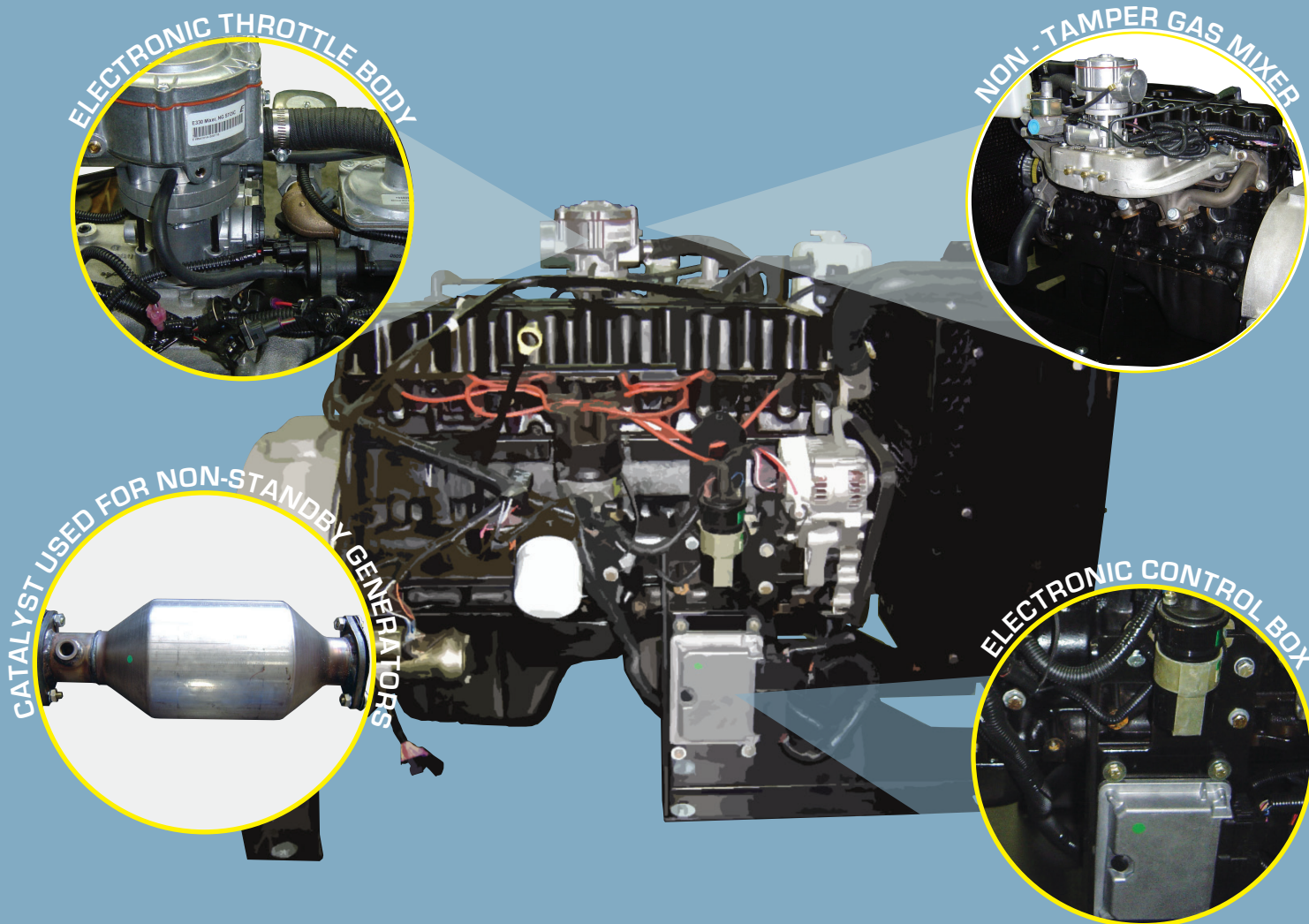




US manufacturers supply industrial and commercial standby generator sets powered by diesel engines or by larger bore spark-ignition engines. Most gas engines are fueled by natural gas or propane. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Air Research Board (CARB) both have adopted similar exhaust emission standards for off-road spark-ignition engines of more than 1.0-liter displacement and above 25hp (19kWm) up to 500hp (373kWm). This information sheet discusses the past, current and future regulations, as well as general information, on natural gas and liquid petroleum gas (LPG), the most common dry fuels used in this power range. Canada currently has no regulations except at local level, but is expected to introduce them in the near future.

### 1.0 NEW EPA REGULATION TERMINOLOGY FOR SPARK IGNITION COMBUSTION ENGINES 500 HP OR LESS:

To regulate emissions on stationary spark-ignition engines, introduced on Jan. 18, 2008 a new document referenced 40 CFR Parts 60, 63, 85 et al. The standards in this document refer to introduction dates, not tier levels, which apply to diesel. Also, this action formally declares the new source performance standards (NSPS) that will apply to new, modified and reconstructed stationary spark-ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE). This action also promulgates emissions standards for new and reconstructed stationary, reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP.



The installation information provided in this information sheet is informational in nature only, and should not be considered the advice of a properly licensed and qualified electrician or used in place of a detailed review of the applicable National Electric Codes and local codes. Specific questions about how this information may affect any particular situation should be addressed to a licensed and qualified electrician.

## 2.0 EPA LSI REGULATIONS INTRODUCED 2004:

The first emission regulations for large mobile spark-ignition engines were introduced in 2004. Certification testing was for steady-state duty cycles with standards applicable over the full useful life of the engine. Emissions were to be measured using variable speed or constant speed steady-state cycles.

The Manufacturer of Record (MOR), is responsible for emissions certification. MORs providing such units for the US market had to provide an emission-related warranty for at least the first half of the engine's useful life (in operating hours) or for three years, whichever came first. Any adjustable components must be tamper-proof.

All MOR maintenance instructions must be adhered to by the owner/operator and any repair/rebuild must use original OEM parts and components (no will-fits). The MOR must guarantee durability and emissions for 3,500 hours operation. Applicable emissions levels are:

Hydrocarbon (HC) + Nitrous Oxide (NOx) 4.0 g/kW-hr (3.0 g/hp-hr)

Carbon monoxide (CO) 49.6 g/kW-hr (37.0 g/hp-hr)

## 3.0 EPA LSI REGULATIONS INTRODUCED JANUARY 1, 2007:

Regulations introduced on Jan 1, 2007 for mobile LSI covered implementation of more stringent standards for CO and total HC plus NOx, and included transient-duty cycle testing (i.e. idle to full speed with load). This standard also is to apply for field testing but without a defined duty cycle.

Unless a sealed fuel system is used, evaporative standards are applied that include low permeation fuel lines, tank venting and fuel boiling. The engine must have the ability to diagnose malfunction of emission-related components and also maintain stoichiometric control of the air-fuel ratio. The MOR needs to guarantee durability and emissions for 5,000 hours operation. Applicable emissions levels are:

Hydrocarbon (HC) + Nitrous Oxide (NOx) 2.7 g/kW-hr (2.0 g/hp-hr)

Carbon monoxide (CO) 4.4 g/kW-hr (3.3 g/hp-hr)

## 4.0 STATIONARY SI ENGINES GREATER THAN 25 HP AND UP TO 500 HP:

EPA 40CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ issued Jan. 18, 2008 details standards applicable July 1, 2008:

Hydrocarbon (HC) + Nitrous Oxide (NOx) 12.1 g/kW-hr (9.0 g/HP-hr)

or NMHC+NOx 11.3 g/kW-hr (8.4 g/hp-hr)

## 5.0 EMERGENCY SI ENGINES GREATER THAN 25 HP TO 130 HP AND ABOVE 130 HP:

EPA 40CFR part 60, subpart JJJJ issued Jan. 18, 2008 details standards applicable January 1, 2009:

25 HP to 130 HP = Nitrous Oxide (NOx) 10.0 g/hp-hr; CO 387 g/HP-hr

130 HP and above = Nitrous Oxide (NOx) 2.0 g/hp-hr; CO 4.0 g/HP-hr; VOC\* 1.0 g/HP-hr

\* VOC = Volatile organic compounds

## 6.0 SPARK IGNITION FUELS:

**Natural Gas (NG)** - NG is a gaseous fossil fuel consisting primarily of methane (CH<sub>4</sub> - approx. 70%) but includes quantities of ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), propane (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>), butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>) and pentane. Organo-sulphur compounds and hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) are removed prior to sale. NG is measured in standard cubic feet (at 60°F and 14.73psia). One cubic foot of NG produces around 1,026 British Thermal Units (BTU) and can vary slightly. Natural gas is sold and measured in therms (one therm = 100,000 BTU's or just over 97 cubic feet).

**Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)** - LPG is a petroleum fuel derived from both NG and crude oil, and a colorless gas typically composed mainly of propane and butane. One cubic foot of LPG produces around 1,450 BTU's, i.e. contains more energy than natural gas.

*To fulfill our commitment to be the leading supplier in the power generation industry, the Buckeye Power Sales team ensures they are always up-to-date with the current power industry standards as well as industry trends. As a service, our Information Sheets are circulated on a regular basis to existing and potential power customers to maintain their awareness of changes and developments in standards, codes and technology within the power industry.*



CANAL WINCHESTER, OH  
8155 Howe Industrial Parkway  
Canal Winchester, OH 43110  
(614) 751-4515  
(866) 889-2628

CHICAGO, IL  
1308 Marquette Drive  
Romeoville, IL 60446  
(630) 914-3000

CINCINNATI, OH  
4992 Rialto Road  
West Chester, OH 45069  
(513) 755-2323  
(800) 368-7422

INDIANAPOLIS, IN  
1707 S. Franklin Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46239  
(317) 271-9661  
(800) 632-0339

CLEVELAND, OH  
8465 Tower Drive  
Twinsburg, OH 44087-0394  
(330) 425-9165  
(800) 966-2825

FORT WAYNE, IN  
7525 Maplecrest Road #221  
Fort Wayne, IN 46835  
(855) 638-2721

TOLEDO, OH  
12400 Williams Road  
Perrysburg, OH 43551  
(855) 638-2728