

Operating PERP-Registered Engines at Stationary Sources

Typically PERP-registered engines may only be operated at a facility for limited jobs unrelated to the main operations of the facility. A PERP-registered engine may **not** be operated at a facility if any of the following are true:

- The engine will be attached to a foundation or will remain at the facility for more than 12 consecutive months; or
- The engine is performing a seasonal function at a facility that will be repeated in subsequent years, either by the same engine or another engine; or
- The engine will only be moved from one location to another to meet the 12 month residence time limit; or
- The engine is subject to an applicable federal Maximum Achievable Control Technology standard, or National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants, or federal New Source Performance Standard, except for equipment units subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart OOO (Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants); or
- The engine is used for a dredging operation in Santa Barbara Harbor; or
- The engine provides power into the grid, unless it is only used to maintain grid stability during an emergency event; or
- The engine provides power to a process at a stationary source permitted by the district, or to a building, facility, or stationary equipment, unless the engine is only used to provide primary or supplemental power during one of the following situations:
 - an unforeseen interruption of electrical power from the serving utility,
 - a maintenance or repair operation,
 - an electrical upgrade operation including startup, shutdown, and testing that does not exceed 60 calendar days,
 - an operation where the voltage, frequency, or electrical current requirements can only be supplied by a portable generator,
 - a remote operation where grid power is unavailable; or
- The engine is determined by the air pollution control officer to qualify as part of a stationary source permitted by the APCD; or
- Notwithstanding the above, the air pollution control officer determines that the engine, as used, is subject to district regulations, including New Source Review.

Some situations where PERP-registered engines may be brought to a stationary source are: bringing woodchippers to an oil and gas processing plant to clean up downed limbs on the property, bringing portable air compressors to a site for pressure washing a building, bringing engines on-site while resurfacing a roadway or parking lot, bringing portable drilling units or well work over rigs to oil fields, or bringing an emergency standby engine to a facility in response to an unforeseen power outage.

Some situations where PERP-registered engines may not be brought to a stationary source without APCD-approval are: bringing a portable generator to a facility to temporarily replace a permitted emergency backup engine that is out of service for repairs (except as allowed by replacement provisions specified in the permit), bringing a woodchipper to a facility that stores and chips wood, bringing an engine to power a pumping unit at an oilfield, bringing an emergency standby engine out to the same site every year, or bringing a jackup rig, drillship, or semi-submersible drilling rig offshore.

If you are unsure of whether a PERP-registered engine may be brought to your facility under the PERP registration, you should contact the District with the specifics of your case.