

# Air Quality Update

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*July 10, 2012 – SCAQMD*

## **AMENDED RULE 1470: DIESEL-FUELED INTERNAL COMBUSTION AND OTHER COMPRESSION IGNITION ENGINES**

Rule 1470 was adopted on April 2, 2004, with the primary objective of reducing diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions from stationary diesel-fueled internal combustion engines. The rule incorporated the California Air Resources Board's (CARB's) Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines (Stationary Diesel Engine ATCM or ATCM), which became effective in December 2004. Rule 1470 is equivalent to or more stringent than the ATCM.

Rule 1470 is applicable to any person who sells, owns, or operates a stationary compression ignition engine in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) with a rating greater than 50 brake horsepower (bhp).

The primary Rule 1470 amendments recently adopted on May 4, 2012, are applicable to new emergency standby diesel engines installed on or after January 1, 2011. The amended rule eliminates the Tier 4 requirements for NO<sub>x</sub> and Hydrocarbons (HCs) for all new emergency standby engines and eliminates the NO<sub>x</sub>, HC, and PM standards for all new direct drive flood and fire pump engines. Engines with a horsepower rating of 175 or greater and within 50 meters of a sensitive receptor (including residences, health care facilities, etc.)

or are at or within 100 meters of a school will need to meet a Tier 4 PM emission rate of 0.01 g/bhp-hr. For engines rated 50-750 bhp, after-treatment based [e.g., Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)] Tier 4 PM standards will become effective on January 1, 2013. Additionally, for engines greater than 750 bhp, they will have until July 1, 2015, for the lower DPM standards. Engines that are not required to meet after-treatment-based Tier 4 PM limits are required to comply with a 0.15 g/bhp-hr limit.

Added rule provisions prevent facilities from installing multiple small engines to circumvent the PM requirements for larger engines. Specifically, DPF will still be required if: (1) the combined horsepower rating of these smaller engines exceeds 175 bhp; (2) the applications are submitted within 18 months of each other; and (3) the engines are located within 50 meters of the same sensitive receptor.

Essential public services and health facilities will need to meet the new requirements but will be allowed to use an engine exhaust back-pressure relief device. This allows the engine's exhaust to bypass the DPF, if clogged, during an emergency.

In addition, some new monitoring and recordkeeping requirements have been added. For example, engine operators must maintain fuel use records to demonstrate compliance with the fuel provisions. Another provision was added to allow for off-site DPM media cleaning, as long as specific provisions are met and records are kept.

For more R1470 information, go to: <http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/recentrules.html>

### *Air Quality Tip*

*SCAQMD Rule 209, Transfer and Voiding of Permits stipulates that a permit may not be transferred from one location to another, from one equipment unit to another, or from one person to another. When the equipment that has been issued a permit has been altered, changes location, or is no longer operated by the permittee, the permit becomes "void." To change ownership of a permit, applications and fees must be paid following the provisions and deadlines of Rule 301 to avoid loss of the permits. While mergers, name changes, or incorporations may not constitute a transfer, changes of ownership and other changes should be reviewed carefully.*

### **Upcoming Training Offered by UCI or Yorke Engineering:**

#### **South Coast Air Quality Permitting and Compliance Seminar:**

Date: Oct. 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012

<http://www.yorkeengr.com/AirQualityClasses.htm>

#### **Selected Upcoming Due Dates:**

- Rule 1110.2 Quarterly Rpt. 7/15/12
- RECLAIM Quarterly Reconciliation (Cycle 1) 7/30/12
- RECLAIM Quarterly Reconciliation (Cycle 2) and APEP 8/29/12
- CARB GHG Verification 9/1/12
- CAP & Trade CITSS Reg. 9/1/12

Title V – Application for Permit Renewal Due 180 Days Prior to Permit Expiration

All due dates listed are the statutory dates; sometimes dates are extended when they fall on a weekend/holiday.

## SCAQMD RULE CHANGES ADOPTED

For full details on rule adoption changes below, go to:

<http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/recentrules.html>

### ▪ Rule 461: Gasoline Transfer & Dispensing

Recently amended on April 6, 2012, Rule 461 has been amended 18 times and was last modified on March 7, 2008. Rule 461 applies to gasoline transfer from any tank, truck trailer, or railroad tank car into any stationary storage tank or mobile fueler and from any stationary storage tank or mobile fueler into any motor vehicle fuel tank. This rule applies to all facilities that have a certain capacity to transfer and dispense gasoline.

Selected amendments to the existing rule include:

▪ Alternate compliance in lieu of Phase II Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) systems for non-retail facilities meeting certain criteria.

▪ Removal of temporary exemptions for E-85 dispensing by deleting the definitions and aligning requirements with CARB's Executive Orders for gasoline.

▪ Establishment of an annual compliance deadline (on or before March 1) for the submission of monthly gasoline throughput data for the previous calendar year.

▪ Backfill requirements have been added to ensure all underground storage tank installations and associated piping meet requirements under the applicable CARB Executive Order.

▪ Alignment with CARB requirements and procedures, including CARB's approved Installation, Operation and Maintenance manual, in addition to

maintenance and operations according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Additional minor changes have been added to the rule to provide further clarification, improve enforceability, and make administrative corrections.

## REGULATION IX STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Regulation IX was amended on April 6, 2012, by the SCAQMD in response to the adopted and amended federal standards outlined in Part 60, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Recently amended subparts are listed below (with amended dates of adoption).

▪ Subpart A – General Provisions (March 21, 2011)

▪ Subparts D-Dc – Standards of Performance for Steam Generators (January 20, 2011)

▪ Subpart Ec – Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical Infectious Waste Incinerators (April 4, 2011)

▪ Subpart F – Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants (March 4, 2011)

▪ Subpart Ja – Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries (February 25, 2011)

▪ Subpart CCCC – Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units (March 21, 2011)

▪ Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary

Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (June 28, 2011)

▪ Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (June 28, 2011)

▪ Subpart LLLL – Standards of Performance for Sludge Incineration Units (March 21, 2011)

## SCAQMD RULE CHANGES PROPOSED

For full details on proposed rule changes below, go to:

<http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/proposed.html>

▪ Proposed Amended Rule 218.1: Continuous Emission Monitoring Performance Specifications

Rule 218.1 was adopted on May 14, 1999, and provides for Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) certification, performance specifications, and technical requirements for CEMS operations and maintenance. Proposed amendments to Rule 218.1 are aimed at aligning the provisions for CEMS calibration on non-operating days with the RECLAIM provisions.

Although exempt for RECLAIM pollutants, certain facilities (typically peaker electrical generating units) are required to calibrate their CEMS daily for non-RECLAIM pollutants. The proposed amendment will specify that continuous emissions (CE) tests are not required on any day when the underlying equipment is not operated.

*Yorke Engineering, LLC specializes in air quality and environmental consulting for stationary and mobile sources, including dispersion modeling, health risk assessments, permitting, emission inventories, air quality compliance systems, etc. Yorke Engineering has assisted over 250 customers, including a wide variety of industrial facilities and government organizations throughout California.*