Oil and Gas General Operating Permit for Gregg, Nueces, and Victoria counties

(a) Qualification criteria. Emission units authorized to operate under this general operating permit (GOP) shall meet each of the following criteria.

(1) Emission units which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall be located in Gregg, Nueces, or Victoria County.

(2) Emission units authorized by any case-by-case New Source Review (NSR) permits under Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116 (Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification) shall not be authorized under this GOP

(3) Emission units which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall not use an alternative means of compliance which must be approved by the executive director of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) or the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless otherwise stated in the GOP.

(4) At the time of the application submittal, the site and each emission unit located at the site are in compliance with all applicable requirements.

(5) Equipment in benzene service is not authorized to operate under this GOP unless the plant site is designed to produce or use less than 1,000 megagrams (1,100 tons) of benzene per year as determined according to the provisions in 40 CFR § 61.245(d) (Test Methods and Procedures).

(6) Cooling towers which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall not have operated with chromium-based water treatment chemicals on or after September 8, 1994, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers).

(7) Loading and unloading operations authorized to operate under this GOP shall not include the loading of volatile organic compounds (VOC) with a true vapor pressure greater than 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute (psia) into transport vessels unless the VOC is exempt from all of the control requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 115 (Control of Air Pollution From Volatile Organic Compounds).

(8) Emission units in marine terminal loading and unloading operations are not authorized to operate under this GOP.

(9) For storage vessels, tanks, or containers which are authorized to operate under this GOP:

(A) The storage vessels shall not store benzene having a specific gravity within the range of specific gravities specified in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D836-84 for Industrial Grade Benzene, ASTM D835-85 for Refined Benzene-485, ASTM D2359-85a for Refined Benzene-535, and ASTM D4734-87 for Refined Benzene-545.

(B) Internal or external floating roof vessels must be exempt from all regulatory requirements of:

(i) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K (Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978);

(ii) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka (Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984); and

(iii) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels [Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels] for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984).

(C) Internal or external floating roof tanks must be exempt from all of the regulatory requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1 (Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds).

(D) Degassing or cleaning of storage tanks greater than one million gallons of storage capacity is not authorized under this GOP.

(E) Storage vessels shall not store waste mixtures of indeterminate or variable composition which are subject to the regulatory requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb.

(F) Stored materials shall have a maximum true vapor pressure:

(i) less than or equal to 11.1 psia, at storage conditions, if stored in vessels or tanks subject to the regulatory requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K and Ka;

(ii) less than 11.1 psia, at storage conditions, if stored in vessels or tanks subject to the regulatory requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts Kb; and

(iii) less than 11.0 psia, at storage conditions, if stored in vessels or tanks after custody transfer and subject to the regulatory requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 115.

(10) Boilers and steam generators which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall only be fired with natural gas, and shall not equal or exceed 100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) rated capacity.

(11) Engines which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall only be fired with natural gas except:

(A) Black start engines, fire pump engines, and engines operated less than 100 hours per year may fire natural gas or diesel fuel; and

(B) Emergency engines may fire any emergency fuel.

(12) Stationary gas turbines which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall:

(A) only be fired with pipeline quality natural gas;

(B) not be fired with an emergency fuel;

(C) not be supplied its fuel from an intermediate bulk storage tank;

(D) not use 40 CFR § 60.333(a) (Standard for Sulfur Dioxide) as a means to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG (Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines);

(E) not exceed the manufacturer's rated base load at International Standards Organization (ISO) conditions of 30 megawatts if constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or after October 3, 1977; and

(F) not claim the exemption in 40 CFR § 60.332(i) (Standard for Nitrogen Oxides).

(13) Emission units subject to the regulatory requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX (Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals) are not authorized to operate under this GOP.

(14) Degreasing operations which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall not utilize:

(A) a VOC for open-top vapor or conveyorized degreasing; or

(B) individual batch vapor, in-line vapor, in-line cold, or batch cold solvent cleaning machines subject to the regulatory requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T (National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning).

(15) Emission units which are authorized to operate under this GOP and are subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 (Control of Air Pollution from Visible Emissions and Particulate Matter) may not claim an exemption from the continuous emission monitoring requirements of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(3) (Requirements for Specified Sources).

(16) Loading racks at a benzene production facility shall not be authorized to operate under this GOP unless these loading racks load only the following: gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, or petroleum distillates.

(17) Surface coating operations, other than those performed on equipment that is located onsite and in-place, which are authorized to operate under this GOP shall not exceed the limits in 30 TAC § 115.427(a)(3)(A) - (C) (Exemptions).

(18) Gasoline dispensing facilities with a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons or more are not authorized under this GOP.

(b) Site-wide requirements for areas covered by this GOP.

(1) The permit holder shall comply with the requirements relating to GOPs which are contained in 30 TAC Chapter 122 (Federal Operating Permits Program).

(2) The permit holder shall comply with all terms and conditions relating to GOPs contained in 30 TAC § 122.143 (General Terms and Conditions), 30 TAC § 122.144 (Recordkeeping Terms and Conditions), and 30 TAC § 122.145 (Reporting Terms and Conditions).

(3) The permit holder shall certify compliance in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.146 (Compliance Certification Terms and Conditions). The permit holder shall comply with 30 TAC § 122.146 using, at a minimum, the continuous or intermittent compliance method data from monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or testing required by the permit and any other credible evidence or information. The certification period may not exceed 12 months and the certification must be submitted within 30 days after the end of the period being certified.

(4) In accordance with 30 TAC § 122.144(1), records of required monitoring data and support information required by this permit, or any applicable requirement codified in this permit, are required to be maintained for a period of five years from the date of the monitoring report, sample, or application unless a longer data retention period is specified in an applicable requirement. The five-year record retention period supersedes any less stringent retention requirement that may be specified in a condition of a permit identified in the NSR Authorization attachment.

(5) If the holder of an authorization to operate (ATO) under this permit chooses to demonstrate that the ATO is no longer required, the Responsible Official (RO) must submit a written request to void the ATO to the TCEQ in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.161(e) (Miscellaneous). The holder of an ATO shall comply with this permit's requirements, including compliance certification and deviation reporting, until notified by the TCEQ that the ATO is voided.

(6) All reports required by this permit shall be forwarded to the TCEQ Central Office and to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office for the site. Reports must include a cover letter which identifies: company name, TCEQ regulated entity number, site name, area name (if applicable), and GOP ATO permit number.

(7) Revisions to an ATO shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) For new applicable requirements or state-only requirements affecting units authorized to operate under this GOP, as a result of changes at the site, the permit holder shall comply with 30 TAC § 122.503 (Application Revisions for Changes at a Site).

(B) For other changes in applicability determinations or bases for the determinations affecting units authorized to operate under this GOP, the permit holder shall comply with 30 TAC § 122.504 (Application Revisions When an Applicable Requirement or State Only Requirement is Promulgated or Adopted or a General Operating Permit is Revised or Rescinded).

(8) A citation listed in the tables of GOP 512(c), which has a notation [G] listed before it, shall include all subordinate sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, clauses, subclauses, items, and subitems contained within the referenced citation as applicable requirements.

(9) The following requirements concerning NSR authorizations shall apply.

(A) The permit holder shall comply with 30 TAC § 116.110(a)(2), (a)(4), or (a)(5) (Applicability) by obtaining a NSR authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this GOP.

(B) The permit holder shall comply with the requirements of NSR authorizations issued or claimed by the permit holder for the emission units located in the permitted area that are identified in the GOP.

(C) The permit holder shall comply with the following requirements of permits by rule (PBRs), as applicable:

(i) 30 TAC § 106.4 (Requirements for Permitting by Rule);

(ii) 30 TAC § 106.8 (Recordkeeping); and

(iii) 30 TAC § 106.13 (References to Standard Exemptions and Exemptions from Permitting).

(D) The permit holder shall comply with the following requirements of PBRs, including previous versions, standard exemptions and exemptions from permitting, as applicable:

(i) 30 TAC § 106.102 (Comfort Heating);

(ii) 30 TAC § 106.103 (Air Conditioning and Ventilation Systems);

(iii) 30 TAC § 106.122 (Bench Scale Laboratory Equipment);

(iv) 30 TAC § 106.124 (Pilot Plants);

(v) 30 TAC § 106.148 (Material Unloading);

(vi) 30 TAC § 106.183 (Boilers, Heaters, and Other Combustion Devices);

(vii) 30 TAC § 106.227 (Soldering, Brazing, Welding);

(viii) 30 TAC § 106.244 (Ovens, Barbecue Pits, and Cookers);

(ix) 30 TAC § 106.261 (Facilities [Emission Limitations]);

(x) 30 TAC § 106.262 (Facilities [Emission and Distance Limitations]);

(xi) 30 TAC § 106.263 (Routine Maintenance, Start-Up and Shutdown of Facilities, and Temporary Maintenance Facilities);

(xii) 30 TAC § 106.264 (Replacements of Facilities);

(xiii) 30 TAC § 106.265 (Hand-held and Manually Operated Machines);

(xiv) 30 TAC § 106.266 (Vacuum Cleaning Systems);

(xv) 30 TAC § 106.351 (Salt Water Disposal [Petroleum]);

(xvi) 30 TAC § 106.352 (Oil and Gas Handling and Production Facilities);

(xvii) 30 TAC § 106.353 (Temporary Oil and Gas Facilities);

(xviii) 30 TAC § 106.354 (Iron Sponge Gas Treating Unit);

(xix) 30 TAC § 106.355 (Pipeline Metering, Purging, and Maintenance);

(xx) 30 TAC § 106.359 (Planned Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown [MSS] at Oil and Gas Handling and Production Facilities);

(xxi) 30 TAC § 106.371 (Cooling Water Units);

(xxii) 30 TAC § 106.372 (Industrial Gases);

(xxiii) 30 TAC § 106.373 (Refrigeration Systems);

(xxiv) 30 TAC § 106.411 (Steam or Dry Cleaning Equipment);

(xxv) 30 TAC § 106.412 (Fuel Dispensing);

(xxvi) 30 TAC § 106.433 (Surface Coat Facility);

(xxvii) 30 TAC § 106.434 (Powder Coating Facility);

(xxviii) 30 TAC § 106.451 (Wet Blast Cleaning);

(xxix) 30 TAC § 106.452 (Dry Abrasive Cleaning);

(xxx) 30 TAC § 106.453 (Washing and Drying of Glass and Metal [Previously SE 42]);

(xxxi) 30 TAC § 106.454 (Degreasing Units);

(xxxii) 30 TAC § 106.471 (Storage or Holding of Dry Natural Gas);

(xxxiii) 30 TAC § 106.472 (Organic and Inorganic Liquid Loading and Unloading);

(xxxiv) 30 TAC § 106.473 (Organic Liquid Loading and Unloading);

(xxxv) 30 TAC § 106.474 (Hydrochloric Acid Storage);

(xxxvi) 30 TAC § 106.475 (Pressurized Tanks or Tanks Vented to a Firebox);

(xxxvii) 30 TAC § 106.476 (Pressurized Tanks or Tanks Vented to Control);

(xxxviii) 30 TAC § 106.478 (Storage Tank and Change of Service);

(xxxix) 30 TAC § 106.491 (Dual-Chamber Incinerators);

(xl) 30 TAC § 106.492 (Flares);

(xli) 30 TAC § 106.496 (Air Curtain Incinerators);

(xlii) 30 TAC § 106.511 (Portable and Emergency Engines and Turbines);

(xliii) 30 TAC § 106.512 (Stationary Engines and Turbines);

(xliv) 30 TAC § 106.531 (Sewage Treatment Facility);

(xlv) 30 TAC § 106.532 (Water and Wastewater Treatment); and

(xlvi) 30 TAC § 106.533 (Remediation).

(E) Based on the information contained in the registration application, the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements of Air Quality Standard Permits, as applicable:

(i) 30 TAC § 116.611 (Registration to use a Standard Permit); and

(ii) 30 TAC § 116.615 (General Conditions).

(F) Based on the information contained in the registration application, the permit holder shall comply with the following Air Quality Standard Permits (including previous versions) as applicable:

(i) 30 TAC § 116.617 (State Pollution Control Project Standard Permit);

(ii) 30 TAC § 116.620 (Installation and/or Modification of Oil and Gas Facilities);

(iii) Air Quality Standard Permit for Electric Generating Units;

(iv) Air Quality Standard Permit for Boilers;

(v) Non-rule Air Quality Standard Permit for Oil and Gas Handling and Production Facilities; and

(vi) Non-rule Air Quality Standard Permit for Air Quality Pollution Control Projects.

(G) The NSR authorizations identified in GOP applications are applicable requirements.

(H) The permit holder shall maintain records to demonstrate compliance with any emission limitation or standard that is specified in a PBR or Standard Permit listed in the application. The records shall yield reliable data from the relevant time periods that are representative of the emission unit's compliance with the PBR or Standard Permit. These records may include, but are not limited to, production capacity and throughput, hours of operation, material safety data sheets (MSDS), chemical composition of raw materials, speciation of air contaminant data, engineering calculations, maintenance records, fugitive data, performance tests, capture/control device efficiencies, direct pollutant monitoring (continuous emission monitoring systems [CEMS], continuous opacity-monitoring system [COMS], or periodic emission monitoring systems [PEMS]), or control device parametric monitoring. These records shall be made readily accessible and available as required by 30 TAC § 122.144. Any monitoring or recordkeeping data indicating noncompliance with the PBR or Standard Permit shall be considered and reported as a deviation according to 30 TAC § 122.145.

(10) The permit holder shall comply with the following requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 111:

(A) Visible emissions from stationary vents with a flow rate of less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute that are not identified on a unit specific basis in the application for 30 TAC Chapter 111, Subchapter A, Division 1 (Visible Emissions), shall not exceed 20 percent opacity averaged over a six-minute period. The permit holder shall comply with the following requirements for stationary vents at the site subject to this standard:

(i) 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B);

(ii) 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(E);

(iii) 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(F)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv); and

(iv) For emission units with vent emissions subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B), complying with 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(F)(ii), (iii), or (iv), and capable of producing visible emissions from, but not limited to, particulate matter, acid gases and nitrogen oxides (NO_X), the permit holder shall also comply with the following periodic monitoring requirements for the purpose of annual compliance certification under 30 TAC § 122.146. These periodic monitoring requirements do not apply to vents that do not emit visible emissions such as vents that emit only VOC or vents that provide passive ventilation, such as plumbing vents. These periodic monitoring requirements do not apply to vents that are subject to the emission limitation of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) and the compliance assurance monitoring requirements the applicant has selected from section (e), the "Compliance Assurance Monitoring Option Tables."

(a) An observation of stationary vents from emission units in operation shall be conducted at least once during each calendar quarter unless the emission unit is not operating for the entire quarter.

(b) For stationary vents from a combustion source, if an alternative to the normally fired fuel is fired for a period greater than or equal to 24 consecutive hours, the permit holder shall conduct an observation of the stationary vent for each such period to determine if visible emissions are present. If such period is greater than 3 months, observations shall be conducted once during each quarter. Supplementing the normally fired fuel with natural gas or fuel gas to increase the net heating value to the minimum required value does not constitute creation of an alternative fuel.

(c) The permit holder shall maintain records of all observations.

(d) Visible emissions observations of emission units operated during daylight hours shall be conducted no earlier than one hour after sunrise and no later than one hour before sunset. Visible emissions observations of emission units operated only at night must be made with additional lighting and the temporary installation of contrasting backgrounds. Visible emissions observations shall be made during times when the activities described in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(E) are not taking place. Visible emissions shall be determined with each stationary vent in clear view of the observer. The observer shall be at least 15 feet, but not more than 0.25 miles, away from each stationary vent during the observation. For outdoor locations, the observer shall select a position where the sun is not directly in the observer's eyes. When condensed water vapor is present within the plume, as it emerges from the emissions outlet, observations must be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible. When water vapor within the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distance from the emissions outlet, the observation shall be evaluated at the outlet prior to condensation of water vapor. A certified opacity reader is not required for visible emissions observations.

(e) Compliance certification.

(1) If visible emissions are not present during the observation, the RO may certify that the source is in compliance with the applicable opacity requirement in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1) and (a)(1)(B).

(2) However, if visible emissions are present during the observation, the permit holder shall either list this occurrence as a deviation on the next deviation report as required under 30 TAC § 122.145(2) or conduct the appropriate opacity test specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(F) as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours, after observing visible emissions to determine if the source is in compliance with the opacity requirements. If an opacity test is performed and the source is determined to be in compliance, the RO may certify that the source is in compliance with the applicable opacity requirement. However, if an opacity test is performed and the source is determined to be out of compliance, the permit holder shall list this occurrence as a deviation on the next deviation report as required under 30 TAC § 122.145(2). The opacity test must be performed by a certified opacity reader.

(3) Some vents may be subject to multiple visible emission or monitoring requirements. All credible data must be considered when certifying compliance with this requirement even if the observation or monitoring was performed to demonstrate compliance with a different requirement.

(B) For visible emissions from a building, enclosed facility, or other structure; the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(7)(A);

(ii) 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(7)(B)(i) or (ii); and

(iii) For a building containing an air emission source, enclosed facility, or other structure containing or associated with an air emission source subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(7)(A), complying with 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(7)(B)(i) or (ii), and capable of producing visible emissions from, but not limited to, particulate matter, acid gases and NO_X, the permit holder shall also comply with the following periodic monitoring requirements for the purpose of annual compliance certification under 30 TAC § 122.146.

(a) An observation of visible emissions from a building containing an air emission source, enclosed facility, or other structure containing or associated with an air emission source which is required to comply with 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(7)(A) shall be conducted at least once during each calendar quarter unless the air emission source or enclosed facility is not operating for the entire quarter.

(b) The permit holder shall maintain records of all observations.

(c) Visible emissions observations of air emission sources or enclosed facilities operated during daylight hours shall be conducted no earlier than one hour after sunrise and no later than one hour before sunset. Visible emissions observations of air emission sources or enclosed facilities operated only at night must be made with additional lighting and the temporary installation of contrasting backgrounds. Visible emissions shall be determined with each emissions outlet in clear view of the observer. The observer shall be at least 15 feet, but not more than 0.25 miles, away from each emissions outlet during the observation. For outdoor locations, the observer shall select a position where the sun is not directly in the observer's eyes. When condensed water vapor is present within the plume, as it emerges from the emissions outlet, observations must be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible. When water vapor within the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distance from the emissions outlet, the observation shall be evaluated at the outlet prior to condensation of water vapor. A certified opacity reader is not required for visible emissions observations.

(d) Compliance certification.

(1) If visible emissions are not present during the observation, the RO may certify that the source is in compliance with the applicable opacity requirement in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(7) and (a)(7)(A).

(2) However, if visible emissions are present during the observation, the permit holder shall either list this occurrence as a deviation on the next deviation report as required under 30 TAC § 122.145(2) or conduct the appropriate opacity test specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(7)(B) as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours, after observing visible emissions to determine if the source is in compliance with the opacity requirements. If an opacity test is performed and the source is determined to be in compliance, the RO may certify that the source is in compliance with the applicable opacity requirement. However, if an opacity test is performed and the source is determined to be out of compliance, the permit holder shall list this occurrence as a deviation on the next deviation report as required under 30 TAC § 122.145(2). The opacity test must be performed by a certified opacity reader.

(C) For visible emissions from all other sources not specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1), (4), or (7); the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(8)(A);

(ii) 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(8)(B)(i) or (ii); and

(iii) For a source subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(8)(A), complying with 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(8)(B)(i) or (ii), and capable of producing visible emissions from, but not limited to, particulate matter, acid gases and NO_X, the permit holder shall also comply with the following periodic monitoring requirements for the purpose of annual compliance certification under 30 TAC § 122.146.

(a) An observation of visible emissions from a source which is required to comply with 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(8)(A) shall be conducted at least once during each calendar quarter unless the source is not operating for the entire quarter.

(b) The permit holder shall maintain records of all observations.

(c) Visible emissions observations of sources operated during daylight hours shall be conducted no earlier than one hour after sunrise and no later than one hour before sunset. Visible emissions observations of sources operated only at night must be made with additional lighting and the temporary installation of contrasting backgrounds. Visible emissions shall be determined with each source in clear view of the observer. The observer shall be at least 15 feet, but not more than 0.25 miles, away from each source during the observation. For outdoor locations, the observer shall select a position where the sun is not directly in the observer's eyes. When condensed water vapor is present within the plume, as it emerges from the emissions outlet, observations must be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible. When water vapor within the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distance from the emissions outlet, the observation shall be evaluated at the outlet prior to condensation of water vapor. A certified opacity reader is not required for visible emissions observations.

(d) Compliance certification.

(1) If visible emissions are not present during the observation, the RO may certify that the source is in compliance with the applicable opacity requirement in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(8) and (a)(8)(A).

(2) However, if visible emissions are present during the observation, the permit holder shall either list this occurrence as a deviation on the next deviation report as required under 30 TAC § 122.145(2) or conduct the appropriate opacity test specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(8)(B) as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours, after observing visible emissions to determine if the source is in compliance with the opacity requirements. If an opacity test is performed and the source is determined to be in compliance, the RO may certify that the source is in compliance with the applicable opacity requirement. However, if an opacity test is performed and the source is determined to be out of compliance, the permit holder shall list this occurrence as a deviation on the next deviation report as required under 30 TAC § 122.145(2). The opacity test must be performed by a certified opacity reader.

(D) Certification of opacity readers determining opacities under Method 9 (as outlined in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-4 [Test Methods 6 through 10B]) to comply with opacity monitoring requirements shall be accomplished by completing the Visible Emissions Evaluators Course, or approved agency equivalent, no more than 180 days before the opacity reading.

(E) For emission units with contributions from uncombined water, the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 111.111(b).

(11) Permit holders for sites located in the City of El Paso, that portion of Harris County inside the loop formed by Beltway 8 and that area of Nueces County outlined in the Group II State Implementation Plan for Inhalable Particulate Matter that have materials handling, construction, roads, streets, alleys, and parking lots shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) 30 TAC § 111.143 (Materials Handling);

(B) 30 TAC § 111.145 (Construction and Demolition);

(C) 30 TAC § 111.147 (Roads, Streets, and Alleys); and

(D) 30 TAC § 111.149 (Parking Lots).

(12) Emission limits on nonagricultural processes, except for the steam generators specified in 30 TAC § 111.153 (Emissions Limits for Steam Generators) shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) Emissions of particulate matter from any source may not exceed the allowable rates specified in 30 TAC § 111.151(a) (Allowable Emissions Limits);

(B) Sources with an effective stack height (he) less than the standard effective stack height (He) must reduce the allowable emission level by multiplying it by $[he/He]^2$ as required in 30 TAC § 111.151(b); and

(C) Effective stack height shall be calculated by the equation specified in 30 TAC § 111.151(c).

(13) As stated in 30 TAC § 111.201 (General Prohibition), outdoor burning shall not be authorized unless the following requirements are satisfied:

(A) 30 TAC § 111.205 (Exception for Fire Training);

(B) 30 TAC § 111.207 (Exception for Recreation, Ceremony, Cooking, and Warmth);

(C) 30 TAC § 111.209 (Exception for Disposal Fires);

(D) 30 TAC § 111.211 (Exception for Prescribed Burn);

(E) 30 TAC § 111.213 (Exception for Hydrocarbon Burning);

(F) 30 TAC § 111.219 (General Requirements for Allowable Outdoor Burning); and

(G) 30 TAC § 111.221 (Responsibility for Consequences of Outdoor Burning).

(14) The permit holder shall comply with the following requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter C, Division 2 (Filling of Gasoline Storage Vessels [Stage I]) for Motor Vehicle Fuel Dispensing Facilities).

(A) When filling stationary gasoline storage vessels (Stage I) for motor vehicle fuel dispensing facilities specified in 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter C (Volatile Organic Compound Transfer Operations), the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) 30 TAC § 115.221 (Emission Specifications);

(ii) 30 TAC § 115.222 (Control Requirements);

(iii) 30 TAC § 115.224(1) and (2) (Inspection Requirements);

(iv) 30 TAC § 115.225(1) - (4) (Testing Requirements); and

(v) 30 TAC § 115.226 (Recordkeeping Requirements).

(B) When filling stationary gasoline storage containers with a nominal capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons at a Stage I motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility, the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements specified in 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter C:

(i) 30 TAC § 115.222(7);

(ii) 30 TAC § 115.222(3) as it applies to liquid gasoline leaks; and

(iii) 30 TAC § 115.224(1).

(C) When filling gasoline storage vessels with a nominal capacity greater than 1,000 gallons (Stage I) at motor vehicle fuel dispensing facilities, which have dispensed less than 125,000 gallons of gasoline in any calendar month after January 1, 1999, the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements specified in 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter C:

(i) 30 TAC § 115.222(7);

(ii) 30 TAC § 115.222(3) as it applies to liquid gasoline leaks;

(iii) 30 TAC § 115.224(1); and

(iv) 30 TAC § 115.226(2)(C).

(15) The permit holder for a site affected by the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter C, Division 3 (Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks From Transport Vessels) shall comply with 30 TAC § 115.234(b) (Inspection Requirements).

(16) Surface coating operations, other than those performed on equipment that is located onsite and in-place, which are authorized to operate under this GOP and are subject to the conditions for exemptions referenced in 30 TAC § 115.427(b)(1), the permit holder shall maintain sufficient records to document applicability as required by 30 TAC § 115.426(4) (Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements).

(17) For any unit subject to any subpart in 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources), the permit holder shall comply with the following unless otherwise stated in the applicable subpart:

(A) 40 CFR § 60.7 (Notification and Recordkeeping);

(B) 40 CFR § 60.8 (Performance Tests);

(C) 40 CFR § 60.11 (Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements);

(D) 40 CFR § 60.12 (Circumvention);

(E) 40 CFR § 60.13 (Monitoring Requirements);

(F) 40 CFR § 60.14 (Modification);

(G) 40 CFR § 60.15 (Reconstruction); and

(H) 40 CFR § 60.19 (General Notification and Reporting Requirements).

(18) Stationary gas turbines subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG shall only comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.333(b) for fuel sulfur content.

(19) Stationary gas turbines subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG shall only fire natural gas and may be allowed to utilize a custom fuel monitoring schedule, as an alternative provided for under 40 CFR § 60.334(h) (Monitoring of Operations), as long as the provisions meet the following minimum requirements.

(A) Monitoring of fuel nitrogen is not required while pipeline quality natural gas is the only fuel fired in the gas turbine.

(B) The fuel supplier or suppliers shall be identified for the record during turbine startup, and at any time that the fuel supplier or suppliers change.

(C) Analysis for fuel sulfur content of the natural gas shall be conducted using one of the approved ASTM Test Methods for the measurement of sulfur in gaseous fuels, as referenced in 40 CFR § 60.335(d) (Test Methods and Procedures), as promulgated on June 26, 1989, or the Gas Processors Association (GPA) test method entitled "Test for Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Dioxide in Natural Gas Using Length of Stain Tubes." The test methods are listed as follows:

(i) ASTM D1072-80;

(ii) ASTM D3031-81;

(iii) ASTM D3246-81;

(iv) ASTM D4084-82; or

(v) GPA Standard 2377-86.

(D) The permit holder of a gas turbine who is not currently utilizing an approved custom fuel monitoring schedule shall be required to initially sample the fuel supply daily for a period of two weeks to establish, after turbine startup, that the pipeline quality natural gas fuel supply is low in sulfur content.

(E) After the monitoring required in subparagraph (D) of this section, sulfur monitoring shall be conducted twice monthly for six months. If this monitoring shows little variability in the fuel sulfur content, and indicates consistent compliance with 40 CFR § 60.333(b), then sulfur monitoring shall be conducted once per quarter for six quarters.

(F) If after the monitoring required in subparagraph (E) of this section, the sulfur content of the fuel shows little variability, and calculated as sulfur dioxide, represents consistent compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limits specified in 40 CFR § 60.333, sample analysis shall be conducted twice per annum. This monitoring shall be conducted during the first and third quarters of each calendar year.

(G) Should any sulfur analysis as required in subparagraphs (E) or (F) of this section indicate noncompliance with 40 CFR § 60.333, the permit holder shall notify TCEQ within two weeks of such excess emissions. TCEQ will then reexamine the custom schedule. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted weekly during the interim period when this custom schedule is being reexamined.

(H) If there is a change in fuel supply (supplier), the permit holder shall be required to sample the fuel daily for a period of two weeks to re-establish for the record that the fuel supply is low in sulfur content. If the fuel supply's low sulfur content is re-established, then the custom fuel monitoring schedule can be resumed.

(I) Stationary gas turbines that use the same supply of pipeline quality natural gas to fuel multiple gas turbines may monitor the fuel sulfur content at a single common location.

(J) Applicants shall attach the custom fuel monitoring schedule to their GOP application.

(K) Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph fulfills the requirement that custom schedules be approved by the Administrator of the EPA, as required by 40 CFR § 60.334(h), before being used as an alternative means of compliance.

(20) Stationary gas turbines using water or steam injection need not comply with the nitrogen oxide control requirements of 40 CFR § 60.332(a) during conditions when ice fog is deemed a traffic hazard by the permit holder of the stationary gas turbine.

(21) The permit holder of a sweetening unit with a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.0 long tons per day (LTPD) that operates at less than 2.0 LTPD, may choose to limit the sulfur feed rate, i.e., the hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) in the acid gas (expressed as sulfur) from the sweetening unit to less than 2.0 LTPD. For those owners or operators who choose to do so, the sulfur feed rate limit established in this GOP shall be federally enforceable. If a sweetening unit operates at greater than or equal to 2.0 LTPD, then the permit holder shall comply with the permit tables.

(A) The permit holder shall monitor the sulfur feed rate using the following procedure and record the sulfur feed rate every calendar month to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL (Standards of Performance for SO_2 Emissions from Onshore Natural Gas Processing for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and On or Before August 23,2011) using the following formula:

$$X = 3.707 \times 10^{-7}(Qa)(Y)$$

where:

X = Estimated sulfur feed rate in LTPD.

Qa = Volumetric flow rate of acid gas from gas sweetening unit in dry standard cubic feet per day (dscf/day). The readings from the process flowmeter shall be used to determine the volumetric flow rate of the acid gas from the sweetening unit. Volumetric flow rate shall be measured daily and the highest volumetric flow rate in the calendar month shall be used to estimate sulfur feed rate.

Y = Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) concentration in acid gas feed from sweetening unit in percent by volume. The H_2S concentration shall be monitored every calendar month by one of the following options:

(B) The Tutwiler procedure in 40 CFR § 60.648 (Optional Procedure for Measuring Hydrogen Sulfide in Acid Gas—Tutwiler Procedure) or a chromatographic procedure following ASTM E-260 shall be used to determine H_2S concentration in acid gas feed from a sweetening unit. At least three samples shall be taken and the arithmetic average of all samples shall be the H_2S concentration. These three samples shall be taken during three consecutive hours (one sample per hour). By multiplying the result from the Tutwiler procedure by 1.62×10^{-3}, the unit's grains per 100 standard cubic feet (gr/100 scf) are converted to volume percent.

(C) Stain tubes may also be used to measure H_2S concentration in the acid gas feed in lieu of the Tutwiler procedure or the chromatographic procedure. At least three samples shall be taken and the arithmetic average of all samples shall be the H_2S concentration. These three samples shall be taken during three consecutive hours (one sample per hour). Each batch of stain tubes shall be refrigerated immediately upon receipt and each individual tube will be allowed to reach room temperature at least eight hours before use in this test. Manufacturer's procedures shall be followed during measurement of H_2S concentration by stain tube. Three tubes per batch of 100 will be checked against a high quality H_2S standard and the accuracy of the tube will comply with stain test manufacturer's provided specifications.

(22) The permit holder shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO (Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution).

(23) The permit holder shall keep records as required in 40 CFR § 61.246(i) (Recordkeeping Requirements) if claiming the 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart J (National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks [Fugitive Emission Sources] of Benzene) exemption in 40 CFR § 61.110(c)(2) (Applicability and Designation of Sources).

(24) The permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.100 (General Provisions [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart A]) for units subject to any subpart of 40 CFR Part 63, unless otherwise stated in the applicable subpart.

(25) Emission units subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A (General Provisions) as identified in the application are subject to 30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.100 (General Provisions [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart A]), which incorporates the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart by reference.

(26) Emission units subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities) as identified in the application are subject to 30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.390 (Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart HH]), which incorporates the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart by reference.

(27) Emission units subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYY (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines) as identified in the application are subject to 30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.1080 (Stationary Combustion Turbines [40Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart YYYY]), which incorporates the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart by reference.

(28) Emission units subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines) as identified in the application are subject to 30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.1090 (Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]), which incorporates the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart by reference.

(29) Emission units subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters) as identified in the application are subject to 30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.1130 (Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters Major Sources [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]), which incorporates the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart by reference.

(30) Emission units subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources) as identified in the application are subject to 30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.1435 (Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ]), which incorporates the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart by reference.

(31) For oil and natural gas production facilities as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH, the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements (30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.390 incorporated by reference):

(A) 40 CFR § 63.760(a)(1)(i) – (iii) (Applicability and Designation of Affected Source); and

(B) 40 CFR § 63.775(d)(9) (Reporting Requirements).

(32) For oil and natural gas production facilities as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH, the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements (30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.390 incorporated by reference):

(A) 40 CFR § 63.760(c) (Applicability and Designation of Affected Source); and

(B) 40 CFR § 63.775(d)(9) (Reporting Requirements).

(33) For oil and natural gas production facilities as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH that exclusively process, store or transfer black oil, the permit holder shall comply with the requirement of 40 CFR § 63.760(e)(1) (30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.390 incorporated by reference).

(34) For oil and natural gas production facilities as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH, the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 63.760(e)(2) (30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.390 incorporated by reference).

(35) For oil and natural gas production facilities as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH, the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR § 63.775(d)(9) (30 TAC Chapter 113, Subchapter C, § 113.390 incorporated by reference).

(36) For each gasoline dispensing facility, with a throughput of less than 10,000 gallons per month as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC (National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities), the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements (30 TAC, Subchapter C, § 113.1380 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities Area Sources [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]) incorporated by reference):

(A) 40 CFR § 63.11111(e) (Am I Subject to the Requirements in this Subpart?), for records of monthly throughput;

(B) 40 CFR § 63.11111(i), for compliance due to increase of throughput;

(C) 40 CFR § 63.11113(c) (When Do I Have to Comply with this Subpart?), for compliance due to increase of throughput;

(D) 40 CFR § 63.11115(a) (What Are My General Duties to Minimize Emissions?), for operation of the source;

(E) 40 CFR § 63.11116(a) and (a)(1) - (4) (Requirements for Facilities with Monthly Throughput of Less than 10,000 Gallons of Gasoline), for work practices;

(F) 40 CFR § 63.11116(b), for records availability;

(G) 40 CFR § 63.11116(d), for portable gasoline containers; and

(H) 40 CFR § 63.11120(d) (What Testing and Monitoring Requirements Must I Meet?), for annual certification of gasoline cargo tanks.

(37) The permit holder shall comply with certified registrations submitted to TCEQ for purposes of establishing federally enforceable emission limits. A copy of the certified registration shall be maintained with the permit. Records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the established limits shall be maintained. The certified registration and records demonstrating compliance shall be provided, on request, to representatives of the appropriate TCEQ regional office and any local air pollution control agency having jurisdiction over the site. The permit holder shall submit updated certified registrations when changes at the site require establishment of new emission limits. If changes result in emissions that do not remain below major source thresholds, the permit holder shall submit a revision application to identify any new applicable requirements.

(38) For processes subject to 40 CFR Part 68 (Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions) and specified in 40 CFR § 68.10 (Applicability), the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68. The permit holder shall submit to the appropriate agency, either a compliance schedule for meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 by the date provided in 40 CFR § 68.10(a), or as part of the compliance certification submitted under 30 TAC § 122.143(4), a certification statement that the source is in compliance with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 68, including the registration and submission of a risk management plan. This general provision is enforceable only by EPA.

(39) Permit holders for a site subject to Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) shall meet the following requirements for protection of stratospheric ozone:

(A) Any onsite servicing, maintenance, and repair on refrigeration and non-motor vehicle air conditioning appliances using ozone-depleting refrigerants or non-exempt substitutes shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F (Recycling and Emissions Reduction). Permit holders shall ensure that repairs or refrigerant removal are performed only by properly certified technicians using certified equipment. Records shall be maintained as required by 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F.

(B) Any onsite servicing, maintenance, and repair of fleet vehicle air conditioning using ozone-depleting refrigerants shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B (Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners). Permit holders shall ensure that repairs or refrigerant removal are performed only by properly certified technicians using certified equipment. Records shall be maintained as required by 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B.

(40) For the purpose of generating discrete emission reduction credits through 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 4 (Discrete Emission Credit Banking and Trading), the permit holder shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) 30 TAC § 101.372 (General Provisions);

(B) 30 TAC § 101.373 (Discrete Emission Reduction Credit Generation and Certification);

(C) 30 TAC § 101.374 (Mobile Discrete Emission Reduction Credit Generation and Certification);

(D) 30 TAC § 101.375 (Emission Reductions Achieved Outside the United States)

(E) 30 TAC § 101.378 (Discrete Emission Credit Banking and Trading); and

(F) The terms and conditions by which the emission limits are established to generate the discrete reduction credit.

(41) The permit holder shall comply with the following requirements in order to use emission reduction credits or mobile emission reduction credits to comply with the 30 TAC Chapter 115 and 30 TAC Chapter 117 (Control of Air Pollution from Nitrogen Compounds) applicable requirements listed elsewhere in this GOP:

(A) The credit must meet all geographic, timeliness, applicable pollutant type, and availability requirements listed in 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 1;

(B) The permit holder must notify TCEQ according to 30 TAC § 101.306(c)(2) (Emission Credit Use);

(C) The executive director has approved the use of the credit according to 30 TAC § 101.306(c)(2);

(D) Credits are used (transferred or purchased) for individual requirements once;

(E) The permit holder keeps records of the use of credits towards compliance with the applicable requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 101.302(g) and 30 TAC § 122.144; and

(F) The permit holder is not or does not become subject to 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 3 for nitrogen oxide control requirements under 30 TAC Chapter 117.

(42) The permit holder shall comply with the following requirements in order to use discrete emission reduction credits to comply with the 30 TAC Chapter 115 and 30 TAC Chapter 117 applicable requirements listed elsewhere in this GOP:

(A) The credit must meet all geographic, timeliness, applicable pollutant type, and availability requirements listed in 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 4;

(B) The permit holder must notify the TCEQ according to 30 TAC § 101.376(d) (Discrete Emission Credit Use);

(C) The executive director has approved the use of the credit according to 30 TAC § 101.376(d)(1)(A);

(D) The permit holder keeps records of the use of credits towards compliance with the applicable requirements in accordance with 30 TAC § 101.372(h) and 30 TAC § 122.144; and

(E) The permit holder is not or does not become subject to 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 3 for nitrogen oxide control requirements in 30 TAC Chapter 117.

(43) The permit holder shall comply with the following sections of 30 TAC Chapter 101 (General Air Quality Rules):

(A) 30 TAC § 101.1 (Definitions), insofar as the terms defined in this section are used to define the terms used in other applicable requirements;

(B) 30 TAC § 101.3 (Circumvention);

(C) 30 TAC § 101.8 (Sampling), if such action has been requested by the TCEQ;

(D) 30 TAC § 101.9 (Sampling Ports), if such action has been requested by the TCEQ;

(E) 30 TAC § 101.10 (Emissions Inventory Requirements);

(F) 30 TAC § 101.201 (Emissions Event Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements);

(G) 30 TAC § 101.211 (Scheduled Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements);

(H) 30 TAC § 101.221 (Operational Requirements);

(I) 30 TAC § 101.222 (Demonstrations); and

(J) 30 TAC § 101.223 (Actions to Reduce Excessive Emissions).

(44) The permit holder shall comply with the appropriate compliance assurance monitoring requirements selected from subsection (e), the "Compliance Assurance Monitoring Option Tables" no later than 180 days after the initial issuance of the ATO under the GOP. In addition, the permit holder shall comply with the following:

(A) 30 TAC § 122.147 (General Terms and Conditions for Compliance Assurance Monitoring).

(B) The permit holder shall report, consistent with the averaging time identified in Form OP-MON, "Monitoring Requirements," deviations as defined by the deviation limit in Form OP-MON. Any monitoring data below a minimum limit or above a maximum limit, that is collected in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR § 64.7(c) (Operation of Approved Monitoring), shall be reported as a deviation. Deviations shall be reported according to 30 TAC § 122.145.

(C) The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data, consistent with the averaging time specified in Form OP-MON, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis. In no event shall data be collected and used in particular instances in order to avoid reporting deviations. All monitoring data shall be collected in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR § 64.7(c).

(D) The permit holder shall comply with either of the following requirements for any particulate matter capture system associated with the control device subject to compliance assurance monitoring (CAM). If the results of the following inspections indicate that the capture system is not working properly, the permit holder shall promptly take necessary corrective action.

(i) Once per year the permit holder shall inspect any fan for proper operation and inspect the capture system used in compliance with CAM for cracks, holes, tears, and other defects; or

(ii) Once per year, the permit holder shall inspect for fugitive emissions escaping from the capture system in compliance with CAM by performing a visible emissions observation for a period of at least six minutes in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Test Method 22.

(E) The permit holder shall comply with either of the following requirements for any capture system associated with the VOC control device subject to CAM. If the results of the following inspections indicate that the capture system is not working properly, the permit holder shall promptly take necessary corrective actions.

(i) Once a year the permit holder shall inspect the capture system in compliance with CAM for leaks in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Test Method 21. Leaks shall be indicated by an instrument reading greater than or equal to 500 parts per million (ppm) above background or as defined by the underlying applicable requirement; or

(ii) Once a month, the permit holder shall conduct a visual, audible, and/or olfactory inspection of the capture system in compliance with CAM to detect leaking components.

(F) The permit holder shall conduct a once a month visual, audible, and/or olfactory inspection of the capture system to detect leaking components for any capture system associated with the control device subject to CAM. If the results of the following inspections indicate that the capture system is not working properly, the permit holder shall promptly take necessary corrective actions.

(G) The permit holder shall comply with either of the following requirements for any bypass of the control device subject to CAM. If the results of the following inspections or monitoring indicate bypass of the control device, the permit holder shall promptly take necessary corrective actions and report a deviation.

(i) Install a flow indicator that is capable of recording flow, at least once every fifteen minutes, immediately downstream of each valve that if opened would allow a vent stream to bypass the control device and be emitted, either directly or indirectly, to the atmosphere; or

(ii) Once a month, the permit holder shall inspect the valves checking the position of the valves and the condition of the car seals. Identify all times when the car seal has been broken and the valve position has been changed to allow a vent stream to bypass the control device and be emitted, either directly or indirectly, to the atmosphere.

(45) The permit holder shall comply with the appropriate periodic monitoring requirements selected from subsection (g), the “Periodic Monitoring Option Tables” no later than 180 days after the issuance of the GOP. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the permit holder shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data, consistent with the averaging time specified in the Form OP-MON, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis. In no event shall data be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations. Deviations shall be reported according to 30 TAC § 122.145.

(c) Permit tables.