Summary of NJ Amendments
To Nitrogen Oxides Rule
For IC Engines

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Engines Generating Electricity

- Any engines generating electricity are subject. (Connection to “Grid” or sale of electricity is not a consideration)
- “Construction engines” are not subject to the rule.
- Engines that do not generate electricity are not subject to the new NO\textsubscript{x} RACT limits.
"Stationary reciprocating engine" means an internal combustion engine that is a reciprocating engine that remains for more than 30 days at a single site (for example, any building, structure, facility, or installation), and:

- Is not self-propelled, but may be mounted on a vehicle for portability; or

- Is self-propelled on tracks at a facility, but does not in the course of its normal operation leave the facility.

- This term does not include mobile electric generators being used by the military, locomotive engines or construction engines.
“Construction engine" means a mobile engine used for construction at a site for a limited time period. It includes a mobile electric generator that is used until regular electric power lines are available to replace the function of the electric generator at the construction site.

Construction engine does not include

- An engine attached to a foundation;
- An engine (including any replacement engines) at the same location for more than 12 months;
- An engine (or replacement engines) at a seasonal source for at least 90 days per year for at least two years; or
- An engine that is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time criteria in 2 or 3 above.
Engines Generating Electricity

NO$_x$ Emission Limits (19.8 (e)):

- New engines $\geq 37$ kW : $\leq 0.9$ gram/Bhp-hr
- Modified engines $\geq 37$ kW: $\leq 0.9$ gram/Bhp or 90% control

- Existing engines $\geq 148$ kW (200 Bhp) or (Group of two or more $\geq 37$ kW)
  - Rich-Burn (gas or liquid fuel): $\leq 1.5$ gr/bhp
  - Lean-burn gas fuel: $\leq 1.5$ or 80% NO$_x$ control
  - Lean-burn liquid fuel: $\leq 2.3$ gr/bhp
  - Lean-burn dual fuel (gas/liquid): $\leq 2.3$ gr/bhp
Impact on Permitting
{Subchapter 8}

- Air Permits are now required for smaller Stationary Reciprocating Engines that generate electricity

- Formerly 1MM Btu (~150 bhp) now reduced to 50 bhp (37 kW output)
  - No change for emergency electric generators that are greater than 1 MMBtu/hr
Revised Definition of Emergency Generator

- Removes former 500 hour limitation on total use;
- Limits testing and maintenance hours to manufacturer's recommendations;
- Prohibits testing on unhealthy air quality days, except where required by law;
- Response to voltage reduction is an allowable use;
- Clarifies that use for peak shaving or demand response is not an allowed use.
Definition of Emergency Generator {19.1}

"Emergency generator" means a combustion source that:

- Is located at a facility and produces mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power exclusively for use at the facility;
- Is the source of mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power during an emergency when the primary source of energy is unavailable; and
- Is operated only:
  i. During the performance of normal testing and maintenance procedures, as recommended in writing by the manufacturer and/or as required in writing by a Federal or State law or regulation;
  ii. When there is power outage or the primary source of mechanical or thermal energy fails because of an emergency; or
  iii. When there is a voltage reduction issued by PJM and posted on the PJM internet website (www.pjm.com) under the “emergency procedures” menu.