

## **MINOR FACILITY: WHEN IS ENGINE AN EMERGENCY GENERATOR (EG) OR A STATIONARY RECIPROCATING ENGINE (SRE), AND DOES IT NEED AN AIR PERMIT?**

### **Scenario 1**

- The engine meets the definition of an emergency generator (EG) as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.1.  
  
*“Emergency generator” means a combustion source that:*
  1. *Is located at a facility and produces mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power exclusively for use at the facility; and*
  2. *Is the source of mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power when the primary source of energy is unavailable as a result of:*
    - i. *A power disruption that results from construction, repair, or maintenance activity at the facility. Operation of the combustion source under this subparagraph is limited to 30 days in any calendar year, not including operation during the performance of normal testing and maintenance procedures, as provided at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.2(d)1;*
    - ii. *A power outage or failure of the primary source of mechanical or thermal energy because of an emergency; or*
    - iii. *A voltage reduction issued by PJM and posted on the PJM internet website (www.pjm.com) under the “emergency procedures” menu.*
- Does the EG meet the applicability requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c)1?
  - Commercial fuel burning equipment that has a maximum rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater to the burning chamber.
    - If yes, then it needs an air permit.
      - Can get a GP (GP-005A/B) if meets the criteria of GP
      - If cannot meet the criteria of GP, then must obtain PCP (case-by-case)
- Note: The definition of emergency generator at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.1 has an allowance for using the emergency generator during a power disruption that results from Construction, Repair, and Maintenance (CRM). From N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1,

*“Construct” or “construction” means to fabricate or erect equipment or control apparatus at a facility where it is intended to be used, but shall not include the dismantling of existing equipment or control apparatus, site preparation, or the ordering, receiving, temporary storage, or installation of equipment or control apparatus. Unless otherwise prohibited by Federal law, this term shall also not include the pouring of footings or placement of a foundation where equipment or control apparatus is intended to be used.*

*“Repair or maintenance” means upkeep of existing equipment or control apparatus, including the replacement of parts, but does not include the reconstruction of equipment or control apparatus.*

### **Scenario 2**

- The engine does not meet the definition of an EG but is still a stationary reciprocating engine (SRE) as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1.

## **MINOR FACILITY: WHEN IS ENGINE AN EMERGENCY GENERATOR (EG) OR A STATIONARY RECIPROCATING ENGINE (SRE), AND DOES IT NEED AN AIR PERMIT?**

*“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), but does not include a mobile electric generator being used by the military, a locomotive engine, or a construction engine. A stationary reciprocating engine:*

- 1. Is not self-propelled, but may be mounted on a vehicle for portability; or*
- 2. Is self-propelled on rails at a facility, but does not in the course of its normal operation leave the facility.*

Note: Mobile electric generators being used by the military, locomotive engines, and construction engines are exempt from the N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1 SRE definition and, therefore, are exempted from needing air permits. From N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1,

*“Construction engine” means a mobile engine used for construction at a facility for a limited time period. Construction engine 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 facility. Construction engine does not include:*

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

- Does the SRE meet the applicability requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c)21 (generating electricity)?
  - Any stationary reciprocating engine with a maximum rated power output of 37 kW or greater, used for generating electricity, not including emergency generators.
    - If yes, then it needs an air permit.
      - Must obtain PCP (case-by-case) as there is no GP for this source type
- Does the SRE meet the applicability requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c)1 (mechanical work)?
  - Commercial fuel burning equipment that has a maximum rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater to the burning chamber.
    - If yes, then it needs an air permit.
      - Can get GP (GP-019A) if for temporary operation and meets GP criteria.
      - If cannot meet the criteria of GP, must obtain PCP (case-by-case).
- Note: N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(d)15 and 16 provides an exemption from permitting under CRM. See [CRM Flowchart](#) for steps for determining whether the SRE meets the criteria for use under CRM.

**MINOR FACILITY: WHEN IS ENGINE AN EMERGENCY GENERATOR (EG) OR A STATIONARY RECIPROCATING ENGINE (SRE), AND DOES IT NEED AN AIR PERMIT?**

**Scenario 3**

- N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(d)17 provides an exemption for use of equipment without an air permit under emergency management activity.

*Portable equipment, including associated engines that power the equipment, that is being used for an emergency management activity, provided that the equipment is not used for incineration or open burning and is not located on site for more than 90 consecutive days from the start of operation.*

From N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1,

*“Emergency management activity” means an activity to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters.*