

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Oak Grove Management Company LLC

Site Name: Oak Grove Steam Electric Station
Physical Location: 8127 Oak Grove Rd
Nearest City: Franklin
County: Robertson

Permit Number: O2942
Project Type: Initial Issuance

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: 4911
SIC Name: Electric Services

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). An application for initial permit issuance has been submitted in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201. This document may include the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A basis for applying permit shields;
- A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
- A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
- A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
- The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
- The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
- A compliance status; and
- A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: June 28, 2016

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

The Oak Grove Steam Electric Station (OGSES) is owned and operated by Oak Grove Management Company LLC. OGSES is an electric utility power plant consisting of two lignite-fired pulverized coal (PC) boilers and ancillary equipment. It is located in Robertson County, approximately 13 miles north of Franklin, Texas.

The plants two boilers, Units 1 and 2 (F-OGU1, F-OGU2) use heat released during fuel combustion to generate steam that drives two steam turbine electric generators. Each boiler is equipped with natural gas-fired burners that are used primarily for combustion support or during startup, shutdown, and malfunctions. Each unit is equipped with two parallel Selective Catalytic Reduction reactors, two parallel fabric filter baghouses, and a wet limestone scrubber. Additionally, a mercury sorbent (e.g., powderized activated carbon) may be injected into the flue gas for mercury removal and a flue gas conditioner (e.g., hydrated lime) may be injected into the flue gas to enhance baghouse performance as needed. The start-up boiler (F-OGAB), is used to provide start-up steam during start-ups, shutdowns, and maintenance. The start-up boiler is fueled by natural gas.

Ancillary equipment at OGSES includes various material (i.e., lignite, limestone, fly ash, gypsum, mercury sorbent, and flue gas conditioner) handling systems, liquid storage tanks and reservoirs (e.g., lubricating oils, ammonia, diesel fuel, waste oils), and diesel-fired emergency-use engines. OGSES also conducts a variety of planned startup, shutdown and maintenance activities at the site.

FOPs at Site

The “application area” consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site. Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: None

Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	VOC, SO ₂ , PM, NO _x , HAPS, CO, PM
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Reading State of Texas’s Federal Operating Permit

The Title V Federal Operating Permit (FOP) lists all state and federal air emission regulations and New Source Review (NSR) authorizations (collectively known as “applicable requirements”) that apply at a particular site or permit area (in the event a site has multiple FOPs). **The FOP does not authorize new emissions or new construction activities.** The FOP begins with an introductory page which is common to all Title V permits. This page gives the details of the company, states the authority of the issuing agency, requires the company to operate in accordance with this permit and 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 122, requires adherence with NSR requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116, and finally indicates the permit number and the issuance date.

This is followed by the table of contents, which is generally composed of the following elements. Not all permits will have all of the elements.

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
 - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements

- New Source Review Authorization Requirements
- Compliance Requirements
- Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
- Permit Location
- Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Unit Summary
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - Permit Shield
 - New Source Review Authorization References
 - Compliance Plan
 - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
 - Acronym list
- Appendix B
 - Copies of major NSR authorizations

General Terms and Conditions

The General Terms and Conditions are the same and appear in all permits. The first paragraph lists the specific citations for 30 TAC Chapter 122 requirements that apply to all Title V permit holders. The second paragraph describes the requirements for record retention. The third paragraph provides details for voiding the permit, if applicable. The fourth paragraph states that the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116 by obtaining a New Source Review authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting. The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on a OP-UA Form or Form OP-SUM. Form OP-SUM must list all units addressed in the application and provide identifying information, applicable OP-UA Forms, and preconstruction authorizations. The various OP-UA Forms provide the characteristics of each unit from which applicable requirements are established. Some exceptions exist as a few units may have both site-wide requirements and unit specific requirements.

Other conditions. The other entries under special terms and conditions are in general terms referring to compliance with the more detailed data listed in the attachments.

Attachments

Applicable Requirements Summary. The first attachment, the Applicable Requirements Summary, has two tables, addressing unit specific requirements. The first table, the Unit Summary, includes a list of units with applicable requirements, the unit type, the applicable regulation, and the requirement driver. The intent of the requirement driver is to inform the reader that a given unit may have several different operating scenarios and the differences between those operating scenarios.

The applicable requirements summary table provides the detailed citations of the rules that apply to the various units. For each unit and operating scenario, there is an added modifier called the “index number,” detailed citations specifying monitoring and testing requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The data for this table are based on data supplied by the applicant on the OP-SUM and various OP-UA forms.

Additional Monitoring Requirement. The next attachment includes additional monitoring the applicant must perform to ensure compliance with the applicable standard. Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) is often required to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limitations/standards for large emission units that use control devices to achieve compliance with applicant requirements. When necessary, periodic monitoring (PM) requirements are specified for certain parameters (i.e. feed rates, flow rates, temperature, fuel type and consumption, etc.) to determine if a term and condition or emission unit is operating within specified limits to control emissions. These additional monitoring approaches may be required for two reasons. First, the applicable rules do not adequately specify monitoring requirements (exception- Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards (MACTs) generally have sufficient monitoring), and second, monitoring may be required to fill gaps in the monitoring requirements of certain applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

Permit Shield. A permit may or may not have a permit shield, depending on whether an applicant has applied for, and justified the granting of, a permit shield. A permit shield is a special condition included in the permit document stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirement(s) or specified applicable state-only requirement(s).

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

Compliance Plan. A permit may have a compliance schedule attachment for listing corrective actions plans for any emission unit that is out of compliance with an applicable requirement.

Alternative Requirements. This attachment will list any alternative monitoring plans or alternative means of compliance for applicable requirements that have been approved by the EPA Administrator and/or the TCEQ Executive Director.

Appendix A

Acronym list. This attachment lists the common acronyms used when discussing the FOPs.

Appendix B

Copies of major NSR authorizations applicable to the units covered by this permit have been included in this Appendix, to ensure that all interested persons can access those authorizations.

Stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111, Subchapter A, § 111.111(a)(1)(B) addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

The site contains stationary vents with a flowrate less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and constructed after January 31, 1972 which are limited, over a six-minute average, to 20% opacity as required by 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). As a site may have a large number of stationary vents that fall into this category, they are not required to be listed individually in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. This is consistent with EPA's White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995, that states that requirements that apply identically to emission units at a site can be treated on a generic basis such as source-wide opacity limits.

Periodic monitoring is specified in Special Term and Condition 3.A.(iv) for stationary vents subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) to verify compliance with the 20% opacity limit. These vents are not expected to produce visible emissions during normal operation. The TCEQ evaluated the probability of these sources violating the

opacity standards and determined that there is a very low potential that an opacity standard would be exceeded. It was determined that continuous monitoring for these sources is not warranted as there would be very limited environmental benefit in continuously monitoring sources that have a low potential to produce visible emissions. Therefore, the TCEQ set the visible observation monitoring frequency for these sources to once per calendar quarter.

The TCEQ has exempted vents that are not capable of producing visible emissions from periodic monitoring requirements. These vents include sources of colorless VOCs, non-fuming liquids, and other materials that cannot produce emissions that obstruct the transmission of light. Passive ventilation vents, such as plumbing vents, are also included in this category. Since this category of vents are not capable of producing opacity due to the physical or chemical characteristics of the emission source, periodic monitoring is not required as it would not yield any additional data to assure compliance with the 20% opacity standard of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B).

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

Stationary Vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

All other stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not covered in the Special Terms and Conditions are listed in the permit’s Applicable Requirement Summary. The basis for the applicability determinations for these vents are listed in the Determination of Applicable Requirements table.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

The following chart summarizes the applicability of the principal air pollution regulatory programs to the permit area:

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	Yes
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	No
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	Yes
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	Yes
CAIR (Clean Air Interstate Rule)	Yes

Acid Rain Permit

The permitted area is subject to Federal Clean Air Act Title IV Acid Rain rules for Phase II units, as codified in 40 CFR Parts 72 through 78, because it meets the definition of “affected source.” Applicability of affected

sources are defined in 40 CFR § 72.6 and include those sources that burn fossil fuel, and generates electricity for sale. Under 40 CFR Part 72, incorporated by reference into 30 TAC Chapter 122, all acid rain permits must contain specific terms and conditions, including monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping and excess emission requirements, established by the U.S. EPA. The Title IV permitting procedures are described within 30 TAC Chapter 122, Subchapter E. The applicable requirements of the Acid Rain Permit are contained in the Special Terms and Conditions of the FOP. The Acid Rain permit is effective as of the date of the issuance of the FOP and has a term ending in concurrence with the FOP.

CAIR Permit

The Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) was established to mitigate the interstate transport of NO_x and SO₂ which contribute to the formation of fine particles (PM 2.5) and ground-level ozone. The EPA has promulgated a model cap and trade program in 40 CFR Part 96 to implement CAIR. This rule has been adopted by reference into 30 TAC Chapter 122, Subchapter E, Division 2: Clean Air Interstate Rule.

The permitted area is subject to CAIR as it contains units that meet the definition of a NO_x budget unit in 40 CFR § 96.4(a)(1)-(2) and a CAIR SO₂ unit in 40 CFR § 96.204(a)(1)-(2). The applicable requirements of the CAIR permit are contained in the Special Terms and Conditions of the FOP. The CAIR permit is effective as of the date of the issuance of this revision and has a term ending in concurrence with the FOP.

Insignificant Activities

In general, units not meeting the criteria for inclusion on either Form OP-SUM or Form OP-REQ1 are not required to be addressed in the operating permit application. Examples of these types of units include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
2. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities other than those used to incinerate wastewater treatment plant sludge. Stacks or vents for sanitary sewer plumbing traps are also included.
3. Food preparation facilities including, but not limited to, restaurants and cafeterias used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption on the premises.
4. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
5. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing bedding, clothing, or other fabric items generated primarily at the premises. This does not include emissions from dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.
6. Facilities storing only dry, sweet natural gas, including natural gas pressure regulator vents.
7. Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
8. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
9. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
10. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).
11. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
12. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
13. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
14. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
15. Well cellars.

16. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
20. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
21. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 lbs. or less used for the casting of metals;
22. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
23. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
24. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
25. Battery recharging areas.
26. Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

The tables below include the applicability determinations for the emission units, the index number(s) where applicable, and all relevant unit attribute information used to form the basis of the applicability determination. The unit attribute information is a description of the physical properties of an emission unit which is used to determine the requirements to which the permit holder must comply. For more information about the descriptions of the unit attributes specific Unit Attribute Forms may be viewed at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_all_ua_forms.html.

A list of unit attribute forms is included at the end of this document. Some examples of unit attributes include construction date; product stored in a tank; boiler fuel type; etc.. Generally, multiple attributes are needed to determine the requirements for a given emission unit and index number. The table below lists these attributes in the column entitled "Basis of Determination." Attributes that demonstrate that an applicable requirement applies will be the factual basis for the specific citations in an applicable requirement that apply to a unit for that index number. The TCEQ Air Permits Division has developed flowcharts for determining applicability of state and federal regulations based on the unit attribute information in a Decision Support System (DSS). These flowcharts can be accessed via the internet at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html. The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

The attributes for each unit and corresponding index number provide the basis for determining the specific legal citations in an applicable requirement that apply, including emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The rules were found to apply or not apply by using the unit attributes as answers to decision questions found in the flowcharts of the DSS. Some additional attributes indicate which legal citations of a rule apply. The legal citations that apply to each emission unit may be found in the Applicable Requirements Summary table of the draft permit. There may be some entries or rows of units and rules not found in the permit, or if the permit contains a permit shield, repeated in the permit shield area. These are sets of attributes that describe negative applicability, or; in other words, the reason why a potentially applicable requirement does not apply.

If applicability determinations have been made which differ from the available flowcharts, an explanation of the decisions involved in the applicability determination is specified in the column "Changes and Exceptions to RRT." If there were no exceptions to the DSS, then this column has been removed.

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting, the word "None" will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the

portion of this document entitled “Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected.”

When attributes demonstrate that a unit is not subject to an applicable requirement, the applicant may request a permit shield for those items. The portion of this document entitled “Basis for Applying Permit Shields” specifies which units, if any, have a permit shield.

Operational Flexibility

When an emission unit has multiple operating scenarios, it will have a different index number associated with each operating condition. This means that units are permitted to operate under multiple operating conditions. The applicable requirements for each operating condition are determined by a unique set of unit attributes. For example, a tank may store two different products at different points in time. The tank may, therefore, need to comply with two distinct sets of requirements, depending on the product that is stored. Both sets of requirements are included in the permit, so that the permit holder may store either product in the tank.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
F-OGABEDG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III	60III	<p>Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 11, 2005.</p> <p>Diesel = Diesel fuel is used.</p> <p>Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 19 KW and less than 37 KW.</p> <p>Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement.</p> <p>Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder and engine is a constant-speed engine.</p> <p>Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine.</p> <p>Standards = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.</p> <p>Commencing = CI ICE that is commencing new construction.</p> <p>Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.</p> <p>Generator Set = The CI ICE is a generator set engine.</p> <p>Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is after 04/01/2006.</p> <p>Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2009.</p> <p>Install Date = The CI ICE was installed prior to 2012.</p>	<p><u>Related Standards</u> - §60.4211(f)[G] was deleted and replaced by §60.4211(f), (f)(1), (f)(2), (f)(2)(i), (f)(2)(iii) and (f)(3) since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p> <p><u>Reporting</u> - §60.4214(d)[G] was deleted since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>
F-OGABEDG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP less than 100 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
F-OGDFEG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	<p>Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 11, 2005.</p> <p>Diesel = Diesel fuel is used.</p> <p>Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than 2237 KW.</p> <p>Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement.</p> <p>Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder and engine is a constant-speed engine.</p> <p>Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine.</p> <p>Standards = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.</p> <p>Commencing = CI ICE that is commencing new construction.</p> <p>Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.</p> <p>Generator Set = The CI ICE is a generator set engine.</p> <p>Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is after 04/01/2006.</p> <p>Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2007.</p> <p>Install Date = The CI ICE was installed prior to 2012.</p>	<p><u>Related Standards</u> - §60.4211(f)[G] was deleted and replaced by §60.4211(f), (f)(1), (f)(2), (f)(2)(i), (f)(2)(iii) and (f)(3) since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p> <p><u>Reporting</u> - §60.4214(d)[G] was deleted since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>
F-OGDFEG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p>	<p><u>Related Standards</u> - Delete §63.6595(c) and §63.6640(f)(2)[G] and add §63.6640(f), §63.6640(f)(2), §63.6640(f)(2)(i) and §63.6640(f)(2)(iii) since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
F-OGFP	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	<p>Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 11, 2005.</p> <p>Diesel = Diesel fuel is used.</p> <p>Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 130 KW and less than or equal to 368 KW.</p> <p>Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement.</p> <p>Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder.</p> <p>Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements.</p> <p>Standards = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.</p> <p>Commencing = CI ICE that is commencing new construction.</p> <p>Compliance Option = Certified engine according to §60.4211(b)(1).</p> <p>Generator Set = The CI ICE is not a generator set engine.</p> <p>Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is after 07/01/2006.</p> <p>Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2007.</p> <p>Install Date = The CI ICE was installed prior to 2012.</p>	<p><u>Related Standards</u> - §60.4211(f)(G) was deleted and replaced by §60.4211(f), (f)(1), (f)(2) and (f)(2)(i), and (f)(3) since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p> <p><u>Reporting</u> - §60.4214(d)(G) was deleted since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>
F-OGFP	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
F-OGTGDG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III	60III	<p>Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 11, 2005.</p> <p>Diesel = Diesel fuel is used.</p> <p>Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 37 KW and less than 75 KW.</p> <p>Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement.</p> <p>Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder and engine is a constant-speed engine.</p> <p>Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine.</p> <p>Standards = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.</p> <p>Commencing = CI ICE that is commencing new construction.</p> <p>Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.</p> <p>Generator Set = The CI ICE is a generator set engine.</p> <p>Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is after 04/01/2006.</p> <p>Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2007.</p> <p>Install Date = The CI ICE was installed prior to 2012.</p>	<p><u>Related Standards</u> - §60.4211(f)[G] was deleted and replaced by §60.4211(f), (f)(1), (f)(2), (f)(2)(i), (f)(2)(iii) and (f)(3) since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p> <p><u>Reporting</u> - §60.4214(d)[G] was deleted since unit is not operated as an emergency demand response or supplying power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.</p>
F-OGTGDG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP less than 100 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p>	
E-CDLOST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	<p>Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate)</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters) but less than 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters)</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 2.2 psia</p>	
E-CDLOST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-2	<p>Product Stored = Waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters) but less than 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters)</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 2.2 psia</p>	
E-DBAT	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters) but less than 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters)</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 2.2 psia</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
E-TLOST	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)	
GRPTANKS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
OG-REFUEL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility	
OG-VOCXFER	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
F-OGAB	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60Db	<p>60.42b(k)(2) Low Sulfur Exemption = The § 60.42b(k)(2) exemption applies.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Constructed or reconstructed after February 28, 2005.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas.</p> <p>Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring Type = No particulate (opacity) monitoring.</p> <p>Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da.</p> <p>Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281.</p> <p>NOx Monitoring Type = No NO_x monitoring.</p> <p>Electrical or Mechanical Output = 10% or less of the annual output is electrical or mechanical.</p> <p>SO2 Monitoring Type = Fuel certification (maintaining receipts per § 60.49b(r)(1)).</p> <p>Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAAA = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAAA.</p> <p>Subpart J = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart J.</p> <p>Subpart E = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart E.</p> <p>Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK.</p> <p>Technology Type = None.</p> <p>ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines.</p> <p>Unit Type = OTHER UNIT TYPE</p> <p>ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Heat Release Rate = Natural gas with a heat release rate less than or equal to 70 MBtu/hr/ft³.</p> <p>60.49Da(n) Alternative = The facility is not using the § 60.49Da(n) alternative.</p> <p>ACF Option - NOx = Natural gas, distillate oil, and residual oil with a nitrogen content less than or equal to 0.30% combined ACF less than or equal to 10%.</p> <p>Heat Input Gas/Oil = The facility combusts natural gas or distillate oil in excess of 30% of the heat input from the combustion of all fuels.</p> <p>60.49Da(m) Alternative = The facility is not using the § 60.49Da(m) alternative.</p>	<p><u>Monitoring/Testing</u> - 60.45b(j) was added to clarify natural gas-fired unit not subject to performance test §60.45b.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
F-OGAB	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began on or before June 4, 2010.	
GRPBOILERS	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1111	Source Type = Solid fossil fuel-fired steam generator.	
GRPBOILERS	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	R112	Fuel Type = Solid fossil fuel. Heat Input = Design heat input is greater than 1500 MMBtu/hr. Control Equipment = Unit equipped with SO ₂ control equipment. FCAA § 412(c) = The unit is subject to the Federal Clean Air Act § 412(c) [FCAA § 412(c)] as amended in 1990.	
GRPBOILERS	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter E, Division 1	R7131	Date Placed in Service = On or after December 31, 1995.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRPBOILERS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	60Da-LEAKDETECT	<p>Construction/Modification Date = Constructed after February 28, 2005.</p> <p>Fuel Pretreatment = Fuel pretreatment credit is not claimed.</p> <p>Combined Cycle System = The unit is not used in conjunction with an electric utility combined cycle gas turbine not designed to burn fuels containing 50 percent (by heat input) or more solid derived fuel not meeting the definition of natural gas.</p> <p>Heat Input of Fossil Fuel = Heat input of fossil fuel is greater than 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).</p> <p>Unit Type = Not a resource recovery unit.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Solid fossil fuel.</p> <p>Duct Burner = The unit is not a duct burner.</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = A baghouse is used for PM control and PM monitored using a leak detection system per § 60.48Da(o)(4).</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Natural gas.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring Type = The facility uses a fabric filter with a leak detection system installed per § 60.49Da(a)(2)(i) to meet § 60.42Da and elects to monitor opacity per § 60.49Da(a)(3).</p> <p>SO2 Flow Monitoring System = Continuous flow monitoring system certified according to the requirements of 40 CFR § 75.20, meeting the applicable quality control and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR § 75.21, and validated according to 40 CFR § 75.23.</p> <p>SO2 Monitoring Type = Continuous emission monitoring system installed to meet the requirements of Part 75 [§ 60.49Da(b)(4)].</p> <p>Changes to Existing Affected Facility = Changes have not been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da, to accommodate the use of fuels not previously fired.</p> <p>NOx Flow Monitoring System = Continuous flow monitoring system certified according to the requirements of 40 CFR § 75.20, meeting the applicable quality control and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR § 75.21, and validated according to 40 CFR § 75.23.</p> <p>NOx Monitoring Type = Continuous emission monitoring system installed to meet the requirements of Part 75.</p> <p>% Coal Refuse = The facility burns less than 75% coal refuse on a 12-month rolling average basis.</p> <p>Commercial Demonstration Permit = The EPA Administrator has not issued a commercial demonstration permit (CDP).</p> <p>Combined Cycle Type = Not a combined cycle gas turbine.</p> <p>FGD = The facility has a flue gas desulfurization system.</p> <p>PM Standard = Input based § 60.42Da(c)(2).</p> <p>SO2 Standard Basis = The facility meets a standard that is output-based.</p> <p>NOX Standard Basis = The facility meets a standard that is output-based.</p>	<p>The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRPBOILERS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	60Da-PMCEMS	<p>Construction/Modification Date = Constructed after February 28, 2005.</p> <p>Fuel Pretreatment = Fuel pretreatment credit is not claimed.</p> <p>Combined Cycle System = The unit is not used in conjunction with an electric utility combined cycle gas turbine not designed to burn fuels containing 50 percent (by heat input) or more solid derived fuel not meeting the definition of natural gas.</p> <p>Heat Input of Fossil Fuel = Heat input of fossil fuel is greater than 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).</p> <p>Unit Type = Not a resource recovery unit.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Solid fossil fuel.</p> <p>Duct Burner = The unit is not a duct burner.</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = Continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) per § 60.49Da(v).</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Natural gas.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring Type = No monitoring for opacity, a CEMS is used to monitor PM.</p> <p>SO2 Flow Monitoring System = Continuous flow monitoring system certified according to the requirements of 40 CFR § 75.20, meeting the applicable quality control and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR § 75.21, and validated according to 40 CFR § 75.23.</p> <p>SO2 Monitoring Type = Continuous emission monitoring system installed to meet the requirements of Part 75 [§ 60.49Da(b)(4)].</p> <p>Changes to Existing Affected Facility = Changes have not been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da, to accommodate the use of fuels not previously fired.</p> <p>NOx Flow Monitoring System = Continuous flow monitoring system certified according to the requirements of 40 CFR § 75.20, meeting the applicable quality control and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR § 75.21, and validated according to 40 CFR § 75.23.</p> <p>NOx Monitoring Type = Continuous emission monitoring system installed to meet the requirements of Part 75.</p> <p>% Coal Refuse = The facility burns less than 75% coal refuse on a 12-month rolling average basis.</p> <p>Commercial Demonstration Permit = The EPA Administrator has not issued a commercial demonstration permit (CDP).</p> <p>Combined Cycle Type = Not a combined cycle gas turbine.</p> <p>FGD = The facility has a flue gas desulfurization system.</p> <p>PM Standard = Input based § 60.42Da(c)(2).</p> <p>SO2 Standard Basis = The facility meets a standard that is output-based.</p> <p>NOX Standard Basis = The facility meets a standard that is output-based.</p>	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
GRPBOILERS	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU	63UUUUU	Unit Type = Unit is a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit as defined in 40 CFR § 63.10042.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRPCOAL	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	60Y	<p>Coal Preparation Plant = Coal preparation plant contains thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems or coal transfer and loading systems.</p> <p>Design Capacity = Design capacity is greater than 200 tons of coal per day.</p> <p>Federally Enforceable Limit Option = The plant chooses not to operate under a federally enforceable limit of less than 200 tons per day.</p>	
GRPCOAL	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	60Y	<p>Affected Facility = Coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems (excluding open storage piles), or coal transfer and loading systems.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = After October 24, 1974 and before April 28, 2008.</p>	<p><u>Related Standard</u> - Deleted §60.257(a) as a standard because it specifies a compliance test method and not an emission limitation, standard, or equipment standard.</p> <p><u>Monitoring/Testing</u> - Deleted §60.257(a), (a)(1)[G] and §60.257(a)(3)[G] and added §60.257(a)[G] in their place since fugitive emission requirements are also applicable.</p>
GRPCOALVENT	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	60Y	<p>Coal Preparation Plant = Coal preparation plant contains thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems or coal transfer and loading systems.</p> <p>Design Capacity = Design capacity is greater than 200 tons of coal per day.</p> <p>Federally Enforceable Limit Option = The plant chooses not to operate under a federally enforceable limit of less than 200 tons per day.</p>	<p><u>Related Standard</u> - Deleted §60.257(a) as a standard because it specifies a compliance test method and not an emission limitation, standard, or equipment standard.</p>
GRPCOALVENT	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	60Y	<p>Affected Facility = Mechanical Vent.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = After October 24, 1974 and before April 28, 2008.</p>	
F-OGLT29	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	<p>Plant Type = Nonmetallic mineral processing plant other than a sand and gravel, crushed stone, common clay, pumice plant, hot-mix asphalt facility or plant without crushers or grinding mills containing stand-alone screening operations.</p>	
F-OGLT29	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	<p>Vent = The building does not contain a vent as defined in 40 CFR § 60.671.</p> <p>Capture System = The affected facility is not using a capture system for emissions control.</p> <p>Underground Mines = The facility is not located in an underground mine.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Control device other than a baghouse controlling emissions from only an individual enclosed storage bin or wet scrubber, or no emissions control.</p> <p>Subpart Applicability = The facility is not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts F or I, nor does the facility follow, in the plant process, another facility subject to Subparts F or I.</p> <p>Facility Type = Building enclosing one or more affected facilities and complying with the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.672(e).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After August 31, 1983.</p> <p>Replacement Type = Is not replacing an existing facility.</p>	<p>The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
F-OGLT36A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	Plant Type = Nonmetallic mineral processing plant other than a sand and gravel, crushed stone, common clay, pumice plant, hot-mix asphalt facility or plant without crushers or grinding mills containing stand-alone screening operations.	
F-OGLT36A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	Capture System = The affected facility is using a capture system for emissions control. Underground Mines = The facility is not located in an underground mine. Control Device Type = Baghouse controlling emissions from only an individual enclosed storage bin. Subpart Applicability = The facility is not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts F or I, nor does the facility follow, in the plant process, another facility subject to Subparts F or I. Facility Type = Individual storage bin. Construction/Modification Date = After August 31, 1983. Replacement Type = Is not replacing an existing facility.	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
F-OGLT36B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	Plant Type = Nonmetallic mineral processing plant other than a sand and gravel, crushed stone, common clay, pumice plant, hot-mix asphalt facility or plant without crushers or grinding mills containing stand-alone screening operations.	
F-OGLT36B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	Capture System = The affected facility is using a capture system for emissions control. Underground Mines = The facility is not located in an underground mine. Control Device Type = Baghouse controlling emissions from only an individual enclosed storage bin. Subpart Applicability = The facility is not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts F or I, nor does the facility follow, in the plant process, another facility subject to Subparts F or I. Facility Type = Individual storage bin. Construction/Modification Date = After August 31, 1983. Replacement Type = Is not replacing an existing facility.	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
GRPLMSTN	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	Plant Type = Nonmetallic mineral processing plant other than a sand and gravel, crushed stone, common clay, pumice plant, hot-mix asphalt facility or plant without crushers or grinding mills containing stand-alone screening operations.	
GRPLMSTN	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	60000	Capture System = The affected facility is not using a capture system for emissions control. Underground Mines = The facility is not located in an underground mine. Control Device Type = Control device other than a baghouse controlling emissions from only an individual enclosed storage bin or wet scrubber, or no emissions control. Subpart Applicability = The facility is not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts F or I, nor does the facility follow, in the plant process, another facility subject to Subparts F or I. Facility Type = Transfer point on a belt conveyor not processing saturated material. Construction/Modification Date = After August 31, 1983. Emissions Interference Type = No emissions interference occurs for the affected facility. Replacement Type = Is not replacing an existing facility.	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRPBOILSTK	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-NG	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	
GRPBOILSTK	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-SF	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Annual ACF = Annual average capacity factor is greater than 30%, but was not reportable to the Federal Power Commission for calendar year 1974.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	

* - The "unit attributes" or operating conditions that determine what requirements apply

** - Notes changes made to the automated results from the DSS, and a brief explanation why

NSR Versus Title V FOP

The state of Texas has two Air permitting programs, New Source Review (NSR) and Title V Federal Operating Permits. The two programs are substantially different both in intent and permit content.

NSR is a preconstruction permitting program authorized by the Texas Clean Air Act and Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The processing of these permits is governed by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116.111. The Title V Federal Operating Program is a federal program authorized under Title V of the FCAA that has been delegated to the state of Texas to administer and is governed by 30 TAC Chapter 122. The major differences between the two permitting programs are listed in the table below:

NSR Permit	Federal Operating Permit(FOP)
Issued Prior to new Construction or modification of an existing facility	For initial permit with application shield, can be issued after operation commences; significant revisions require approval prior to operation.
Authorizes air emissions	Codifies existing applicable requirements, does not authorize new emissions
Ensures issued permits are protective of the environment and human health by conducting a health effects review and that requirement for best available control technology (BACT) is implemented.	Applicable requirements listed in permit are used by the inspectors to ensure proper operation of the site as authorized. Ensures that adequate monitoring is in place to allow compliance determination with the FOP.
Up to two Public notices may be required. Opportunity for public comment and contested case hearings for some authorizations.	One public notice required. Opportunity for public comments. No contested case hearings.
Applies to all point source emissions in the state.	Applies to all major sources and some non-major sources identified by the EPA.
Applies to facilities: a portion of site or individual emission sources	One or multiple FOPs cover the entire site (consists of multiple facilities)
Permits include terms and conditions under which the applicant must construct and operate its various equipment and processes on a facility basis.	Permits include terms and conditions that specify the general operational requirements of the site; and also include codification of all applicable requirements for emission units at the site.
Opportunity for EPA review for Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment (NA) permits for major sources.	Opportunity for EPA review, Affected states review, and a Public petition period for every FOP.
Permits have a table listing maximum emission limits for pollutants	Permit has an applicable requirements table and Periodic Monitoring (PM) / Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) tables which document applicable monitoring requirements.
Permits can be altered or amended upon application by company. Permits must be issued before construction or modification of facilities can begin.	Permits can be revised through several revision processes, which provide for different levels of public notice and opportunity to comment. Changes that would be significant revisions require that a revised permit be issued before those changes can be operated.
NSR permits are issued independent of FOP requirements.	FOP are independent of NSR permits, but contain a list of all NSR permits incorporated by reference

New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. The Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. The following table specifies the permits by rule that apply to the site. All current permits by rule are contained in Chapter 106. Outdated 30 TAC Chapter 106 permits by rule may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/old106list/index106.html

Outdated Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/oldselist/se_index.html

The status of air permits and applications and a link to the Air Permits Remote Document Server is located at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits	
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX1056	Issuance Date: 03/12/2015
Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits By Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.	
Authorization No.: 76474	Issuance Date: 03/12/2015
Authorization No.: 96244	Issuance Date: 05/25/2011
Authorization No.: 98444	Issuance Date: 10/11/2011
Permits By Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.144	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.227	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.262	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.265	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.411	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.412	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.454	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.472	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.473	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.475	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.532	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Emission Units and Emission Points

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in

the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sand-blasting yard) is called an emission point. For New Source Review preconstruction permitting purposes, every emission unit has an associated emission point. Emission limits are listed in an NSR permit, associated with an emission point. This list of emission points and emission limits per pollutant is commonly referred to as the “Maximum Allowable Emission Rate Table”, or “MAERT” for short. Specifically, the MAERT lists the Emission Point Number (EPN) that identifies the emission point, followed immediately by the Source Name, identifying the emission unit that is the source of those emissions on this table.

Thus, by reference, an emission unit in a Title V operating permit is linked by reference number to an NSR authorization, and its related emission point.

Monitoring Sufficiency

Federal and state rules, 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and 30 TAC § 122.142(c) respectively, require that each federal operating permit include additional monitoring for applicable requirements that lack periodic or instrumental monitoring (which may include recordkeeping that serves as monitoring) that yields reliable data from a relevant time period that are representative of the emission unit’s compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard. Furthermore, the federal operating permit must include compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements for emission sources that meet the applicability criteria of 40 CFR Part 64 in accordance with 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A) and 30 TAC § 122.604(b).

With the exception of any emission units listed in the Periodic Monitoring or CAM Summaries in the FOP, the TCEQ Executive Director has determined that the permit contains sufficient monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that assure compliance with the applicable requirements. If applicable, each emission unit that requires additional monitoring in the form of periodic monitoring or CAM is described in further detail under the Rationale for CAM/PM Methods Selected section following this paragraph.

Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is a federal monitoring program established under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 64 (40 CFR Part 64).

Emission units are subject to CAM requirements if they meet the following criteria:

1. the emission unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement;
2. the emission unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitation or standard specified in the applicable requirement; and
3. the emission unit has the pre-control device potential to emit greater than or equal to the amount in tons per year for a site to be classified as a major source.

The following table(s) identify the emission unit(s) that are subject to CAM:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPBOILERS	
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH1A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH1B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter

Control Device ID No.: OG-BH2A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH2B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1111
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.153(b)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: PM (filterable)	
Minimum Frequency: Four times per hour	
Averaging Period: 2-hour block	
Deviation Limit: Maximum emission rate = 0.10 lb/MMBtu PM, 2-hour block average	
<p>Basis of CAM: Oak Grove will use particulate matter (PM) continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) to monitor compliance with the 0.3 lb/MMBtu total suspended particulate (TSP) emission limitation in 30 TAC §111.153(b). Oak Grove Unit I and Unit 2 boiler stacks are each equipped with a PM CEMS that monitors filterable PM emissions, which are a portion of the total PM emissions. Oak Grove will use a deviation limit of 0.10 lb/MMBtu filterable PM based upon stack test data for the Oak Grove Unit I and Unit 2 boilers.</p> <p>The table below summarizes PM emission rates presented in performance test reports for the Oak Grove Unit I and Unit 2 boiler stacks. For consistency, the table presents only those test results that were obtained using EPA Methods 5B and 202. The table indicates that filterable PM is 36% of the total PM emissions. Although 36% of 0.3 would be 0.11, Oak Grove will use a more conservative (i.e., lower) deviation limit of 0.10 lb/MMBtu PM as measured by the PM CEMS.</p>	
Unit	
Test Date	
Test Methods Test Report	
No.	Test Average
	Filterable PM lb/MMBtu Total PM lb/MMBtu
1	Oct 2011 5B/20211-326 0.005 0.011
1	Dec 2014 5B/20214-151 0.002 0.012
2	May 2011 5B/20211-195 0.004 0.008
2	J u n 2012 5B/20212-188B 0.0044 0.0127
2	J u n 2015 5B/20215-188C 0.004 0.012
Averages	0.004 0.011
Percent of Total PM	36%
<p>Oak Grove will use a two-hour block averaging time in order to be consistent with the underlying emission limitation. To ensure that a meaningful measurement is obtained, each two hour average must include valid data for at least 90% of the two hour period. During periods of monitor malfunction, repair, and quality assurance or control activities, the PM CEMS data will not be valid.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPBOILERS	
Control Device ID No.: OG-WFGD1	Control Device Type: Wet Scrubber
Control Device ID No.: OG-WFGD2	Control Device Type: Wet Scrubber
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	SOP Index No.: R112
Pollutant: SO ₂	Main Standard: § 112.8(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: SO ₂ emission rate	
Minimum Frequency: Four times per hour	
Averaging Period: 3-hour block	
Deviation Limit: Maximum SO ₂ emission rate = 3.0 lb/MMBtu heat input, averaged over a 3-hour period.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or CEMS to measure SO ₂ concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 6C. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPBOILSTK	
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH1A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH1B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH2A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH2B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-NG
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once daily	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 15%	
<p>Basis of CAM: Oak Grove will monitor compliance with the 15% opacity limit in 30 TAC §111.111(a)(1)(C) by conducting daily Method 9 readings of Oak Grove Unit 1 and Unit 2 stack emissions. It is not possible to use a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) in either the Oak Grove Unit 1 or Unit 2 stack because the stack gas contains condensed water vapor that could interfere with proper instrument operation. For these units, Method 9 is a direct and most practical means of measuring opacity.</p> <p>Conducting Method 9 readings of Unit 1 and Unit 2 stack opacity on a daily basis is sufficiently frequent because these units are equipped with particulate matter (PM) continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS). In the past, opacity was regulated as a surrogate for PM emissions because it was much easier and economical to measure opacity (e.g., using COMS) than to directly measure PM emissions.</p> <p>After PM CEMS became available, EPA recognized that there is no need to monitor or regulate opacity when PM emissions are monitored using a PM CEMS, and EPA amended 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da (NSPS Da), Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units. NSPS Da, as amended, specifies that steam electric generating units that utilize a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance are not required to utilize COMS and are not even subject to an opacity limitation.</p> <p>However, the visible emissions limitations in 30 TAC Chapter 111 are applicable regardless of whether or not a PM CEMS is utilized. Conducting daily Method 9 readings is sufficient monitoring for Oak Grove Unit 1 and Unit 2 stacks because opacity is a surrogate for PM emissions, Oak Grove PM emissions are regulated stringently by both NSPS Da and the air permit, and the air permit requires Oak Grove Unit 1 and Unit 2 PM emissions to be monitored continuously by PM CEMS.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPBOILSTK	
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH1A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH1B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH2A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Control Device ID No.: OG-BH2B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-SF
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once daily	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 15%	
<p>Basis of CAM: Oak Grove will monitor compliance with the 15% opacity limit in 30 TAC §111.111(a)(1)(C) by conducting daily Method 9 readings of Oak Grove Unit 1 and Unit 2 stack emissions. It is not possible to use a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) in either the Oak Grove Unit 1 or Unit 2 stack because the stack gas contains condensed water vapor that could interfere with proper instrument operation. For these units, Method 9 is a direct and most practical means of measuring opacity.</p> <p>Conducting Method 9 readings of Unit 1 and Unit 2 stack opacity on a daily basis is sufficiently frequent because these units are equipped with particulate matter (PM) continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS). In the past, opacity was regulated as a surrogate for PM emissions because it was much easier and economical to measure opacity (e.g., using COMS) than to directly measure PM emissions.</p> <p>After PM CEMS became available, EPA recognized that there is no need to monitor or regulate opacity when PM emissions are monitored using a PM CEMS, and EPA amended 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da (NSPS Da), Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units. NSPS Da, as amended, specifies that steam electric generating units that utilize a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance are not required to utilize COMS and are not even subject to an opacity limitation.</p> <p>However, the visible emissions limitations in 30 TAC Chapter 111 are applicable regardless of whether or not a PM CEMS is utilized. Conducting daily Method 9 readings is sufficient monitoring for Oak Grove Unit 1 and Unit 2 stacks because opacity is a surrogate for PM emissions, Oak Grove PM emissions are regulated stringently by both NSPS Da and the air permit, and the air permit requires Oak Grove Unit 1 and Unit 2 PM emissions to be monitored continuously by PM CEMS.</p>	

Periodic Monitoring:

The Federal Clean Air Act requires that each federal operating permit include monitoring sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Most of the emission limits and standards applicable to emission units at Title V sources include adequate monitoring to show that the units meet the limits and standards. For those requirements that do not include monitoring, or where the monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance, the federal operating permit must include such monitoring for the emission units affected. The following emission units are subject to periodic monitoring requirements because the emission units are subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement that does not already require monitoring, or the monitoring for the applicable requirement is not sufficient to assure compliance:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: F-OGLT29	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	SOP Index No.: 60000
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 60.672(e)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once per month	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 7%	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: F-OGLT36A	
Control Device ID No.: C-LS1BH	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	SOP Index No.: 60000
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 60.672(f)-Table 2
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once per month	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 7%	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: F-OGLT36B	
Control Device ID No.: C-LS2BH	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	SOP Index No.: 60000
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 60.672(f)-Table 2
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once per month	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 7%	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPCOAL	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	SOP Index No.: 60Y
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 60.254(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once per month	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 20 %	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPCOALVENT	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	SOP Index No.: 60Y
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 60.254(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once per month	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 20%	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPLMSTN	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	SOP Index No.: 60000
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 60.672(b)-Table 3
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Once per month	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 10%	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on February 23, 2016.

Site rating: 0.00 / High Company rating: 0.00 / High

(High < 0.10; Satisfactory ≥ 0.10 and ≤ 55; Unsatisfactory > 55)

2. Has the permit changed on the basis of the compliance history or site/company rating?No

Site/Permit Area Compliance Status Review

1. Were there any out-of-compliance units listed on Form OP-ACPS?No

2. Is a compliance plan and schedule included in the permit?No

Available Unit Attribute Forms

- OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes
- OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes
- OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes
- OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes
- OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes
- OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes
- OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes
- OP-UA8 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes
- OP-UA9 - Nonmetallic Mineral Process Plant Attributes
- OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes
- OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes
- OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes
- OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes
- OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes
- OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes
- OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes
- OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes
- OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes
- OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes
- OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes
- OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes
- OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes
- OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes
- OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes
- OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes
- OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes
- OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes
- OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes
- OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill Attributes
- OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes
- OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes
- OP-UA33 - Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Attributes
- OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
- OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes
- OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes
- OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes
- OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes
- OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes
- OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes
- OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes
- OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes
- OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes
- OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes
- OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes
- OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes

OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes