US COMPLIANCE

Get Your Facts About Stationary Engines

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE Rule) and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (ICE) are important to know when it comes to stationary engines. RICE engines are commonly used to generate electricity or power pumps and compressors at power or manufacturing plants. Emissions from individual RICE engines are relatively insignificant; however the cumulative emissions from all RICE engines do have a significant environmental impact. The air toxics emitted from stationary engines include formaldehyde, acrolein, acetaldehyde, and methanol. Conventional pollutants emitted include carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and Particulate Matter (PM). Exposure to these pollutants can cause a variety of health effects affecting the respiratory and central nervous systems.

EPA air quality requirements for stationary engines differ according to whether the engine is new or existing, located at an area or major source, is used for emergency or non-emergency purposes, and is a spark ignition or compression ignition engine. Think you may be subject to these rules? Contact U.S. Compliance Corporation, we can help you attain and sustain compliance with all stationary engine standards.

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