

(Adopted August 4, 1989)(Amended December 7, 1995)  
(Amended April 11, 1997)(Amended August 8, 1997)  
(Amended April 5, 2019)(Amended February 4, 2022)

**RULE 1134. EMISSIONS OF OXIDES OF NITROGEN FROM  
STATIONARY GAS TURBINES**

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to reduce emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) from stationary gas turbines.

(b) Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to all stationary gas turbines, 0.3 megawatt (MW) and larger.

(c) Definitions

(1) ANNUAL CAPACITY FACTOR is the ratio between the measured heat input (in MMBTU) from fuel consumption to a stationary gas turbine during a calendar year and the potential heat input (in MMBTU) to the stationary gas turbine had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a calendar year at the permitted heat input rating, expressed as a percent.

(2) COMBINED CYCLE/COGENERATION GAS TURBINE is a gas turbine that recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases.

(3) COMPRESSOR GAS TURBINE is a stationary gas turbine used to transport gases or liquids in a pipeline.

(4) DUCT BURNER is a device located in the heat recovery steam generator of a gas turbine that combusts fuel and adds heat energy to the turbine exhaust to increase the output of the heat recovery steam generator.

(5) EMERGENCY STANDBY GAS TURBINE is a gas turbine that operates only as a power source for a facility when the primary power source has been rendered inoperable, except it may not be used for power interruption pursuant to an interruptible power supply agreement.

(6) EXHAUST AFTER-TREATMENT is a control method for the post-combustion reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, such as selective catalytic reduction (SCR).

(c) (7) EXISTING GAS TURBINE is a stationary gas turbine that is located at a non-RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> facility and was operating prior to August 4, 1989.

- (8) FORCE MAJEURE NATURAL GAS CURTAILMENT is an interruption in natural gas service due to unavoidable or unforeseeable failure, malfunction, or natural disaster (not resulting from an intentional or negligent act or omission on the part of the owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine), or during an emergency when natural gas is not available, such that the fuel needs of a stationary gas turbine cannot be met with the natural gas available.
- (9) FORMER RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> FACILITY is a facility, or any of its successors, that was in the NO<sub>x</sub> Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) as of January 5, 2018, as established in Regulation XX, that has received a final determination notification from the Executive Officer, and is no longer in the RECLAIM program.
- (10) HEALTH FACILITY has the same meaning as defined in Section 1250 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- (11) NATURAL GAS is a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, with at least 80 percent methane (by volume), and of pipeline quality, such as the gas sold or distributed by any utility company regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.
- (12) NON-RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> FACILITY is a facility, or any of its successors, that was not in the NO<sub>x</sub> RECLAIM as of January 5, 2018, as established in Regulation XX.
- (13) OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NO<sub>x</sub>) EMISSIONS is the sum of nitric oxides and nitrogen dioxides emitted, collectively expressed as nitrogen dioxide emissions.
- (14) OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF is as defined in 40 CFR, Part 55 – Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations.
- (15) POWER AUGMENTATION is the increase in the gas turbine shaft output and/or the decrease in gas turbine fuel consumption by the addition of energy recovered from exhaust heat.
- (16) PRODUCED GAS is made up of organic compounds that are gaseous at standard temperature and pressure and are associated with the production, gathering, separation, or processing of crude oil.
- (17) RATING OF A GAS TURBINE is the continuous MW rating or mechanical equivalent by a manufacturer for a gas turbine without power augmentation.
- (c) (18) RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> FACILITY is a facility or its successor that was in the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market as of January 5, 2018, as established in Regulation XX and is still in RECLAIM on the relevant date.

- (19) RECUPERATIVE GAS TURBINE is any combustion turbine that recovers combustion heat from the exhaust with an integrated heat exchanger (recuperator) to preheat the compressor discharge air prior to combustion.
- (20) SEWAGE DIGESTER GAS is any gas derived from anaerobic decomposition of organic sewage.
- (21) SHUTDOWN is as defined in Rule 429.
- (22) SIMPLE CYCLE GAS TURBINE is any stationary combustion turbine that does not recover heat from the combustion turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.
- (23) STARTUP is as defined in Rule 429.
- (24) STATIONARY GAS TURBINE is any gas turbine that is gas and/or liquid fueled with or without power augmentation. This gas turbine is either attached to a foundation at a facility or is portable equipment that will reside at the same location for more than 12 consecutive months. Two or more gas turbines powering one shaft shall be treated as one gas turbine.
- (25) THERMAL STABILIZATION PERIOD is the two-hour start up time necessary for NO<sub>x</sub> control purposes in combined cycle/cogeneration, recuperative, or any other applicable stationary gas turbines.
- (26) TUNING is adjusting, optimizing, rebalancing, or other similar operations to a stationary gas turbine or an associated control device or otherwise as defined in the South Coast AQMD Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. Tuning does not include normal operations to meet load fluctuations.
- (d) Emissions Limitations
- (1) Until the existing gas turbine operates in compliance with subparagraph (d)(3), but no later than December 31, 2023, the owner or operator of any existing gas turbine shall not operate such unit under load conditions, excluding the thermal stabilization period or other time period specified in the Permit to Construct or the Permit to Operate issued prior to August 4, 1989, which result in the discharge of oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions, directly or indirectly, into the atmosphere at concentrations in excess of the following as measured pursuant to subdivision (f):

$$\text{Compliance Limit} = \text{Reference Limit} \times \frac{EFF}{25\%}$$

Where:

Compliance Limit = allowable NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (ppm by volume).

Reference Limit = the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit (ppm by volume) is corrected to 15 percent oxygen on a dry basis, and averaged over 15 consecutive minutes. These limits for various megawatt ratings (continuous rating by the manufacturer without power augmentation) are as follows:

REFERENCE NO<sub>x</sub> LIMITS, PPM

Stationary Gas Turbine Size MW Rating	Effective 12-31-95
0.3 to Less Than 2.9 MW	25
2.9 to Less Than 10.0 MW	9
2.9 to Less Than 10.0 MW No SCR	15
10.0 MW and Over	9
10.0 MW and Over No SCR	12
60 MW and Over Combined Cycle No SCR	15
60 MW and Over Combined Cycle	9
	Effective 4/11/97
2.9 to Less Than 10.0 MW Utilizing Fuel Containing a Minimum of 60% Sewage Digester Gas by Volume on a Daily Average	25

And,

$$EFF = \frac{3413 \times 100\%}{\text{Actual Heat Rate at Higher Heat Value (HHV) of Fuel (BTU/KW-HR)}}$$

or,

$$EFF = \frac{\text{(Manufacturer's Rated Efficiency at Lower Heating Value (LHV))}}{\text{LHV}} \times \frac{\text{LHV}}{\text{HHV}}$$

or,

EFF = the demonstrated percent efficiency of the gas turbine only as calculated without consideration of any downstream energy recovery from the actual heat rate, (BTU/KW HR)

or 1.34 BTU/HP; corrected to the HHV (higher heating value) of the fuel, as measured at peak load for that facility; or the manufacturer's continuous rated percent efficiency (manufacturer's rated efficiency) of the gas turbine after correction from LHV (lower heating value) to the HHV of the fuel, whichever efficiency is higher. The value of EFF shall not be less than 25 percent. Gas turbines with lower efficiencies will be assigned a 25 percent efficiency for this calculation.

- (d) (2) The operator of an existing gas turbine subject to this rule shall also be subject to Regulation XIII – New Source Review if carbon monoxide emissions increase as a result of the application of NO<sub>x</sub> controls.
- (3) On and after January 1, 2024, or when required by a Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate, whichever occurs first, the owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine, excluding compressor gas turbines, shall not operate such unit in a manner that exceeds the following emissions limits listed in Table I. The NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits in Table I shall not apply during tuning periods, or startup and shutdown periods pursuant to Rule 429.

**Table I: Emission Limits for Stationary Gas Turbines**  
(Corrected to 15% oxygen on a dry basis)

Fuel Type	NO <sub>x</sub> (ppmv)
Liquid Fuel – Turbines Located on Outer Continental Shelf	30
Natural Gas – Combined Cycle/Cogeneration Turbine	2
Natural Gas – Simple Cycle Turbine	2.5
Produced Gas	9
Produced Gas – Turbines Located on Outer Continental Shelf	15
Other <sup>1</sup>	12.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes recuperative gas turbines

- (d) (3) (A) Until an existing or replacement compressor gas turbine located at a former RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> facility meets the NO<sub>x</sub> limit specified in subparagraph (d)(3)(B), the owner or operator shall not operate

this existing compressor gas turbine in a manner that exceeds 68 ppmv NO<sub>x</sub>, corrected to 15 percent oxygen on a dry basis.

- (B) Twenty-four months after a Permit to Construct is issued by the Executive Officer, or 36 months after a Permit to Construct is issued by the Executive Officer if the application was submitted by July 1, 2021, the owner or operator of a compressor gas turbine shall not operate the unit in excess of the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits listed in Table II.

**Table II: Emission Limits for Compressor Gas Turbines**  
(Corrected to 15% oxygen on a dry basis)

Fuel Type	NO <sub>x</sub> (ppmv)
Natural Gas – Compressor Gas Turbine	3.5

- (4) Averaging Time
  - (A) Stationary gas turbines installed prior to April 5, 2019 shall comply with the averaging time requirements specified on the South Coast AQMD Permit to Operate as of April 5, 2019, not to exceed 3 hours.
  - (B) Stationary gas turbines installed on and after April 5, 2019 shall average the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits in Table I over a 60-minute rolling average.
  - (C) Stationary compressor gas turbines installed after April 5, 2019 shall average the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits in Table II over a three-hour rolling average.
- (5) Use of Liquid Fuel
 

An owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine shall not burn liquid fuel in a stationary gas turbine except for:

  - (A) Those located in the Outer Continental Shelf; or
  - (B) Those providing power for a health facility during a force majeure natural gas curtailment pursuant to paragraph (d)(8).
- (d) (6) On or before July 1, 2022, the owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine shall submit an application for a Permit to Construct or change of permit conditions to reconcile the Permit to Operate with Rule 1134.

- (7) The owner or operator of a compressor gas turbine may submit a request to the Executive Officer for approval of an extension of up to 12 months to meet the NO<sub>x</sub> limits specified in Table II and up to an additional 36 months to meet the ammonia emission limits specified in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate (such request shall be considered a plan for purposes of Rule 216 – Appeals and Rule 221 – Plans).
- (A) The owner or operator that elects to submit a request for a time extension shall submit the request at least 30 days before the compliance deadline specified in Table II or in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate.
- (B) The owner or operator that submits a request for a time extension request shall provide the following information to the Executive Officer:
- (i) Identification of the units for which a time extension is needed;
  - (ii) The reason(s) a time extension is needed;
  - (iii) Progress of replacing or retrofitting the compressor gas turbine(s);
  - (iv) The length of time requested;
  - (v) A demonstration that actual facility NO<sub>x</sub> emissions will decrease by at least an average of 25 percent in the two years prior to the extension request in comparison to 2017 facility NO<sub>x</sub> emissions;
  - (vi) Installation of an ammonia continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) certified under an approved South Coast AQMD protocol, if an extension is requested beyond 12 months to comply with the ammonia emission limits in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate; and
  - (vii) A demonstration that use of the turbine being replaced or retrofitted is less than 1,000 hours annually if an extension is requested beyond 24 months to comply with the ammonia emission limits in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate.
- (d) (7) (C) The Executive Officer will approve or disapprove the request for a time extension. Approval or disapproval will be based on the following criteria:

- (i) The owner or operator prepared the request for a time extension in compliance with subparagraphs (d)(7)(A) and (d)(7)(B); and
  - (ii) The owner or operator provided sufficient details identifying the reason(s) a time extension is needed that demonstrates to the Executive Officer that there are extenuating circumstances that necessitate additional time to complete implementation. Such a demonstration may include, but is not limited to, providing detailed schedules, engineering designs, construction plans, land acquisition contracts, permit applications, test results, and purchase orders.
- (D) The owner or operator may appeal the rejection of the extension to the Hearing Board under Rule 216. If the Hearing Board denies the appeal, the emissions limits must be complied with by the compliance deadline specified in subparagraph (d)(3)(B) or 30 days after the Hearing Board denial, whichever is later.
- (8) Force Majeure Natural Gas Curtailment for Health Facilities
 

An owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine at a health facility shall not be subject to the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits specified in paragraph (d)(3) during force majeure natural gas curtailment when the use of liquid fuel is required, provided that:

  - (A) The health facility is required by the 2019 California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 3, Articles 517.29 and 517.30 to have a minimum of two independent power sources;
  - (B) For each occurrence, a corporate officer shall sign an affidavit, which shall be maintained at the facility for a period of five years, affirming that liquid petroleum fuel was burned due to force majeure natural gas curtailment;
  - (C) The Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate for the stationary gas turbine specifies a NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit when the stationary gas turbine burns liquid fuel; and
- (d) (8) (D) The stationary gas turbine meets the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit specified in paragraph (d)(3) upon completion of the force majeure natural gas curtailment.
- (9) Fuel Readiness Testing



An owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine shall not be subject to the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limits specified in paragraph (d)(3) during fuel oil readiness testing, provided that:

- (A) The Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate for the stationary gas turbine specifies a NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit and duration limits when the stationary gas turbine burns liquid fuel;
- (B) Fuel oil readiness testing only occurs after the equipment has reached the emission limits specified in paragraph (d)(3) while firing on natural gas and shall commence no later than 60 minutes after achieving the emission limits specified in paragraph (d)(3) while firing on natural gas; and
- (C) Each fuel oil readiness test shall commence when the stationary gas turbine switches from natural gas to liquid fuel and conclude when the stationary gas turbine switches from liquid fuel to natural gas.

(e) Monitoring and Source Testing

The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this rule shall perform the following actions:

- (1) Stationary gas turbines 2.9 MW and larger (continuous rating by the manufacturer without power augmentation) located at a non-RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> facility or a former RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> facility, shall install, operate, and maintain in calibration a continuous in-stack NO<sub>x</sub> and oxygen monitoring system which meets the requirements of South Coast AQMD Rules 218 – Continuous Emission Monitoring, 218.1 – Continuous Emission Monitoring Performance Specifications, 218.2 – Continuous Emission Monitoring System: General Provisions, and 218.3 – Continuous Emission Monitoring System: Performance Specifications to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this rule. This system shall include equipment that measures and records the following:
  - (A) Flow rate of liquids or gases and the ratio of water or steam to fuel added to the combustion chamber or to the exhaust for the reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, as applicable;
  - (B) Elapsed time of operation; and
  - (C) Turbine output in MW.
- (2) Source Testing

- (A) The owner or operator of any existing gas turbine located at a non-RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> facility operating without a CEMS, shall provide source test information regarding the gas turbine's exhaust gas NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, and the demonstrated percent efficiency (EFF), or the manufacturer's rated EFF, if the Executive Officer determines that it is representative of the unit's EFF, and the carbon monoxide concentration as specified pursuant to paragraph (f)(1). NO<sub>x</sub> and carbon monoxide concentrations shall be in ppm by volume, corrected to 15 percent oxygen on a dry basis.
- (B) The owner or operator of each stationary gas turbine with a catalytic control device shall conduct source testing pursuant to clause(e)(2)(C)(iii) or utilize an ammonia CEMS certified under an approved South Coast AQMD protocol to demonstrate compliance with the ammonia emission limit in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate.
- (C) Source Test Frequency
  - (i) The owner or operator of each stationary gas turbine operating without a NO<sub>x</sub> CEMS and a catalytic control device not using an ammonia CEMS and emitting 25 tons or more of NO<sub>x</sub> per calendar year shall perform NO<sub>x</sub> and ammonia source test simultaneously to demonstrate compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits of this rule and the ammonia emission limits in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate, at least once every calendar year.
  - (ii) The owner or operator of each stationary gas turbine operating without a NO<sub>x</sub> CEMS and catalytic control device not using an ammonia CEMS, and emitting less than 25 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> per calendar year shall perform NO<sub>x</sub> and ammonia source test simultaneously to demonstrate compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits of this rule and ammonia emission limits in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate, at least once every three calendar years.
- (e) (2) (C) (iii) The owner or operator of each stationary gas turbine with a NO<sub>x</sub> CEMS and a catalytic control device not using an ammonia CEMS shall conduct an ammonia source test quarterly to demonstrate compliance during the first 12

months of operation of the catalytic control device and every calendar year thereafter when four consecutive source tests demonstrate compliance with the ammonia emission limit in the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. If a source test is failed, four consecutive quarterly source tests shall demonstrate compliance with the ammonia emissions limits prior to resuming source tests annually.

- (iv) The owner or operator of each stationary gas turbine without a NO<sub>x</sub> CEMS and with a catalytic control device using an ammonia CEMS shall conduct a NO<sub>x</sub> source test to determine compliance with NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits, at least once every three calendar years.
- (3) The owner or operator of each stationary gas turbine subject to Rule 1134 located at a RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub> facility shall comply with South Coast AQMD Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) Emissions to demonstrate compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits of this rule.

(f) Test Methods

The following may be used by the Executive Officer to verify the concentrations of NO<sub>x</sub>, ammonia, carbon monoxide, and oxygen subject to the provisions of this rule. Emissions determined to exceed any limits established by this rule through either of the following shall constitute a violation of this rule.

- (1) South Coast AQMD Test Methods 3.1, 5.3, 7.1, 10.1, 100.1, and 207.1, and U.S. EPA Test Methods 10 and 17, or any method deemed to be equivalent by the Executive Officer and approved by CARB and U.S. EPA.
- (2) Data obtained from a CEMS, which is installed and properly operated according to paragraph (e)(1) of this rule and as approved by the Executive Officer.
- (3) Emissions determined to exceed any limits established by this rule through the use of any of the above-referenced test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.

(g) Recordkeeping

The owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine shall comply with the following provisions on and after July 5, 2019:

- (1) All records shall be maintained at the facility for a period of two years and made available to South Coast AQMD staff upon request.
  - (2) Maintain a stationary gas turbine operating log that includes, on a daily basis, the actual startup and shutdown times; total hours of operation; type and quantity of fuel used (liquid/gas); cumulative hours of operation to date for the calendar year.
  - (3) Install, operate, and maintain a data acquisition system (DAS) to demonstrate compliance with the provisions subdivisions (d) and (h) of this rule.
  - (4) The results of source tests shall be submitted to the South Coast AQMD in a form and manner as specified by the Executive Officer within 60 days after source testing is completed.
  - (5) Any person using an emission control system as a means of complying with this rule shall maintain daily records of system operation and maintenance which will demonstrate continuous operation and compliance of the emission control device during periods of emission producing activities.
- (h) Exemptions
- The owner or operator seeking to qualify for any one of the following exemptions has the burden of proving their stationary gas turbine meets the applicable specified criteria.
- (1) All provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following:
    - (A) Laboratory gas turbines used in research and testing;
    - (B) Gas turbines operated exclusively for firefighting and/or flood control; and
    - (C) Gas turbines subject to:
      - (i) Rule 1109.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen for Petroleum Refineries and Related Operations;
      - (ii) Rule 1135 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electricity Generating Facilities;
      - (iii) Rule 1150.3 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Combustion Equipment at Landfills; and
      - (iv) Rule 1179.1 – Emission Reductions from Combustion Equipment at Publicly Owned Treatment Works Facilities.
- (h) (1) (C) (iv) Rule 1179.1 – Emission Reductions from Combustion Equipment at Publicly Owned Treatment Works Facilities.
- (2) Emergency Standby Gas Turbines
    - (A) The owner or operator of an emergency standby gas turbine shall not be subject to subdivisions (d) and (e), and paragraphs (g)(3), (g)(4),

and (g)(5) for that turbine, provided that the owner or operator of the emergency standby gas turbine shall:

- (i) Install and maintain in proper operation a non-resettable engine hour meter; and
- (ii) Demonstrates less than 200 hours of operation per calendar year.

(B) If the hour-per-year limit is exceeded, the exemption shall be automatically and permanently withdrawn. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine exempt under subparagraph (h)(2)(A) shall:

- (i) Notify the Executive Officer within seven days of the date the hour-per-year limit is exceeded; and
- (ii) Within 30 days after the date the hour-per-year limit is exceeded, submit a permit application for modification to equipment to meet the applicable compliance limit within 24 months of the date the hour-per-year limit is exceeded. Included with this permit application, the owner or operator shall submit an emission control plan including a schedule of increments of progress for the installation of the required control equipment. This plan and schedule shall be subject to the review and approval of the Executive Officer.

(3) Combined Cycle/Cogeneration Gas Turbines

The owner or operator of a combined cycle/cogeneration gas turbine installed prior to April 5, 2019 shall not be subject to paragraph (d)(3) for that combined cycle/cogeneration gas turbine, provided that:

- (A) The South Coast AQMD Permit to Operate as of April 5, 2019 includes a condition limiting the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration to 2.5 ppmv NO<sub>x</sub> at 15 percent oxygen on a dry basis; and
- (B) The NO<sub>x</sub> and ammonia limits, averaging times, and startup, shutdown, and tuning requirements specified on the South Coast AQMD Permit to Operate as of April 5, 2019 are retained.

(h) (4) Low-Use

- (A) The owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine installed prior to April 5, 2019 shall not be subject to subdivision (d) for that stationary gas turbine, provided that:

- (i) The stationary gas turbine maintains an annual capacity factor of less than twenty-five percent each calendar year;
  - (ii) The stationary gas turbine maintains an annual capacity factor of less than ten percent averaged over three consecutive calendar years on a rolling basis;
  - (iii) The stationary gas turbine retains the NO<sub>x</sub> and ammonia limits, averaging times, and startup, shutdown, and tuning requirements specified on the Permit to Operate as of April 5, 2019;
  - (iv) The NO<sub>x</sub> limit shall not exceed 12 ppmv at 15 percent oxygen on a dry basis; and
  - (v) The low-use exemption is a condition of the Permit to Operate.
- (B) The owner or operator of a stationary gas turbine that elects the low-use exemption pursuant to subparagraph (h)(4)(A) shall submit permit applications for each stationary gas turbine requesting the change of South Coast AQMD permit conditions to incorporate the low-use exemption by July 1, 2022.
- (C) The owner or operator shall determine eligibility of the low-use exemption for each stationary gas turbine annually and report to the Executive Officer no later than March 1 following each reporting year.
- (D) If a stationary gas turbine with a low-use exemption pursuant to subparagraph (h)(4)(A) exceeds the annual or three-year average annual capacity factor limit, such an exceedance shall be a violation of this rule and the owner or operator of that stationary gas turbine is subject to issuance of a notice of violation each year there is an exceedance for each annual and/or three-year exceedance. The owner or operator of that stationary gas turbine shall:
- (i) Submit complete South Coast AQMD permit applications to repower, retrofit, or retire that stationary gas turbine within six months from the date of the reported exceedance of subparagraph (h)(4)(A);
  - (ii) Submit a CEMS Plan within six months from the date of complete South Coast AQMD permit application submittal pursuant to clause (h)(4)(D)(i); and
- (h) (4) (D)

- (iii) Not operate that stationary gas turbine in a manner that exceeds the emissions limits listed in Table I after two years from the date of the reported exceedance of subparagraph (h)(4)(A).
- (5) The ammonia source testing requirements of subparagraph (e)(2)(C) shall not apply to turbines that do not use selective catalytic reduction or other processes that add ammonia into the exhaust gas.