

# **Emergency Engine And Emergency Turbine Environmental Certification Workbook**

**For use with MassDEP's Environmental Results  
Program**

**Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection**

# **THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS PROGRAM**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Massachusetts Environmental Results Program (ERP) is an on-going environmental performance enhancement and measurement initiative that seeks to cost-effectively improve the environmental performance of whole small business sectors. In this regulatory system, comprised of a unique set of linked regulatory tools, institutions and businesses are educated about their environmental impact and obligations, are required to self-evaluate and certify compliance, and are tracked to measure environmental performance changes. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) uses a statistical approach to track individual facility and whole-group performance results to identify poor performance areas and to effectively target limited agency compliance assistance and enforcement resources.

The ERP now includes performance standards that include the use of clean fuels, equipment maintenance, and record keeping requirements for new emergency engines with a rated power output equal to or greater than 37 kilowatts (kW) and emergency combustion turbines with a rated power output less than one megawatt (MW). You must submit an initial installation certification that your facility meets the environmental performance standards. By simplifying and clarifying the regulatory process, MassDEP hopes to reduce the cost and time required for compliance, while maintaining effective standards and improving environmental results. This workbook provides the information you must understand to meet your environmental obligations.

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## GETTING STARTED

### 1.1 WHO IS SUBJECT TO ERP FOR EMERGENCY ENGINE AND EMERGENCY TURBINES?

An owner or operator who installs, after March 23, 2006, an emergency engine with a rated power output equal to or greater than 37 kW or an emergency combustion turbine with a rated power output less than one MW is subject to the requirements of the Environmental Results Program (ERP) for emergency engines and emergency turbines.

*The applicability thresholds are based upon the engine or turbine rated power output, not the electrical output of the electrical generator.*

### 1.2 WHO SHOULD READ THIS WORKBOOK?

#### Engine or Turbine Supplier/Installer:

All emergency engines with a rated power output equal to or greater than 37 kW and emergency combustion turbines with a rated power output less than one MW installed after March 23, 2006 must meet the air emission limits specified in the Engine and Combustion Turbine ERP regulation [310 CMR 7.26(42)] and outlined in this workbook. Therefore, it is crucial that you understand the requirements to ensure that the emergency engine or emergency turbine you install is capable of meeting the standards. You are also a primary source of technical expertise to your customers. Providing the information and service that your customer needs to operate and maintain their emergency engine or turbine as efficiently and cleanly as possible not only minimizes emissions but is a good business practice as well. You are also responsible for supplying information to the owner/operator that each emergency engine and turbine you supply/install complies with the applicable emission performance standards.

#### Facility Owner/Administrator:

As the owner or chief administrator of the facility, it is important that you understand the regulatory requirements described in this workbook. It is your responsibility to ensure that your new engine or turbine is operated in compliance with the applicable environmental regulations. By ensuring that the “hands-on” person who operates the engine or turbine understands the material in this workbook, you can make sure that the new engine or turbine is run cleanly and efficiently, with minimal impact to the environment and only during those periods when emergency units are allowed to be operated. You will also be confident that the compliance certification you must sign is completed accurately and truthfully.

Under the heading "*Related Activities*", this workbook provides information you may need if underground petroleum storage tanks are located on your property.

#### Engine or Turbine Operator:

As the operator, it is equally important that you understand the material in this workbook. You are the “hands-on” person who has the daily responsibility to operate and maintain the combustion equipment properly. To ensure compliance you must understand the fuel, stack, operational and record keeping requirements including when it is permissible to operate the combustion equipment. You should also read the *Related Activities* section if you manage underground petroleum storage tanks.

### **1.3 WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW AS A FACILITY OWNER / ADMINISTRATOR**

- The cornerstone of the Emergency Engine ERP is the requirement that an emergency compression- or spark-ignition engine must comply with the applicable EPA Non-Road Compression Ignition engine emission standards for the engine model year that coincides with the calendar year of installation. For example, a 500kW compression or spark-ignition engine installed in 2006 (new or used unit) must meet EPA’s non- road compression ignition engine emission limitations for a model year 2006, 500kW engine. These emissions standards are tabulated in the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 89, Section 89.112 (Note that a unit being relocated at the same site, to serve the same emergency power need, i.e. within the same building, is not considered installed after March 23, 2006. Care must be exercised in relocating the unit to avoid causing a condition of air pollution. See Sections 2.4 and 2.5.)
- Emergency turbines must comply with an emission limitation for oxides of nitrogen (NOx) set at 0.60 pounds per MW- hour.
- Particular care is required when locating emergency engines and emergency turbines to avoid causing a localized health or nuisance problem from emissions or sound impacts. The clean fuels requirement is a key component in minimizing exhaust impacts from these units.
- Emergency engines and turbines are allowed to operate no more than 300 hours during any rolling 12-month period. This includes periods of emergency operation and normal maintenance and testing as recommended by the manufacturer. Each unit must be equipped with a non-turn back hour counter that is operated and maintained in good working order.
- Emergency is defined as “an electric power outage due to failure of the grid, in whole or in part, on-site disaster, local equipment failure, flood, fire, or natural disaster. Emergency shall also mean when the imminent threat of a power outage is likely due to failure of the electrical supply or when capacity deficiencies result in a deviation of voltage from the electrical supplier to the premises of three percent (3%) above or five percent (5%) below standard voltage, or periods during which the regional transmission organization directs the implementation of voltage reductions, voluntary load curtailments by customers, or automatic or manual load shedding within Massachusetts in response to unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, unacceptable voltage levels, or other such emergency conditions.”

- The air contaminants emitted by engines and turbines can have significant health impacts, especially to the very young, the elderly, and people suffering from respiratory illnesses. Particulate matter, especially the finer-particle-size particulate matter generated by fuel combustion, can cause and contribute to serious respiratory problems. Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and NO<sub>x</sub> are respiratory irritants and key ingredients in the formation of acid rain. NO<sub>x</sub> is also a major contributor to smog.
- There is no need to obtain a pre-construction plan approval under 310 CMR 7.02. Under ERP you submit a certification within 60 days following the start (first fire) of engine or turbine operation. If you identify compliance problems that cannot be corrected before the certification submittal deadline, you must file a Return to Compliance Plan (RTC) for each of the problems along with your Compliance Certification. The RTC requires you to explain the problem, list the corrective actions to be taken, and provide an anticipated return to compliance date. MassDEP may follow up with additional questions or an on-site inspection, if necessary.
- There is no fee associated with the certification. Please note that your facility still may be subject to other MassDEP fees, such as the annual air quality or hazardous waste compliance assurance fees.
- If you are otherwise required to submit a source emissions report under 310 CMR 7.12, you must include the emergency engine and/or emergency turbine installed under the ERP regulation in your next required submittal.
- If installation of the emergency engine or turbine results in you being subject to the emissions reporting requirements of 310 CMR 7.12 for the first time, you must contact MassDEP by January 31, and follow up by submitting a Source Registration.
- If you are uncertain how to file a Source Registration, you should go to the Source Registration website at: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/compliance/srfaq.htm>. Under the heading: **Important Information for New Facilities**, you will find guidance on how to file a Source Registration.
- Installation of a new emergency engine and emergency turbine can have facility-wide ramifications. Potential emissions of the new emergency engine and emergency turbine may cause total emissions from your facility to exceed thresholds for other air pollution control requirements, including New Source Review (NSR), Operating Permits, and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).
- If the facility is or becomes a major source of air emissions you could be subject to one or more of the following:
  - Operating Permit Program

- Emission Offsets and Non-attainment Review
- Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements

If you have any questions concerning whether or not your facility is subject to any of these programs, please call your MassDEP Regional Service Center for additional information. See <http://mass.gov/dep/about/region/findyour.htm>

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Central Regional Office: (508) 792-7650

Northeast Regional Office: (978) 694-3200

Southeast Regional Office: (508) 946-2714

Western Regional Office: (413) 784-1100

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- You should also be aware that compliance with the requirements of emergency engine and emergency turbine ERP does not relieve you of the responsibility to comply with other regulations such as:
  - 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.
  - 40 CFR 60 subpart JJJJ- Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.
  - 40 CRR 63 Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

The EPA Customer Service Center at EPA-New England may be called at (617) 918-1111 for further information.
- *NOTIFICATION TO MassDEP IS REQUIRED within 60 days following the start of operation.* Certification Forms are available on the MassDEP web site at [www.mass.gov/dep/service/online/erpforms.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/online/erpforms.htm)

The following sections describe the specific air quality requirements for emergency engines and emergency turbines.

## **AIR QUALITY REQUIREMENTS**

### **2.1 EMISSION LIMITS**

The owner or operator must keep documentation that the emergency engine or emergency turbine as designed and installed will comply with the applicable emission limits for the first three years of operation when operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The documentation shall be in the form of a written statement provided by the equipment supplier as follows:

- For emergency engines burning fuel oil (generally, compression-ignition or *diesel* engine), a statement that a certificate of conformity has been obtained pursuant to EPA's non-road compression ignition engine requirements.
- For emergency engines burning natural gas or propane (generally, spark ignition engines) (*see definitions*), a letter or other documentation from the supplier stating that the engine, including any add-on catalytic emission control, meets the non-road compression ignition emission limitations for the engine power rating and model year..
- For emergency turbines using any fuel: a statement that the unit meets the emission limitation for NO<sub>x</sub>.

Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity at any time during emergency engine and emergency turbine operation. Visible emissions do not include water vapor.

### **2.2 FUEL REQUIREMENTS**

On and after July 1, 2007, you shall not accept delivery of fuel oil, for burning in your unit that does not conform to EPA's sulfur limits for transportation distillate fuel (15 parts per million (ppm) sulfur).

### **2.3 OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

- An emergency engine or emergency turbine shall not operate more than 300 hours per 12 month rolling period during times of emergency and for normal maintenance and testing as recommended by the manufacturer.
- An emergency engine or emergency turbine shall be equipped with a non-turn back hour counter to track hours of operation.
- An emergency engine or emergency turbine shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended operating and maintenance procedures.



## 2.4 STACK DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

The stack must discharge vertically upward. Stack heads, devices used to prevent precipitation from entering the stack, must not restrict the vertical flow of the exhaust gas stream. Devices such as “shanty caps” and “egg beaters” are prohibited. Coning of the top of the stack is acceptable. No more than a one-inch change in diameter to every five inches in length of cone is recommended in order to avoid serious backpressure that may affect air flow at the point of origin.

Stacks must be designed to minimize plume entrapment in wakes caused by obstructions to air streams.

### Stack Height and Emission Dispersion (*verbatim from 310 CMR 7.26(42)(d)4.a.*)

- All engines or turbines shall utilize an exhaust stack that discharges so as to not cause a condition of air pollution (310 CMR 7.01(1)).
- Exhaust stacks shall be configured to discharge the combustion gases vertically and shall not be equipped with any part or device that restricts the vertical exhaust flow of the emitted combustion gases, including but not limited to rain protection devices “shanty caps” and “egg beaters”.
- Any emission impacts of exhaust stacks upon sensitive receptors including, but not limited to, people, windows and doors that open, and building fresh air intakes shall be minimized by employing good air pollution control engineering practices. Such practices include without limitation:
  - avoiding locations that may be subject to downwash of the exhaust; and
  - installing stack(s) of sufficient height in locations that will prevent and minimize flue gas impacts upon sensitive receptors.
- Engines or turbines with a rated power output equal to or greater than 300 kW, but less than 1 MW, shall have a minimum stack height of ten feet above the facility rooftop or the emergency engine or turbine enclosure, whichever is lower.
- Engines with a rated power output equal to or greater than one MW shall be equipped with a stack with a minimum stack height of 1.5 times the height of the building on which the stack is located. If the stack is lower than 1.5 times the building height or lower than the height of a structure that is within 5L of the stack (5L being five times the lesser of the height or maximum projected width of the structure), an EPA Guideline air quality model shall be run to document that the operation of the applicable emergency engine or turbine will not cause an exceedance of any National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

Appendix 1 lists the minimum data inputs that would be needed to execute an EPA Guideline Screening Model run. If you need assistance, call the BWP Air Planning &

Evaluation Branch at 617-292-5766. A copy of the modeling analysis must be attached to the certification.

## **2.5 SOUND**

Another potential result of improper attention to locating your unit is the creation of a noise nuisance. Units should be housed in enclosures specifically designed to attenuate sound. Similar to exhaust impacts, locations that will impact people, such as locations near windows and doors that open, and other sensitive receptors are to be avoided.

## **2.6 RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

The following records must be kept onsite (or for remote locations, at the closest facility where records can be maintained) for the life of the ERP emergency engine and/or emergency turbine.

- Information on the equipment type, make and model and rated power output.
- If applicable, the results of an air quality model run which demonstrates that emergency engine and/or emergency turbine emissions have not caused an exceedence of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
- Copies of certificates and documents from the manufacturer and supplier related to the certificates.

You must also keep the following records for at least three years. This means that each individual record must be retained onsite (or at the closest facility where records can be maintained) for three years from the date it was “created”.

- A monthly log of hours of operation, fuel type, and for fuel oil, heating value and sulfur content.
- A monthly calculation of the total hours operated in the previous 12 months.
- Purchase orders, invoices, and other documents to substantiate information in the monthly log.

## **RELATED ACTIVITIES**

### **3.0 Underground petroleum storage tanks:**

Single wall, bare steel underground storage tanks containing petroleum products, including those resting on the ground, were required to meet leak detection and corrosion protection standards, or be replaced, as of December 22, 1998. For more information, contact your local fire Department.

## **DEFINITIONS AND TERMS**

**Adjacent structure:** means a structure that is within 5L of the stack. 5L means five times the lesser dimension (height or maximum horizontal width) of the structure.

**Air contaminant:** volatile organic compounds (VOC's), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter are contaminants of concern in achieving air quality standards in the United States. Each geographic area is required to meet specific limits for each contaminant.

**Distillate Fuel Oil:** fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil, numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

**Emergency** means an electric power outage due to failure of the grid, in whole or in part, on-site disaster, local equipment failure, flood, fire, or natural disaster. Emergency shall also mean when the imminent threat of a power outage is likely due to failure of the electrical supply or when capacity deficiencies result in a deviation of voltage from the electrical supplier to the premises of three percent (3%) above or five percent (5%) below standard voltage, or periods during which the regional transmission organization directs the implementation of voltage reductions, voluntary load curtailments by customers, or automatic or manual load shedding within Massachusetts in response to unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, unacceptable voltage levels, or other such emergency conditions.

**Emission:** any discharge or release of an air contaminant to the ambient air.

**Engines:** means spark ignition and compression ignition stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines.

**NAAQS (National Ambient Air Quality Standards):** Massachusetts is subject to national standards that deal with six criteria pollutants: particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), ozone, carbon monoxide (CO) and lead.

**Natural Gas:** a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane, or liquid petroleum gas (LPG), as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials. LPG includes propane, butane, or a combination of propane and butane.

**Rated Power Output** means the maximum electrical or equivalent mechanical power output stated on the nameplate affixed to the engine or turbine by the manufacturer.

**Supplier:** a person that manufactures, assembles, or otherwise supplies engines or turbines.

**Turbine:** a stationary combustion turbine.

## Appendix 1

**Minimum Data Inputs Required for an EPA Guideline Screening Model Run**  
(For use in determining emission impacts upon ambient air quality – Section 2.4.)

1. Stack height (feet) =>
2. Stack inside diameter (feet) =>
3. Stack gas exit temperature (<sup>o</sup>F) =>
4. Stack flow rate (cubic feet per minute) =>
5. Building height (feet) =>
6. Minimum horizontal building width (feet) =>
7. Maximum horizontal building width (feet) =>
8. Type of fuel (natural gas or ultra low sulfur distillate fuel oil) =>
9. Millions of Btu per hour of fuel input =>
10. Emission rate (grams per second) =>