

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE Rule) Training Module
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ
Script- Major Source New Emergency Spark Ignition 4-Stroke Lean Burn
Engine $250 \leq \text{Horsepower} \leq 500$

NARRATOR:

[Slide 2:]

Welcome to the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection's Online Training for the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, also known as the RICE Rule!

This tool is designed to help owners and operators of reciprocating internal combustion engines, also known as RICE, determine their requirements under 40 CFR Section 63, subpart ZZZZ. By answering the successive questions, your specific requirements have been estimated. Please note that they may not be complete, and refer any questions to your local authority.

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We have established that you own or operate a new, emergency spark ignition 4-stroke lean burn engine, between 250 and 500 horsepower, located at a major source. Now, let's discuss your requirements.

In order to comply with this rule, you must meet all New Source Performance Standards requirements and all applicable State emergency engine requirements.

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You are subject to the SI NSPS, listed under 40 CFR 60 subpart JJJJ, if you own or operate a spark ignition engine that was constructed after June 12th, 2006 **and** manufactured on or after January 1st, 2009. For the purposes of this rule, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator. You are also subject to the SI NSPS if you own or operate a spark ignition engine that was modified or reconstructed after June 12th, 2006.

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If your engine is subject to the SI NSPS, you must meet the following requirements:

- For applicable emission limits, operating limits, and testing requirements, please refer to the table listed later in this module.
- You must meet all standards for the life of the engine.

Now let's discuss your fuel requirements. If your engine runs on gasoline, the gasoline must comply with the sulfur limit of 80 parts per million per gallon.

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If you have a certified engine:

- You must install, operate, and maintain the unit in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions
- If you do not adhere to the manufacturer's instructions, you must keep a maintenance plan and maintenance records, and operate the engine in accordance with good air pollution control practices. Failure to adhere to the manufacturer's instructions will also result in the requirement

to perform an initial performance test, and retest if the engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance.

If your engine is not certified:

- You must keep a maintenance plan; and
- Conduct an initial performance test and retest if the engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance.

If your emergency engine is subject to the SI NSPS, install a non-resettable hour meter to record engine hours of operation. You are only required to install the meter if your engine does not meet the non-emergency engine standards and is either:

- Equal to 500 horsepower and was built on or after July 1st, 2010, **or**
- Less than 500 horsepower and was built on or after January 1st, 2011.

All engines subject to the SI NSPS are required to keep the following records:

- Documentation of certification (for example, the EPA Certificate of Conformity)
- Records of engine maintenance
- Records of hours of operation

You must submit an Initial Notification if you own or operate a non-certified engine that has a site rating of 500 horsepower. A Notification of Intent to Conduct Performance Testing must be submitted 30 days prior to a performance test. Results of performance testing must be submitted within 60 days of the test.

[Slide 7:]

This plate, mounted on an engine, shows proof of engine certification.

[Slide 8:]

In case you are not familiar with an EPA Certificate of Conformity, here's what it looks like.

[Slide 9:]

Please study this table to determine your applicable emission standards, importing and installing requirements, compliance requirements, testing requirements, and general requirements.

[Slide 10:]

The following constitute the compliance requirements for your engine to be considered an emergency engine:

- There is no limit on hours of operation for emergency service (for example, in the case of a hurricane or ice storm).
- You may operate the engine up to 100 hours per year for:
 - Maintenance checks and readiness testing, as long as 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. You can petition EPA for additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing. However, a petition is not necessary if you keep records showing that federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of the engine in excess of 100 hours per calendar year.
- You may operate up to 50 hours per calendar year during non-emergency situations. However, the 50 hours cannot be used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, income generation to supply power to an electric grid, or as part of any financial arrangement with a separate entity. These 50 hours will be counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance/testing.

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Now, we will discuss the Connecticut emergency engine requirements. According to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Section 22a-174-22(a)(3), an emergency engine provides mechanical or

electrical power only during testing and scheduled maintenance, during an actual emergency, or in accordance with a contract ensuring electricity for use within the State during an OP 4, Step 6 event. An engine for which the owner or operator is party to any other agreement to sell electrical power from such engine to an electricity supplier, or otherwise receives any reduction in the cost of electrical power for agreeing to produce power during periods of reduced voltage or reduced power availability is **not** considered an emergency engine in the State of Connecticut.

Engines operating under Sections 22a-174-3b and 3c of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are subject to additional requirements.

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This table shows a comparison of federal and State of Connecticut emergency engine requirements. Take note that engines operating under Section 3b must limit emergency operation to 300 hours per year, and must limit nongaseous fuel consumed by the engine to 0.0015% sulfur content, dry basis. Engines operating pursuant to Section 3c have no limit on emergency hours of use or fuel sulfur content; however, the facility's fuel purchases are very limited.

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You must be in compliance with all applicable requirements by the date shown here.

[Slide 14:]

All notifications and reports should be sent to EPA Region 1 at the address shown here.

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If you would like more information about the RICE rule, please visit the EPA RICE Compliance web page at the address provided. This site provides resources such as Q and A documents, fact sheets, sample notification forms, and recordings of webinars, all of which are designed to help you comply with this rule.

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Let's summarize your requirements under this rule.

- You must meet all NSPS requirements and all applicable State emergency engine requirements.
- For engines located in Connecticut, there is no limit on the number of hours that may be used for emergency operation, unless the unit is subject to Section 22a-174-3b or 3c of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- The engine cannot be used as part of any other agreement or financial arrangement with another entity
- The engine can only operate during emergencies, maintenance, scheduled testing, or during an OP-4, Step 6 event.
- If you are operating the engine under RCSA Section 22a-174-3b, you must limit emergency operation to 300 hours per year. Additionally, any nongaseous fuel consumed by the engine shall not exceed a sulfur content of 0.0015%, dry basis.
- If you are operating the engine under RCSA Section 22a-174-3c, there is no restriction on the hours of use or fuel sulfur content. However, total facility purchases of fuel are extremely limited.

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You must comply with all SI NSPS requirements, as applicable.

- Under the NSPS, there is no limit for emergency hours of operation.
- 100 hours per year are allowed for maintenance checks and readiness testing.
- 50 of the 100 hours can be used for non-emergency situations

- These 50 hours cannot be used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity
- If an emergency engine operates in excess of the allowable hours for non-emergency purposes, it will need to meet all non-emergency engine requirements.
- Your engine must be in compliance with all requirements of this rule by the date shown on screen.