

RULE 69.3 STATIONARY GAS TURBINE ENGINES - REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (Adopted & Effective 9/27/94) (Rev. Adopted & Effective 12/16/98)

(a) APPLICABILITY

This rule shall apply to any stationary gas turbine engine with a power rating of 0.3 megawatt (MW) or greater. Any unit subject to this rule shall not be subject to Rule 68.

(b) EXEMPTIONS

(1) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following:

(i) Any gas turbine engine when operated exclusively for the research, development or testing of gas turbine engines or their components.

(ii) Any portable gas turbine engine. It is the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain records indicating the dates that such gas turbine engine was located at a stationary source. These records shall be maintained for a minimum of two calendar years by the owner or operator of such gas turbine engine and made available to the District upon request.

(iii) Any stationary gas turbine engine with a power rating less than or equal to 0.4 MW used in conjunction with military tactical support equipment operated at military sites, provided that operations do not exceed 1000 hours per calendar year. It is the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain records indicating the hours that such gas turbine engine was operated. These records shall be maintained for a minimum of two calendar years by the owner or operator of such gas turbine engine and made available to the District upon request.

(iv) Any stationary gas turbine engine with a power rating less than 1 MW which was installed and operated in San Diego County on or before September 27, 1994.

(2) The provisions of Section (d) shall not apply to the following:

(i) Any emergency unit provided that operation for non-emergency purposes to ensure operability in the event of an emergency situation does not exceed 80 hours per calendar year. It is the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain records in accordance with Subsections (e)(4) and (e)(5) of this rule.

(ii) Any unit during startup, shutdown or a fuel change for a period not to exceed 120 continuous minutes. It is the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain records in accordance with Subsections (e)(3) and (e)(5) of this rule. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the actual time needed to conduct a startup, shutdown or fuel change.

(c) **DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) **"Emergency Situation"** means any one of the following:
 - (i) an unforeseen electrical power failure of the serving utility or of onsite electrical transmission equipment; or
 - (ii) an unforeseen flood, fire or life-threatening situation.

Emergency situation shall not include operation of any unit for training purposes or other foreseeable event, or operation of any peaking unit for the purpose of supplying power for distribution to an electrical grid.

- (2) **"Emergency Unit"** means a stationary gas turbine engine used only in the event of an emergency situation. A peaking unit shall not be considered an emergency unit.

- (3) **"Fuel Change"** means the transitory operating period when a switch occurs between liquid or gaseous fuels, or any combination thereof.

- (4) **"Gaseous Fuel"** means natural gas, digester gas, landfill gas, methane, ethane, propane, butane, or any gas stored as a liquid at high pressure such as liquefied petroleum gas.

- (5) **"Liquid Fuel"** means any fuel which is a liquid at standard conditions including but not limited to distillate oils, kerosene and jet fuel. Liquefied gaseous fuels are not liquid fuels.

- (6) **"Military Tactical Support Equipment"** means any equipment owned by the U.S. Department of Defense or the National Guard and used in combat, combat support, combat service support, tactical or relief operations, or training for such operations.-

- (7) **"Peaking Unit"** means a stationary gas turbine engine that is operated intermittently for generation of electric power during periods of high energy demand.

- (8) **"Portable Gas Turbine Engine"** means a gas turbine engine which meets the definition of a portable emission unit in Rule 20.1. -

- (9) **"Power Augmentation"** means an increase in the gas turbine engine shaft output, or a decrease in turbine fuel consumption, by the addition of energy recovered from exhaust heat.

(10) **"Power Rating"** means the maximum, continuous power output of a unit, in megawatts (MW) or equivalent, as certified by the manufacturer unless limited by a condition in a District Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate. Power augmentation shall not be included in power rating.

(11) **"Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)"** means the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

(12) **"Shutdown"** means an action necessary to cease operation of a unit and includes the amount of time needed to safely do so.

(13) **"Stationary Gas Turbine Engine"** means any gas turbine engine system, with or without power augmentation, which is permanently attached to a foundation, or is not a portable gas turbine. Two or more gas turbines powering a common shaft shall be treated as one gas turbine.

(14) **"Stationary Source"** means the same as defined in Rule 2.

(15) **"Startup"** means an action necessary to begin operation of a unit and includes the amount of time needed for a unit and ancillary equipment to achieve stable operation.

(16) **"Unit"** means any stationary gas turbine engine.

(d) STANDARDS

(1) Except as provided in Section (b), the emissions concentration of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from any unit subject to this rule, calculated as nitrogen dioxide at 15% oxygen on a dry basis, shall not exceed the following:

- (i) 42 parts per million by volume (ppmv) when operated on a gaseous fuel.
- (ii) 65 parts per million by volume (ppmv) when operated on a liquid fuel.

(e) MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

(1) An owner or operator of a unit which is subject to the requirements of Section (d) shall install continuous monitors to allow for monitoring of the operational characteristics of the unit and of any NO_x emissions reduction system, as applicable, to demonstrate continuous compliance, such as:

- (i) exhaust gas flow rate;
- (ii) exhaust gas temperature;
- (iii) ammonia injection rate;

- (iv) water injection rate; and
- (v) stack-gas oxygen content.

(2) An owner or operator of any unit with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) which has been installed to measure NO_x emissions pursuant to any federal regulation shall certify, calibrate and maintain the CEMS in accordance with applicable federal regulations including the reporting requirements of Sections 60.7(c), 60.7(d), and 60.13 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 (40 CFR 60), performance specifications of Appendix B of 40 CFR 60, quality assurance procedures of Appendix F of 40 CFR 60, and a protocol approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(3) An owner or operator of any unit subject to this rule shall maintain an operating log and record actual times and duration of all startups, shutdowns and fuel changes, and the type and quantity of each fuel used.

(4) An owner or operator of an emergency unit shall maintain an operating log and record the hours of operation for non-emergency purposes and during each emergency situation. At a minimum, these records shall include the dates and actual times and duration of all startups and shutdowns, total cumulative annual hours of operation for non-emergency purposes, and a description of each emergency situation.

(5) An owner or operator of any unit subject to this rule shall maintain all records required by Section (e) for a minimum of two calendar years. These records shall be maintained on the premises and made available to the District upon request.

(f) TEST METHODS

To determine compliance with Section (d), measurement of NO_x and stack-gas oxygen content shall be conducted in accordance with the District Source Test Method 100, or the Air Resources Board (ARB) Test Method 100, as approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(g) SOURCE TEST REQUIREMENTS AND COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

(1) Any required source testing shall be performed at no less than 80% of the power rating. If an owner or operator of a turbine demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the turbine cannot operate at these conditions, then emissions sources testing shall be performed at the highest achievable continuous power rating.

(2) A unit subject to the requirements of Section (d) shall be tested for compliance at least annually before the Permit to Operate renewal date, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section (f) and a source test protocol approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(3) Test reports shall include the operational characteristics, as described in Subsection (e)(1), of the unit and of all add-on NOx control systems.

(4) For the purposes of a compliance determination based on source testing, the NOx emissions concentration shall be calculated as an average of three subtests.

(5) For the purposes of a compliance determination based on CEMS data, the averaging period to calculate NOx emissions concentration shall be one clock hour.