

FACT SHEET

Amendments to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines Located in Remote Areas of Alaska

ACTION

- On October 30, 2019, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule to amend the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines. This action satisfies EPA's obligation to revise the rule under the recently enacted Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act.
- The final rule revises the particulate matter (PM) emission standard for new stationary CI engines located in remote areas of Alaska. The rule specifies that 2014 model year and later stationary CI engines in remote areas of Alaska must meet the Tier 3 standard for PM rather than the more stringent Tier 4 standard.
- In 2011, EPA revised the rule to remove the requirement for these engines to meet the Tier 4 standards for other pollutants.

BACKGROUND

- EPA promulgated the NSPS for Stationary CI Internal Combustion Engines on July 11, 2006.
- The NSPS limits emissions of PM, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) from stationary CI internal combustion engines to the same stringent levels required by EPA's nonroad diesel engine regulations. The NSPS also limits the amount of sulfur in the diesel fuel used to run these engines.
- In 2011, EPA revised the NSPS for stationary CI engines in remote areas of Alaska to remove the requirement to meet emission standards for CO, NOx and NMHC that necessitate the use of add-on emission controls. EPA is now making that same revision for the PM emission standards.
- Remote areas of Alaska are defined in the NSPS as those that either are:
 - Not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS), or
 - Meet all of the following criteria: (1) the only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System, or the stationary CI engine operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid; (2) at least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary CI engine on an annual basis is used for residential purposes; and (3) the generating capacity of the source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary CI engine is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Interested parties can download a copy of the final rule from EPA's website at the following address: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-engines/new-source-performance-standards-stationary-compression-ignition-internal-0>.
- Today's action and other background information are also available either electronically at <https://www.regulations.gov/>, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center's Public Reading Room.
 - The Public Reading Room is located at the EPA Headquarters Library, room number 3334 in the WJC West Building, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. Hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays.
 - Visitors are required to show photographic identification, pass through a metal detector and sign the EPA visitor log. All visitor materials will be processed through an X-ray machine as well. Visitors will be provided a badge that must be visible at all times.
 - Materials for this action can be accessed using Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0851.
- For further technical information about the rule, contact Melanie King, EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, at (919) 541-2469 or king.melanie@epa.gov.