

you propose to use as operating limitations; (2) a discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions; (3) a discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations; (4) a discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and (5) a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the following: (1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary combustion turbine and any emission control device which could change intentionally (*e.g.*, operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (*e.g.*, wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time; (2) a discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in these parameters and changes in HAP emissions; (3) for those parameters with a relationship to HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on these parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions; (4) for those parameters with a relationship to HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for these parameters which would establish limits on these parameters in operating limitations; (5) for those parameters with a relationship to HAP emissions, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure these parameters and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; (6) for these parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and (7) a discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt these parameters as operating limitations.

F. What Are the Continuous Compliance Provisions?

Several general continuous compliance requirements apply to stationary combustion turbines required

to comply with the emission limitations. You are required to comply with the emission limitations and the operating limitations (if applicable) at all times, except during startup, shutdown, and malfunction of your stationary combustion turbine. You must also operate and maintain your stationary combustion turbine, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment according to good air pollution control practices at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction. You must conduct all monitoring at all times that the stationary combustion turbine is operating, except during periods of malfunction of the monitoring equipment or necessary repairs and quality assurance or control activities, such as calibration checks.

To demonstrate continuous compliance with the CO emission reduction limitation, you must calibrate and operate your CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8. You must continuously monitor and record the CO concentration before and after the oxidation catalyst emission control device and calculate the percent reduction of CO emissions hourly. The reduction in CO emissions must be 95 percent or more, based on a rolling 4-hour average, averaged every hour.

To demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limitations (if applicable), you must continuously monitor the values of any parameters which have been approved by the Administrator as operating limitations.

The proposed rule does not require your lean premix combustion turbine to demonstrate continuous compliance. It is assumed that if you meet the low NO_x emission levels required by your federally enforceable permit (or guaranteed by the turbine manufacturer if there is no permit level), your turbine is in compliance with the 43 ppbvd formaldehyde emission limit.

G. What Monitoring and Testing Methods Are Available to Measure These Low Concentrations of CO and Formaldehyde?

Continuous emissions monitoring systems are available which can accurately measure CO emission reduction at the low concentrations found in the combustion turbine exhaust following an oxidation catalyst emission control device. Our performance specification for CO CEMS (PS-4A) of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, however, has not been updated recently and does not reflect the performance capabilities of these systems. We are currently undertaking a review of PS-

4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, for CO CEMS and, in conjunction with this effort, we solicit comments on the performance capabilities of CO CEMS and their ability to accurately measure the low concentrations of CO experienced in the exhaust of a combustion turbine following an oxidation catalyst emission control device.

Similarly, our Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) test method, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, as well as EPA SW-846 Method 0011 and CARB Method 430, can be used to accurately measure formaldehyde concentrations in the exhaust of a combustion turbine as low as 43 ppbvd. As these test methods are currently written, however, they do not provide for this level of accuracy. These methods must be used with some revisions to achieve such accuracy.

As a result, we are currently undertaking a review of our FTIR method, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, to incorporate revisions to ensure it can be used to accurately measure formaldehyde concentrations as low as 43 ppbvd in the exhaust from a combustion turbine. In conjunction with this effort, we solicit comments on revisions to Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, to ensure accurate measurement of such low concentrations of formaldehyde.

We are also proposing to add Method 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A. Method 323 is for the measurement of formaldehyde emissions from natural gas-fired stationary sources using acetyl acetone derivitization. We solicit comments on the use of this method to measure low concentrations of formaldehyde.

H. What Are the Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements?

You must submit all of the applicable notifications as listed in the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A), including an initial notification, notification of performance test or evaluation, and a notification of compliance, for each stationary combustion turbine which must comply with the emission limitations. If your new or reconstructed source is located at a major source, has greater than 1 MW rated peak power output, and is an emergency stationary combustion turbine, limited use stationary combustion turbine or a combustion turbine which fires landfill or digester gas as its primary fuel, you must submit only an initial notification.

For each combustion turbine subject to the emission limitations, you must