

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for  
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE Rule) Training Module  
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ  
Script- Area Source Existing Emergency  $\leq 500$  horsepower  
Residential-Commercial-Institutional Engine

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.

[Slide 3:]

We have established that your unit is an existing emergency engine less than or equal to 500 horsepower, located at a residential, commercial, or institutional area source. Now, let's discuss your requirements.

Sources meeting all of the following conditions do not have any other requirements under the federal NESHAP:

- You must not operate or be contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for emergency demand response, or operate at all for local reliability programs to head off potential voltage collapse, or line overloads that could result in local or regional power disruption.
- You must not supply power as part of a financial agreement with another entity.
- There is no limit on the number of hours that can be used for emergency service (such as a hurricane or ice storm).

[Slide 4:]

- Engines are allowed 100 hours per calendar 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 not be obligated for more than 15 hours per calendar year for Emergency Demand Response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies, or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2
- Or for periods during which there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 % or more below standard voltage or frequency.

- You may **not** operate **at all** in local reliability programs to head off potential voltage collapse, or line overloads that could result in local or regional power disruption and still qualify for the residential/institutional/commercial engine exemption.
- If your emergency engine operates in excess of the allowable hours for non-emergency purposes, or fails to meet any other requirements specified for emergency engines, the engine must meet all non-emergency engine requirements.
- In addition to meeting these federal emergency engine requirements, emergency engines must meet any applicable state requirements for emergency engines.

[Slide 5:]

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. Please visit the “Air Regulations” link on the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection’s website for more information on these requirements.

[Slide 6:]

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.

[Slide 7:]

Let’s review the requirements for your existing emergency engine located at a residential, commercial, or institutional area source, having a site rating of less than or equal to 500 horsepower.

- 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.
- You may not be obligated for more than 15 hours per calendar year for Emergency Demand Response Programs or at all for local reliability programs to support the grid during local power disruption and still qualify for the residential/institutional/commercial engine exemption.
- Emergency engines must meet all applicable state requirements in addition to the federal requirements. Emergency engines located in Connecticut cannot operate during non-emergencies.
- If an emergency engine operates for more than the allowable hours for non-emergency purposes or fails to meet any other emergency engine requirements, it will need to meet all non-emergency engine requirements.