

Per 40 CFR 60.4205(c), the emergency fire pump engine must meet the emission standards in Table 4 of the rule, which include:

- ▶ NHMC + NO_x – 4.0 g/hp-hr
- ▶ PM – 0.20 g/hp-hr

Additionally pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207, the fire pump engine will have to meet the fuel requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a) and (b), which state that fuel oil combusted in CI ICE must meet the following requirements:

- ▶ Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm; and
- ▶ Minimum Centane index of 40 or maximum aromatic content of 35% by volume.

Renewable Biomass Group will use fuel that meets the required specifications.

4.4.7.2 Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

Renewable Biomass Group must operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by Renewable Biomass Group that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, Renewable Biomass Group may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. The engine is required to be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

Per 40 CFR 60.4211(e), emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations given in the regulation.

No initial notifications are required for emergency engines, per 40 CFR 60.4214(b). Renewable Biomass Group will keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency services that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Renewable Biomass Group must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. Renewable Biomass Group should keep records of the Certificate of Conformity, a document typically supplied by the manufacturer stating the engine is NFPA certified and certified to meet EPA standards.

4.4.8 Non-Applicability of All Other NSPS

NSPS standards are developed for particular industrial source categories and the applicability of a particular NSPS to a facility can be readily ascertained based on the industrial source category covered. All other NSPS are categorically not applicable to the Adel Facility.

4.5 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NESHAP are emission standards for HAP and are applicable to major and area sources of HAP. A HAP major source is defined as having potential emissions in excess of 25 tpy for total HAP and/or potential emissions in excess of 10 tpy for any individual HAP. An area source is a stationary source that is not a major source. Part 63 NESHAP allowable emission limits are established on the basis of a Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) determination for a particular source category. NESHAP apply to sources in specifically regulated industrial source categories (CAA Section 112(d)) or on a case-by-case basis (Section 112(g)) for