



Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection



National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE Rule)



40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ
Area Source Existing Emergency Engine >500 Horsepower
Residential/Commercial/Institutional



Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

Sources that meet the following requirements are not subject to any other requirements of the federal NESHAP

- You must not operate or be contractually obligated to be available for >15 hours per calendar year for emergency demand response or for local reliability programs at all.
- You must not operate to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity
- No limit on hours of operation for emergency service (i.e. hurricane or ice storm)



Photo credit: EPA



Sources that meet the following requirements are not subject to any other requirements of the federal NESHAP

- 100 hours/year allowed for:

- Maintenance and testing

- No more than 15 hours/year for:

- Demand response for Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 situations; or for
 - Responding to situations when there is at least a 5% or more change in voltage.

- You may not operate in local reliability programs to:

- Head off potential voltage collapse, or line overloads that could result in local or regional power disruption
 - Operating in such programs disqualifies you from the residential/institutional/commercial exemption.

- If an emergency engine operates for more than allowable hours for non-emergency purposes, it will need to meet all non-emergency engine requirements.

- Engines must also meet State requirements for emergency engines.



Engines located in CT must meet the CT emergency engine definition:

According to Sec. 22a-174-22(a)(3) of the RCSA, “emergency engine” means a stationary reciprocating engine or a turbine engine which:

- Provides mechanical/electrical power only during periods of
 - testing and scheduled maintenance or
 - during an emergency or
 - in accordance with a contract ensuring electricity for use within the state of CT during an OP-4, Step 6 event
- Does not include an engine for which the owner/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.

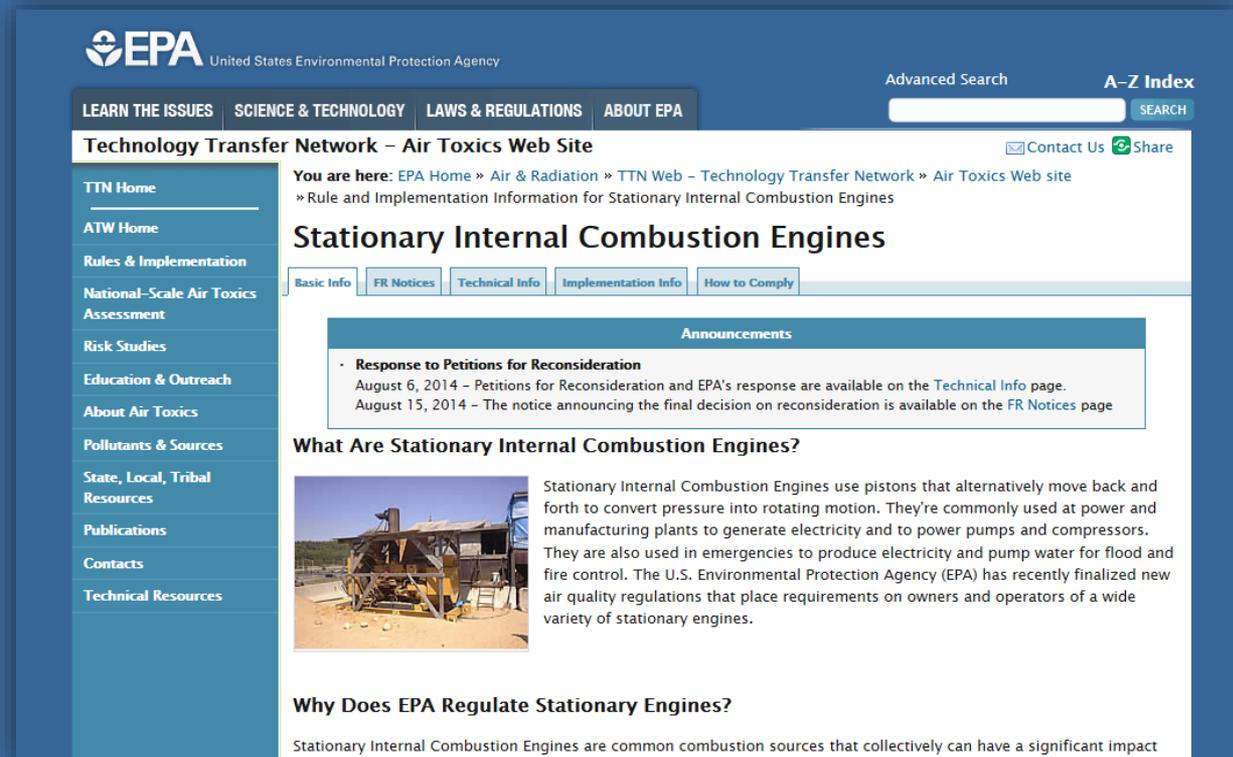
Note: Engines operating under RCSA Sections 22a-174-3b and 3c must comply with additional requirements



Visit the EPA RICE Compliance Page

www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/icengines/

- ▶ Fact sheets
- ▶ Regulations
- ▶ Example notifications
- ▶ Announcements
- ▶ Q & A documents
- ▶ Testing advice
- ▶ Recorded webinars
- ▶ ...and more!



The screenshot shows the EPA website's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) Air Toxics Web Site. The page is titled "Stationary Internal Combustion Engines" and is part of the "Rule and Implementation Information for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines". The page features a navigation menu on the left with categories such as "TTN Home", "ATW Home", "Rules & Implementation", "National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment", "Risk Studies", "Education & Outreach", "About Air Toxics", "Pollutants & Sources", "State, Local, Tribal Resources", "Publications", "Contacts", and "Technical Resources". The main content area includes a "Response to Petitions for Reconsideration" announcement dated August 6, 2014, and August 15, 2014. Below this is a section titled "What Are Stationary Internal Combustion Engines?" which includes a photograph of a stationary internal combustion engine and a brief description of its function. The text explains that these engines use pistons to convert pressure into rotating motion and are commonly used in power and manufacturing plants. It also mentions that the EPA has recently finalized new air quality regulations for these engines. A section titled "Why Does EPA Regulate Stationary Engines?" follows, stating that these engines are common combustion sources that can have a significant impact.



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Take Aways

Engine Type:

- An existing emergency engine at a residential, commercial, or institutional area source having a site rating of greater than 500 horsepower

Compliance Requirements:

- Emergency hours of operation: no limit (unless subject to 22a-174-3b or 3c)
- 100 hours/year allowed for:
 - Maintenance and testing
- No more than 15 hours/year for:
 - Demand response for Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 situations; or for
 - Responding to situations when there is at least a 5% or more change in voltage.
- You may not operate in local reliability programs to:
 - Head off potential voltage collapse, or line overloads that could result in local or regional power disruption
 - Operating in such programs disqualifies you from the residential/institutional/commercial exemption.
 - Emergency engines in CT cannot operate during non-emergencies
- If an emergency engine operates for more than allowable hours for non-emergency purposes, it will need to meet non-emergency engine requirements

