Emergency Generators & Demand Response

Presented by:
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"Emergency Generator" means a combustion source that (this definition includes fire pumps):

1) Is located at a facility and produces mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power exclusively for use at the facility;

2) Is the source of mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power during an emergency when the primary source of energy is unavailable; and
3) Is operated only:

i. During the performance of normal testing and maintenance procedures, as recommended in writing by the manufacturer and/or as required in writing by a Federal or State law or regulation;

ii. When there is a power outage or the primary source of mechanical or thermal energy fails because of an emergency; or
3) Is operated only: (continued)
   
   iii. When there is a voltage reduction issued by PJM and posted on the PJM internet website (www.pjm.com) under the “emergency procedures” menu.
This general permit allows for operation during the following:

1. An emergency, allowable at any time.

2. A voltage reduction / brownout, allowable at any time.

3. Normal testing and maintenance, allowable only when air quality forecasts are moderate or good.

4. Mandatory testing and maintenance operation required by federal or state law, allowable at any time.
This general permit does not allow for the use of the following:

1. For load shaving, peaking power production, or generation in an agreement with a utility energy assistance program.

2. In a circumstance other than an emergency, voltage reduction, or testing / maintenance.
This general permit does not allow for the use of the following:

3. For normal testing and maintenance procedures on days when the Department forecasts air quality anywhere in New Jersey to be “unhealthy for sensitive groups,” “unhealthy,” “very unhealthy” or “hazardous” as defined in the U.S. EPA’s Air Quality Index, at http://www.airnow.gov

4. As a source of energy or power after the primary energy or power source has become operable again.
Demand Response

Demand response (also known as load response) is end-use customers reducing their use of electricity in response to power grid needs, economic signals from a competitive wholesale market or special retail rates.

- PJM website
Common examples of demand response include:

a) raising the temperature of the thermostat so the air conditioner does not run as frequently,

b) slowing down or stopping production at an industrial operation, or

c) dimming/shutting off lights

- basically any explicit action taken to reduce load in response to short-term high prices or a signal from PJM.
If you want to participate in Demand Response with your Emergency Generator -

1. Do not use general permit (GP-005)
2. Submit a preconstruction permit (PCP)
3. Obtain an approved PCP
4. May require air pollution control equipment.
Potential Ramification for Non-compliance

- Penalty assessments according to New Jersey Administrative Code Title 7, Chapter 27A - Air Administrative Procedures and Penalties
- Can include Economic Benefit determination
Questions?