

Kansas Department of Health and Environment Annual/Semi-Annual Compliance Report Template

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Compression Ignition (CI) and Spark Ignition (SI)

Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)¹

40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (40 CFR §§ 63.6580 – 63.6675)

Section 1: Company information			
Firm/company name:	Facility name (if different):		
KDHE Source ID # (if available):	Air Facility System (AFS) ID # (if available) :		
Equipment location – street address:	City:	State:	Zip:
Mailing address – street (if different):	City:	State:	Zip:
Name of primary contact:	Phone #:	Email address (if available):	

Section 2: Reporting period² Check here if engine meets definition of limited use

Check the period that applies and fill in the applicable calendar year (CY):

- 1st half of CY '20 _____ (Jan. 1 – June 30) → Due to KDHE Bureau of Air no later than July 31st
- 2nd half of CY '20 _____ (July 1 – Dec. 31) → Due to KDHE Bureau of Air no later than Jan. 31st
- Entire CY '20 _____ (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31) → Due to KDHE Bureau of Air no later than Jan. 31st

Section 3: Compliance information

During the reporting period, did the applicable engines at this facility experience any malfunctions, deviations from RICE NESHAP emission or operating limitations, or periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS) was out-of-control or not operating? This includes continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) and continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS).

- No. During this reporting period, no deviations or malfunctions occurred.
- Yes. During this reporting period, deviations and/or malfunctions occurred.

If you checked “yes,” complete Tables 1 to 3 on the following pages as necessary.

Section 4: Certification of report

I, as the responsible official of the above-mentioned facility, certify the information contained in this report is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Name of responsible official: _____ Title: _____

Signature of responsible official: _____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

Submit this report to: KDHE Bureau of Air
 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310
 Topeka, KS 66612-1366
 Phone: 785-296-1542

¹ This is an example of the type of information that must be submitted to fulfill the compliance report requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including other useful information for KDHE . You may use this template or submit information in another format.

² Annual/Semi-Annual Compliance Report Due Dates:

- Periodic compliance reports are required only for engines subject to a RICE NESHAP numeric emission limit. These reports are not required for engines that are subject to only RICE NESHAP maintenance requirements.
- Engines designated as “limited use” (operate less than 100 hours/year): Jan. 31 each year (report covers the previous calendar year)
- Engines not designated as “limited use” (operate 100 or more hours/year): Jan. 31 and July 31 each year (report covers previous calendar half)
- Facilities that have been issued a Title V (Class I) permit can submit RICE NESHAP reports according to the Class I reporting schedule

Table 1: Malfunctions which did not cause a deviation (i.e. applicable emission or operating limitations were not exceeded)

Description of RICE	Event date	Event duration	Description of malfunction	Description of corrective action taken to minimize emissions and correct malfunction

Table 2: Deviations from emission or operating limitation when using non-continuous monitoring system

Description of RICE	Event date	Event duration	Place an "X" in the applicable category		Malfunctions <i>Description</i>	Deviations		Description of corrective action taken
			<i>Malfunction</i>	<i>Deviation</i>		<i>Total operating time of the stationary RICE when deviation occurred</i>	<i>Cause of the deviation (include unknown cause, if applicable)</i>	

REMEMBER: Emission standards apply during shutdown. Startup must be kept to no more than 30 minutes; emission standards do not apply during this time. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

Table 3: Deviations from emission or operating limitation when using CMS to comply with emission and operating limitations in this rule
(Fill out one table per each RICE source)

Description of the stationary RICE:					Type (CEMS/CPMS) and description of CMS:						
Description of any changes in the processes or controls since the last reporting period:					Date of the last monitoring system certification or audit:						
Parameter or pollutant monitored: <i>[CO (carbon monoxide) or CH2O (formaldehyde)]</i>					Total operating time during this reporting period (hours):						
Date and time		Total duration of deviation	Duration as % of total operating time *	When did deviation occur? <i>(during malfunction, etc.)</i>	Duration of inoperative CMS †	Duration of out-of-control CMS ‡	Duration of deviation, due to:				Description of deviation and corrective action taken
Start	End						<i>Control equipment problems</i>	<i>Process problems</i>	<i>Other known causes §</i>	<i>Other unknown causes §</i>	

TOTAL (hours):						
TOTAL: (as % of total operating time) 						

Notes:

- * Divide “Total duration of deviation” by “Total operating time” and multiply by 100.
- † Inoperative continuous monitoring system does not include zero (low-level) and high-level checks.
- ‡ A CMS is out of control if: (A) The zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), or high-level calibration drift (CD) exceeds two times the applicable CD specification in the applicable performance specification or in the relevant standard; or (B) The CMS fails a performance test audit (e.g., cylinder gas audit), relative accuracy audit, relative accuracy test audit, or linearity test audit; or (C) The COMS CD exceeds two times the limit in the applicable performance specification in the relevant standard.
- § Explanations for “other” deviations or malfunctions need to be provided.
- || Add the total hours of the “Duration of inoperative CMS” to the total hours for the “Duration of out-of- control CMS.” Divide the sum by the “Total operating time” and multiply by 100.

REMEMBER: Emission standards apply during shutdown. Startup must be kept to no more than 30 minutes; emission standards do not apply during this time. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

Supplemental information for the Kansas Department of Health and Environment Annual/Semi-Annual Compliance Report Template

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Compression Ignition (CI) and Spark Ignition (SI)
Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)
40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (40 CFR §§ 63.6580 – 63.6675)

Submit annual and semi-annual compliance report to—

KDHE Bureau of Air
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310
Topeka, KS 66612-1366
Phone: 785-296-1542

For assistance with completing this form, contact the Kansas Small Business Environmental Assistance Program—Phone: 800-578-8898, Email: sbeap@ksu.edu, Website: www.sbeap.org

EPA Region 7 Contact—

Jeremy Meeks
Email: meeks.jeremy@epa.gov
Phone: 913-551-7605

Acronyms:

- | | |
|--|---|
| – 4SRB : Four-stroke rich burn | – CPMS : continuous parameter monitoring system |
| – 4SLB : Four-stroke lean burn | – CY : calendar year |
| – BOA : Bureau of Air | – EPA : Environmental Protection Agency |
| – CD : calibration drift | – HAP : hazardous air pollutant |
| – CEMS : continuous emissions monitoring system | – HP : horsepower |
| – CI : compression ignition | – KDHE : Kansas Department of Health and Environment |
| – COMS : continuous opacity monitoring system | – RICE : reciprocating internal combustion engine |
| – CMS : continuous monitoring system | |

Definitions (developed primarily from 40 CFR 63.6675):

Area source: Any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source.

Black start engine: An engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

Deviation: Any instance in which an affected source subject to subpart ZZZZ, 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; or
- (4) fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i), which states that at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner

or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan) required in 40 CFR 63.6 (e)(3), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

Emergency stationary RICE: Any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets the following criteria:

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 criteria #1 above, as specified in §63.6640(f). 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).

Existing stationary RICE: Refer to 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1) to determine if engine is considered “existing.”

Limited use: Any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Major source of HAPs: Any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants, unless the Administrator establishes a lesser quantity, or in the case of radionuclides, different criteria from those specified in this sentence. Specific to subpart ZZZZ,

- Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
- For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in 40 CFR 63.1271, shall not be aggregated;
- For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and
- Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in 40 CFR 63.1271, shall not be aggregated.

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

New stationary RICE: Refer to 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2) to determine if engine is considered “new.”

Reconstructed stationary RICE: Refer to 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(3) to determine if engine is considered “reconstructed.”

Responsible official: defined under 40 CFR 63.2 as one of the following: a president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer of the company that owns the plant; the owner of the plant; the plant engineer or supervisor; a government official if the plant is owned by the Federal, State, city, or county government; or a ranking military officer if the plant is located on a military installation.

Stationary RICE: Any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.