timely manner, any additional or corrected information deemed necessary for a final permit decision.

For future reference, electronic applications must include signatures.

Should you have any questions, please contact the assigned engineer, John Legg, at 304-926-0499, extension 1257.

after-the-fact 019-00077 New ID#  
R13-3266 R13#

Construction

John

≈ 8/17/15

**45CSR13 Administrative Update, Construction, Modification, Relocation, Temporary Permit or General Permit Registration Incomplete Application**

A complete application is demonstrated when all of the information required below is properly prepared, completed and attached. The items listed below are required information which must be submitted with a 45CSR13 permit application. Any submittal will be considered incomplete if the required information is not included. The applicant must submit a complete application in order to receive a 45CSR13 permit.

- Class I legal advertisement not published in a newspaper certified to accept legal advertisements and original affidavit submitted. *X1250*
- Application fee AND/OR additional application fees not included:
  - \$250 Class I General Permit
  - \$300 Class II Administrative Update
  - \$1,000 Construction, Modification, Relocation or Temporary Permit
  - \$500 Class II General Permit
  - \$1,000 NSPS
  - \$2,500 NESHAP
  - \$2,500 45CSR27 Pollutant
  - \$5,000 Major Modification
  - \$10,000 Major Construction
- Original and two (2) copies of the application not submitted.
- File organization – application pages are not numbered or in correct order, application is not bound in some way, etc.
- Confidential Business Information is not properly identified.
- General application forms not completed and signed by a responsible official.
- Authority of Corporation form not included – required if application is signed by someone other than a responsible official.
- Applicant is not registered with the West Virginia Secretary of State's Office.
- Copy of current Business Registration Certificate not included.
- Process description, including equipment and emission point identification numbers, not submitted.
- Process flow diagram, including equipment and emission point identification numbers, not submitted.
- Plot plan, including equipment and emission point identification numbers, not submitted.
- Applicable technical forms not completed and submitted:
  - Emission Point Data Summary Sheets
  - Emission Unit Data Sheets
  - Air Pollution Control Device Sheets
  - Equipment List Form
- Emission calculations not included – emission factors, references, source identification numbers, etc.
- Electronic submittal diskette not included.



**Permit / Application Information Sheet**  
**Division of Environmental Protection**  
**West Virginia Office of Air Quality**

8/17/15

<b>Company:</b>	PLATEAU MEDICAL CENTER		<b>Facility:</b>	OAK HILL
<b>Region:</b>	5	<b>Plant ID:</b>	019-00077	<b>Application #:</b> 13-3266
<b>Engineer:</b>	Legg, John		<b>Category:</b>	
<b>Physical Address:</b>	430 Main Street Oak Hill WV 25901		SIC: [8062] HEALTH SERVICES - GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS NAICS: [622110] General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	
<b>County:</b>	Fayette			
<b>Other Parties:</b>	OPER_MGR - Smith, Dennis 304-784-3823			

**Information Needed for Database and AIRS**  
 No required information is missing.

**Regulated Pollutants**

<b>Summary from this Permit 13-3266</b>		
<b>Air Programs</b>	<b>Applicable Regulations</b>	
<b>Fee Program</b>	<b>Fee</b>	<b>Application Type</b>
	\$2,000.00	CONSTRUCTION

**Notes from Database**

**Activity Dates**  
 APPLICATION RECIEVED 08/14/2015  
 APPLICATION FEE PAID 08/17/2015  
 ASSIGNED DATE 08/17/2015

**NON-CONFIDENTIAL**

Please note, this information sheet is not a substitute for file research and is limited to data entered into the AIRTRAX database.

Company ID: 019-00077  
 Company: PLATEAU MEDICAL CENTER  
 Printed: 08/17/2015  
 Engineer: Legg, John