

**WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
POST OFFICE BOX 47600  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504-7600**

<b>IN THE MATTER OF:</b>	]	
	]	<b>NO. PSD-02-01 AMENDMENT 3</b>
<b>United States Department of Energy</b>	]	
<b>Waste Treatment Plant</b>	]	
<b>3000 George Washington Way</b>	]	<b>FINAL APPROVAL</b>
<b>Richland, WA 99352</b>	]	<b>OF PSD APPLICATION</b>

Pursuant to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) set forth in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 52 and regulations set forth in the Washington Administrative Code 173-400-141 and based upon the complete Notice of Construction Application (NOC) submitted by The United States Department of Energy on submitted on July 1, 2003, and the technical analysis performed by the Department of Ecology (the department), now finds the following:

**FINDINGS**

1. The United States Department of Energy proposes to modify their existing facility (Hanford) located in Richland, Washington.
2. PSD-02-01 was originally issued on July 2, 2002. That permit authorized the construction and operation of a pretreatment plant, a Low Activity Waste (LAW) vitrification plant, a High Activity Waste (HLW) vitrification plant, five steam generating boilers, four hot water boilers, a diesel fire pump, and six emergency diesel generators.
3. PSD-02-01 Amendment 1 was originally issued on November 12, 2003. That permit consisted of reducing the number of LAW melters from three to two; an increase in the number of HLW melters from one to two; a change in the size and number of steam generating boilers from nine to six, a change in the size and number of emergency generators from six to three; and a change in the size and number of diesel firewater pumps from one to two.
4. Amendment 2 issued on October 2, 2005 was an administrative amendment because there was no increase in emissions. The purpose of the amendment was to eliminate the restriction on hours of operation on the steam boilers and replace it with a restriction in the gallons of fuel burned. In addition, the mass emission limit for the three emergency generators was eliminated but the pounds per hour limit were unchanged.
5. Today's project consists of eliminating the two Type II emergency diesel generators from the design and replaces them with two turbine generators. The Application also proposes an increase to the annual operating hour restriction for each of the two diesel engine-driven fire pumps from 110 hour per year to 230 hour per year in order to support maintenance and

testing of WTP fire water systems. All other WTP emissions units remain unchanged and continue under construction

6. This project was originally subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS): 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units).
7. Hanford is an existing major stationary source that emits more than 250 tons of a regulated pollutant per year.
8. The original project qualified as a major modification because nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) had “significant” emissions increases of greater than 40 tons per year.
9. The original project qualified as a major modification because particulate matter finer than 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>) had a “significant” emission increases that are greater than 15 tons per year.
10. The emissions of all other air pollutants from the proposed modification are subject to review under Chapters 173-400 and 460 WAC by the Washington State Department of Ecology Nuclear Waste Program.
11. The United States Department of Energy has elected to take a federally enforceable limit on the number of hours the two diesel fire pumps, the Type I emergency diesel generator, and two emergency turbine generators will operate each year.
12. The original project resulted in a potential to emit up to 150.7 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> per year.
13. The original project resulted in a potential to emit up to 24.2 tons of PM<sub>10</sub> per year.
14. A caustic scrubber was originally determined to be Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the pretreatment facilities.
15. High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filtration was originally determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the pretreatment facilities.
16. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) was originally determined to be BACT for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the LAW vitrification plant.
17. HEPA filtration was originally determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the LAW vitrification plant.
18. SCR was originally determined to be BACT for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the HLW vitrification plant.

19. HEPA filtration was originally determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the HLW vitrification plant.
20. Low NO<sub>x</sub> burners, plus steam atomization, was originally determined to be BACT for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the steam plant.
21. Good combustion practices, plus reduced operation, was originally determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the steam plant.
22. Good combustion practices, plus reduced operation, was originally determined to be BACT for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the Type emergency diesel generator.
23. Good combustion practices, plus reduced operation, was originally determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the Type I emergency diesel generator.
24. Good combustion practices, plus reduced operation is determined to be BACT for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the emergency turbine generators.
25. Good combustion practices, combustion of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel, plus reduced operation is determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the emergency turbine generators.
26. Good combustion practices, plus reduced operation, was originally determined to be BACT for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the diesel fire pump.
27. Good combustion practices, plus reduced operation, was originally determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the diesel fire pump.
28. A 99.9 percent effective baghouse was originally determined to be BACT for the control of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the glass former facility.
29. The project is located in an area that has been designated Class II for the purposes of PSD evaluation. The nearest Class I Areas are identified in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Class I Area	Distance
Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area	85 mi. (137 km)
Goat Rocks Wilderness Area	88 mi (142 km)
Mt. Adams Wilderness Area	95 mi (153 km)
Mt. Rainier National Park	95 mi (153 km)
Eagle Cap Wilderness Area	115 mi (185 km)

30. The project is located in an area that is currently designated in attainment for all national air quality standards and all state air quality standards.
31. The ambient impacts of the emission increases from the original project were determined with the EPA's Industrial Source Complex Short-Term Model Version 3 (ISCST3).
32. Table 2 below identifies the Class I, NO<sub>x</sub> modeling results as compared to the Modeled Significance Level (MSL). The units are in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>).

Table 2

<b>Averaging Period</b>	<b>Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Goat Rocks Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Mt. Adams Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Mt. Rainier National Park</b>	<b>Eagle Cap Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Maximum modeled concentration at 50 km from facility</b>	<b>MSL</b>
Annual	0.00250	0.00194	0.00175	0.00316	0.00505	0.15	1

33. Table 3 below identifies the Class I, PM<sub>10</sub> modeling results as compared to the Modeled Significance Level (MSL). The units are in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>).

Table 3

<b>Averaging Period</b>	<b>Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Goat Rocks Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Mt. Adams Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Mt. Rainier National Park</b>	<b>Eagle Cap Wilderness Area</b>	<b>Maximum modeled concentration at 50 km from facility</b>	<b>MSL</b>
24-hour	0.049	0.053	0.046	0.046	0.058	0.299	5
Annual	0.00041	0.00030	0.00027	0.00047	0.00080	0.025	1

34. NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from this project are below the Class I modeling significance levels; therefore, an increment analysis was not performed.
35. PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from this project are below the Class I Area modeling significance levels; therefore, an increment analysis was not performed.
36. The project will have no significant impact on ambient air quality.
37. The project will not have a noticeable effect on industrial, commercial, or residential growth in the Richland area.

38. Visibility, deposition, and other air quality related values are not expected to be significantly impaired at the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, Goat Rocks Wilderness Area, Mt. Adams Wilderness Area, Mt. Rainier National Park, or the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.
39. At the point of maximum NO<sub>x</sub> increment consumption due to this project, there is 6.07 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (24-hour) and 3.29 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (annual) remaining.
40. The department finds that all requirements for PSD have been satisfied. Based upon the complete application and the Technical Support Document dated November 6, 2012, approval of the PSD application is granted subject to the following conditions.

### **APPROVAL CONDITIONS**

1. This permit supersedes PSD-02-01 Amendment 2 issued on October 2, 2005.
2. Each steam generating boiler, diesel fire pump, emergency turbine generator, and backup emergency generator shall be fired by ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel, with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015 percent by weight (15 ppm).
  - 2.1 Compliance shall be determined by keeping records of fuel purchased.
  - 2.2 Compliance shall be monitored by including a written statement in each semiannual report of the type of fuel purchased.
3. Emissions of PM or PM<sub>10</sub> from the pretreatment plant shall not exceed 0.02 g/dscf when averaged over 24 consecutive hours or 0.456 lb/hr averaged over 24 consecutive hours.
  - 3.1 Compliance shall be determined by testing for PM<sub>10</sub> only using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half.
  - 3.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, the pretreatment plant shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 3.1 above.
  - 3.3 Compliance shall be monitored by submitting calculations based upon source testing results and hours of operation. This unit shall be source tested once every five (5) years in accordance with Approval Condition 3.1 above.
4. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from each LAW vitrification plant shall not exceed 477 parts per million dry by volume (ppmdv) at 21% oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) averaged over 24 consecutive hours or 200.1 pounds per day averaged over 30 consecutive days.
  - 4.1 Compliance shall be determined by 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E.
  - 4.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, the LAW vitrification plant shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 4.1 above.

- 4.3 Compliance shall be monitored by a Continuous Emission Monitor (CEM) for NO<sub>x</sub> and a flow meter. The CEM's must meet Performance Specifications 2 and 6 of 40 CFR. Part 60, Appendix B and quality control/quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR. Part 60, Appendix F.
5. Emissions of PM or PM<sub>10</sub> from each LAW vitrification plant shall not exceed 0.36 pounds per hour at 21% O<sub>2</sub>, when averaged over 24 consecutive hours.
  - 5.1 Compliance shall be determined by testing for PM<sub>10</sub> only using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half.
  - 5.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, the LAW vitrification plant shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 5.1 above.
  - 5.3 Compliance shall be monitored by submitting calculations based upon source testing results and hours of operation. This unit shall be source tested once every five (5) years in accordance with Approval Condition 5.1 above.
6. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from each HLW vitrification plant shall not exceed 352 ppm<sub>dv</sub> at 21% O<sub>2</sub> over a 24-hour averaging period or 23.3 pounds per day when averaged over 30 consecutive days.
  - 6.1 Compliance shall be determined by 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E.
  - 6.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, the HLW vitrification plant shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 6.1 above.
  - 6.3 Compliance shall be monitored by a Continuous Emission Monitor (CEM) for NO<sub>x</sub> and a flow meter. The CEM's must meet Performance Specifications 2 and 6 of 40 CFR. Part 60, Appendix B and quality control/quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR. Part 60, Appendix F.
7. Emissions of PM or PM<sub>10</sub> from each HLW vitrification plant shall not exceed 0.135 pounds per hour at 21% O<sub>2</sub> when averaged over 24 consecutive hours.
  - 7.1 Compliance shall be determined by testing for PM<sub>10</sub> only using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half.
  - 7.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, the HLW vitrification plant shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 7.1 above.
  - 7.3 Compliance shall be monitored by submitting calculations based upon source testing results and hours of operation. This unit shall be source tested once every five (5) years in accordance with Approval Condition 7.1 above.

8. The operation of the six steam generating boilers shall not exceed an annual aggregated fuel consumption limit of 13,400,000 gallons per year summed daily for the previous 365 days.
  - 8.1 Compliance shall be determined by maintaining fuel purchase records.
  - 8.2 Compliance shall be monitored by including a written statement in each semiannual report of the total fuel consumption over the previous 12 months.
9. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from each steam boiler shall not exceed 0.09 lb/MMBtu at 3 percent O<sub>2</sub>, or 4.52 lb/hr averaged over 24 consecutive hours.
  - 9.1 Compliance shall be determined by 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E.
  - 9.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, each steam boiler shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 9.1 above.
  - 9.3 Compliance shall be monitored by submitting calculations based upon source testing results and gallons of fuel. These units shall be source tested in accordance with Approval Condition 9.1 every five years.
10. Emissions of PM or PM<sub>10</sub> from each steam boiler shall not exceed 0.02 lb/MMBtu or 1.0 lb/hr averaged over a 24 consecutive hours.
  - 10.1 Compliance shall be determined by testing for PM<sub>10</sub> only using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half.
  - 10.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, each steam boiler shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 10.1 above.
  - 10.3 Compliance shall be monitored by submitting calculations based upon source testing results and hours of operation. These units shall be source tested once every five (5) years in accordance with Approval Condition 10.1 above.
11. The operation of the Type I emergency generator shall not exceed 164 hours per year when averaged over 12 consecutive months, calculated once per month.
  - 11.1 Compliance shall be determined by installing and operating a non-resettable totalizer on each generator.
  - 11.2 Compliance shall be monitored by including a written statement in each semiannual report of the hours the emergency generators operated in each of the six (6) months covered by the report and the summation of hours operated over the previous 12 months.
12. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from the Type I emergency generator shall not exceed 391.1 pounds per day, when averaged over 24 consecutive hours.
  - 12.1 Compliance shall be determined by 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E.

- 12.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, the emergency generator shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 12.1 above.
  - 12.3 Compliance shall be monitored by submitting calculations based upon source testing results and hours of operation. This unit shall be source tested in accordance with Approval Condition 12.1 once every five (5) years.
13. The operation of each emergency turbine generators shall not exceed 164 hours per year (each) when averaged over 12 consecutive months, calculated once per month.
    - 13.1 Compliance shall be determined by installing and operating a non-resettable totalizer on each generator.
    - 13.2 Compliance shall be monitored by including a written statement in each semiannual report of the hours the emergency turbine generators operated in each of the six (6) months covered by the report and the summation of hours operated over the previous 12 months.
14. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from the emergency turbine generators shall not exceed 69.8 pounds per hour (each), when averaged over 1- hour and 164 hours per year averaged over 12 consecutive months.
    - 14.1 Compliance shall be determined by 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E.
    - 14.2 Within 60 days of achieving hot commissioning, but no later than 180 days from initial startup, each emergency turbine generator shall be performance tested in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and Approval Condition 14.1 above.
    - 14.3 Compliance shall be monitored by submitting calculations based upon source testing results and hours of operation.
15. The operation of each diesel fire pump shall not exceed 230 hours per year averaged over 12 consecutive months, calculated once per month.
    - 15.1 Compliance shall be determined by installing and operating a non-resettable totalizer on each diesel fire pump.
    - 15.2 Compliance shall be monitored by including a written statement in each semiannual report of the hours the diesel fire pumps operated in each of the six (6) months covered by the report and the summation of hours operated over the previous 12 months.
16. The NO<sub>x</sub> emission concentrations (ppm) do not apply during startup and shutdown. Startup for all emission units will be defined in the operation and maintenance manual (O&M) discussed in Condition 18 below.
17. The United States Department of Energy shall report the following monitoring data to the Department of Ecology's Nuclear Waste Program.

- 17.1 Submit the performance test data from the initial performance test and the performance evaluation of the CEM's using the applicable performance specifications in 40 C.F.R. Appendix B.
- 17.2 Submit copies of each source test performed on emission units regulated by this order.
- 17.3 Submit a report semiannually, or on another approved reporting schedule, and in the format approved by the department that includes the following information:
- i) Calendar date or monitoring period,
  - ii) Type of fuel fired as required by Approval Condition 2,
  - iii) Fuel consumption or fuel purchases receipts as required by Approval Condition 8 above.
  - iv) Total operating hours from each unit required to do so in Approval Conditions 11, 13, and 15 above,
  - v) Total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for each unit required to do so in Approval Conditions 4, 6, 9, 12, and 14 above,
  - vi) Total PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for each unit required to do so in Approval Conditions 3, 5, 7, and 10; and
  - vii) Identification of any days for which NO<sub>x</sub> CEM data were not obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and description of corrective actions taken.
- 17.4 In addition, each semiannual report shall include:
- i) Days for which data was not collected,
  - ii) Reasons for which data was not collected,
  - iii) Identification of times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the span of the CEM,
  - iv) Description of any modifications to the CEM system that could affect the ability of the system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 6; and
  - v) Results of any CEM drift tests.
- 17.5 In addition, the United States Department of Energy shall maintain monitoring records on site for at least five years and shall submit:
- i) Excess emission reports to the Department of Ecology Nuclear Waste Program as appropriate; and
  - ii) Results of any compliance source tests.

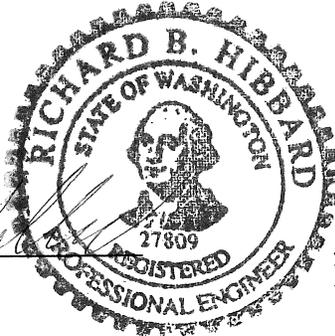
18. Within 90 days of startup, the United States Department of Energy shall identify operational parameters and practices that will constitute proper operation of LAW vitrification plant, the HLW vitrification plant, the steam generating boilers, emergency turbine generators, and the emergency diesel generators. These operational parameters and practices shall be included in

an O&M manual for the facility. The O&M manual shall be maintained and followed by the United States Department of Energy and shall be available for review by state, federal, and local agencies. Emissions that result from a failure to follow the requirements of the O&M manual may be considered credible evidence that emission violations have occurred.

19. Any activity, which is undertaken by the company or others, in a manner which is inconsistent with the application and this determination, shall be subject to enforcement under the applicable regulations.
20. Access to the source, by the EPA, state, and local regulatory personnel shall be permitted upon request for the purposes of compliance assurance inspections. Failure to allow such access is grounds for an enforcement action.
21. This approval shall become invalid if construction of the project is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of the final approval, or if construction of the facility is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months, unless the department extends the 18-month period, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21(r)(2) and applicable EPA guidance.

Reviewed by:

  
Richard B. Hibbard, P.E.  
Technical Services Section  
Washington State Department of Ecology



Date

4/4/13

Approved by:

  
Stuart A. Clark, Manager  
Air Quality Program  
Washington State Department of Ecology

Date

4/4/13

Should Table A.1 disagree with any Approval Condition in the PSD permit, the Approval Conditions in the permit govern.

Table A.1 Approval Conditions

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Pollutant/Approval Condition #</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Compliance Determination</b>	<b>Compliance Frequency</b>
Steam Generating Boilers, Diesel Fire Pumps, Type 1 Diesel Generators, and Emergency Turbine Generators	Fuel Approval Condition 2	Ultra-low sulfur fuel 0.0015% by wt (15 ppm).	Recordkeeping	Semiannual
Pretreatment Plant	PM <sub>10</sub> Approval Condition 3	0.02 g/dscf 24-hour avg. or 0.456 lb/hr 24-hour avg.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half.	5 years
LAW Vitrification Plant	PM <sub>10</sub> Approval Condition 5	0.36 lb/hr 21% O <sub>2</sub> , 24-hour avg.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half	5 years
	NO <sub>x</sub> Approval Condition 4	477 ppmdv at 21% O <sub>2</sub> , 24-hour avg. or 200.1 lb/day 30-day rolling avg.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E, CEM	CEM Continuous
HLW Vitrification Plant	PM <sub>10</sub> Approval Condition 7	0.135 lb/hr 21% O <sub>2</sub> , 24-hour avg.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half	5 years
	NO <sub>x</sub> Approval Condition 6	352 ppmdv at 21% O <sub>2</sub> , 24-hour avg. or 23.3 lb/day 30-day rolling avg.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E, CEM	CEM Continuous

Table A.1 Continued

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Pollutant/Approval Condition #</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Compliance Determination</b>	<b>Compliance Frequency</b>
Steam Boilers	Approval Condition 8	For steam boilers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 13,400,000 gallons per year	Verification of fuel purchases	<u>Daily</u>
	PM <sub>10</sub> Approval Condition 12	0.02 lb/MMBtu 1.0 lb/hr 24 hours.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 5, 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 201 or 201A for the front half analysis and 40 CFR 51 Appendix M Method 202 for the back half	5 years
	NO <sub>x</sub> Approval Condition 9	0.09 lb/MMBtu 3% O <sub>2</sub> , 4.52 lb/hr 24-hour avg.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E, CEM	5 years
	Fuel Approval Condition 2	Ultra-low sulfur fuel 0.003% by wt.	Record keeping	Semiannual
Type I Emergency Generator and Emergency Turbine Generator	Fuel Approval Condition 2	Ultra-low sulfur fuel 0.003% by wt.	Record keeping	Semiannual
	Hours of operation Approval Conditions 11 and 13	164 hours per year 12 month rolling summation	Installing and operating a non-resettable totalizer on each generator.	Written statement in each semiannual report
	NO <sub>x</sub> Type I Generator	Approval Condition 12 391.1 lb/day 24-hour avg.	40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 7E	5 years
	NO <sub>x</sub> Emergency Turbine Generator	Approval Condition 14 69.8 lb/hr 164 hr/yr	Calculation	Semiannual
Diesel Fire Water Pumps	Fuel Approval Condition 2	Ultra-low sulfur fuel 0.003% by wt.	Record keeping	Semiannual
	Hours of operation Approval Condition 15	230 hours per year 12 month rolling summation	Installing and operating a non-resettable totalizer on each generator.	Written statement in each semiannual report