

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Luminant Generation Company LLC

Site Name: Martin Lake Steam Electric Station
Physical Location: 8850 FM 2658 N
Nearest City: Tatum
County: Rusk

Permit Number: O53
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 221112
NAICS Name: Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation

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). Per 30 TAC §§ 122.241 and 243, the permit holder has submitted an application under § 122.134 for permit renewal. 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: April 8, 2026

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

The Martin Lake Steam Electric Station (MLSES) is an electric utility site consisting of three (3) solid fossil-fuel-fired steam generating units and their ancillary equipment.

The three steam generators, Units 1, 2, and 3, each provide steam to a turbine/generator set. Each of the three turbine/generator sets can generate approximately 780 megawatts (net). Steam generating units 1, 2, and 3 are fueled by subbituminous coal. Fuel oil is used as a start-up/stabilization fuel and is introduced into the boiler by igniters, not the main burners. Two auxiliary boilers, Boilers A and B, are used to provide start-up steam during start-ups, shutdowns, and maintenance. The auxiliary boilers are fueled by fuel oil.

The coal undergoes primary crushing at mine sites before it is delivered to the site by railcar. The coal is unloaded into underground hoppers and is transported via the coal handling system (i.e., conveyors, storage silos, stockpiles, stacker/reclaimers, and secondary crushers) to the boilers, where it is pulverized prior to being pneumatically conveyed into the boiler through the primary burners. The pulverized coal particles, combined with air, are combusted in the boiler to provide heat. The heat from the combustion of the coal is transferred into a closed system of high purity water tubing where the water is converted into steam, providing the energy required to rotate turbine blades within a steam turbine. The steam turbine turns a shaft attached to a generator which produces electrical energy which is transmitted through transformers and transmission lines into the electrical grid.

The flue gas from each steam generator boiler is routed through an electrostatic precipitator (ESP 1, 2, or 3), which removes most of the fly ash from the flue gas stream. The fly ash collected by the ESP is pneumatically transported to fly ash storage silos prior to loading for disposal or sales. The fly ash silos are equipped with fabric filter baghouses, which are inherent fly ash transport process equipment.

The flue gas stream from the ESP is routed through a flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system. This system removes sulfur dioxide from the flue gas. Sludge from the FGD system is prepared for disposal or sales at solids handling buildings. Limestone is used to make the scrubbing slurry for the FGD system. The limestone is delivered by railcar to the limestone handling system. This system stores limestone and conveys the limestone to the ball mill grinder, where it is crushed and mixed with water to form the reagent feed slurry for the FGD system.

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, HF, H ₂ SO ₄
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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

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 an 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 is 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.

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 Requirements 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 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 Requirements 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)	No
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)	Yes
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
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	Yes
Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze (Texas SO ₂ Trading Program)	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.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule

The Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) 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 and has replaced the previous Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) program. The EPA has promulgated a model cap and trade program in 40 CFR Part 97 to implement CSAPR. While Texas is no longer included in the CSAPR NO_x or SO₂ Annual Trading Programs, Texas remains included in the CSAPR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This rule has been adopted by reference into 30 TAC Chapter 122 as part of an effective rulemaking (Rule Project No. 2016-012-122-AI), which included the repeal of 30 TAC Chapter 122, Subchapter E, Division 2: Clean Air Interstate Rule.

The permitted area is subject to CSAPR as it contains units that meet a definition of a CSAPR unit in 40 CFR Part 97 (CSAPR NO_x and SO₂ Trading Programs). The applicable CSAPR requirements are contained in the Special Terms and Conditions of the FOP.

Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze (Texas SO₂ Trading Program)

EPA finalized a federal implementation plan creating a Texas-only trading program as an alternative to best available retrofit technology (BART) for SO₂ for electric generating units (EGUs) in the state of Texas and to address visibility transport in addition to partially addressing regional haze requirements for reasonable progress.

The permitted area is subject to the Texas SO₂ Trading Program as it contains units that meet the definition of a Texas SO₂ Trading Program unit in 40 CFR §52.2312 and Part 97, Subpart FFFFF (Texas SO₂ Trading Program). The applicable Texas SO₂ Trading Program requirements are contained in the Special Terms and Conditions of the FOP.

Insignificant Activities and Emission Units

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:

De Minimis Sources

1. Sources identified in the "De Minimis Facilities or Sources" list maintained by TCEQ. The list is available at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/newsourcereview/de_minimis.html.

Miscellaneous Sources

2. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
3. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
4. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
5. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
6. 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).
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
10. Well cellars.
11. 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.
12. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.

13. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
14. Battery recharging areas.

Sources Authorized by 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule

15. Sources authorized by §106.102: Combustion units designed and used exclusively for comfort heating purposes employing liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, solid wood, or distillate fuel oil.
16. Sources authorized by §106.122: 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.
17. Sources authorized by §106.141: Batch mixers with rated capacity of 27 cubic feet or less for mixing cement, sand, aggregate, lime, gypsum, additives, and/or water to produce concrete, grout, stucco, mortar, or other similar products.
18. Sources authorized by §106.143: Wet sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from subterranean and subaqueous beds where the deposits of sand and gravel are consolidated granular materials resulting from natural disintegration of rock and stone and have a production rate of 500 tons per hour or less.
19. Sources authorized by §106.148: Railcar or truck unloading of wet sand, gravel, aggregate, coal, lignite, and scrap iron or scrap steel (but not including metal ores, metal oxides, battery parts, or fine dry materials) into trucks or other railcars for transportation to other locations.
20. Sources authorized by §106.149: Sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from deposits of sand and gravel consisting of natural disintegration of rock and stone, provided that crushing or breaking operations are not used and no blasting is conducted to obtain the material.
21. Sources authorized by §106.161: Animal feeding operations which confine animals in numbers specified and any associated on-site feed handling and/or feed millings operations, not including caged laying and caged pullet operations.
22. Sources authorized by §106.162: Livestock auction sales facilities.
23. Sources authorized by §106.163: All animal racing facilities, domestic animal shelters, zoos, and their associated confinement areas, stables, feeding areas, and waste collection and treatment facilities, other than incineration units.
24. Sources authorized by §106.229: Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping of textiles.
25. Sources authorized by §106.241: Any facility where animals or poultry are slaughtered and prepared for human consumption provided that waste products such as blood, offal, and feathers are stored in such a manner as to prevent the creation of a nuisance condition and these waste products are removed from the premises daily or stored under refrigeration.
26. Sources authorized by §106.242: Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
27. Sources authorized by §106.243: Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 100 square feet.
28. Sources authorized by §106.244: Ovens, mixers, blenders, barbecue pits, and cookers if the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
29. Sources authorized by §106.266: Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
30. Sources authorized by §106.301: Aqueous fertilizer storage tanks.
31. Sources authorized by §106.313: 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.
32. Sources authorized by §106.316: Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
33. Sources authorized by §106.317: Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
34. Sources authorized by §106.318: Die casting machines.
35. Sources authorized by §106.319: Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.
36. Sources authorized by §106.331: Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.
37. Sources authorized by §106.333: Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water-based adhesives.
38. Sources authorized by §106.372: 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.
39. Sources authorized by §106.391: Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.
40. Sources authorized by §106.394: Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.

41. Sources authorized by §106.414: Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
42. Sources authorized by §106.415: Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers used for fabrics cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents.
43. Sources authorized by §106.431: Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.
44. Sources authorized by §106.432: Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.
45. Sources authorized by §106.451: Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.
46. Sources authorized by §106.453: Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided no volatile organic materials are used in the process and no oil or solid fuel is burned.
47. Sources authorized by §106.471: Equipment used exclusively to store or hold dry natural gas.
48. Sources authorized by §106.531: Sewage treatment facilities, excluding combustion or incineration equipment, land farms, or grease trap waste handling or treatment facilities.

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**
BSTRPMPD	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before 07/11/2005.	
BSTRPMPD	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	<p>HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 250 HP and less than 300 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine</p>	
EDG-A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before 07/11/2005.	
EDG-A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	<p>HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined 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 before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p>	
EDG-B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before 07/11/2005.	
EDG-B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	<p>HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined 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 before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p>	
ML-TGDG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before 07/11/2005.	
ML-TGDG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<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 December 19, 2002, but before June 12, 2006.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine</p>	
ML-DBAT	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons but less than 19,813 gallons (capacity is greater than 40,000 liters but less than or equal to 75,000 liters)</p>	
ML-DFST1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB	<p>Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate)</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,813 gallons but less than 39,890 gallons (capacity is greater than 75,000 liters but less than or equal to 151,000 liters)</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 2.2 psia</p>	
GRPAUX	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	R200-1	<p>Fuel Type = Liquid fuel.</p> <p>Heat Input = Design heat input is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr.</p> <p>Stack Height = The effective stack height is at least the standard effective stack height for each stack to which the unit routes emissions.</p>	
GRPAUX	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-LFF	<p>Construction/Modification Date = After August 17, 1971, and on or before December 22, 1976.</p> <p>Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit.</p> <p>Heat Input Rate = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).</p>	
GRPAUX	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDDD	<p>Commence = Source is existing (commenced construction or reconstruction on or before June 4, 2010)</p> <p>Table Applicability = The unit qualifies as a limited use boiler or process heater as defined in §63.7575</p>	<p>-- Affected Pollutant – 112(B) HAPS:</p> <p>The following changes were made to remove portions of each group that do not apply. The boilers are new, limited use, and firing natural gas and therefore they are not subject to the initial compliance demonstration under 63.7530(a). They are also not subject to emission limits, fuel analysis, performance testing, or continuous monitoring requirements.</p> <p><u>Reporting:</u></p> <p>Replaced [G]§ 63.7545(e) with § 63.7545(e), § 63.7545(e)(1), § 63.7545(e)(8) and § 63.7545(e)(8)(i)</p> <p>Replaced [G]§ 63.7550(c) with § 63.7550(c), § 63.7550(c)(1), § 63.7550(c)(5)(i), § 63.7550(c)(5)(ii),</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
				<p>§ 63.7550(c)(5)(iii), § 63.7550(c)(5)(iv), § 63.7550(c)(5)(xiv), and § 63.7550(c)(5)(xvii) Replaced [G]§ 63.7550(h) with § 63.7550(h)(3).</p>
GRPBOIL123	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1153	Source Type = Solid fossil fuel-fired steam generator.	<p>-- Affected Pollutant - PM: <u>Related Standard:</u> § 111.153(a) was added to clarify that the units are not subject to 111.151.</p>
GRPBOIL123	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	R200-1	<p>Fuel Type = Solid fossil fuel. Heat Input = Design heat input is greater than 1500 MMBtu/hr. Control Equipment = Unit equipped with SO₂ control equipment. FCAA § 412(c) = The unit is subject to the Federal Clean Air Act § 412(c) [FCAA § 412(c)] as amended in 1990.</p>	
GRPBOIL123	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter E, Division 1	R73000	<p>Date Placed in Service = Before December 31, 1995. Unit Exempt = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Location = The unit is not a gas-fired steam generator located in Palo Pinto County as specified in 30 TAC § 117.3005(a). NO_x Emission Limitation = Unit is complying with the System Cap under 30 TAC § 117.3020. NO_x Monitoring = A continuous emissions monitoring system is used to monitor NO_x emissions. Maximum Emission Rate = The owner or operator is using one of the other allowed methods under § 117.3020(e)(1) - (3) to provide substitute emissions compliance when the NO_x monitor is off-line. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>	
GRPBOIL123	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-SFF	<p>Construction/Modification Date = After August 17, 1971, and on or before December 22, 1976. Covered Under Subpart Da or KKKK = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit. Heat Input Rate = Heat input rate is greater than 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Alternate 42C = The facility is meeting the requirements of § 60.42(a) for PM. PM CEMS = The facility does not use a CEMS to measure PM. Opacity Monitoring = Continuous opacity monitoring system for measuring the opacity of emissions. Gas/Liquid Fuel = The facility does not burn only gaseous or liquid fossil fuel (excluding residual oil) with potential SO₂ emissions rates of 0.060 lb/MMBtu or less and does not use post combustion technology to reduce emissions of SO₂ or PM. Fuels with 0.30 Percent or Less Sulfur = Facility uses post combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO₂, or CO, burns gaseous fuels or fuel oils</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>that contain more than 0.30 % sulfur by weight or other fuels, or operates so CO emissions are > 0.15 lb/MMBtu average.</p> <p>Specific Site = The facility is not Southwestern Public Service Company's Harrington Station #1 in Amarillo, TX.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Solid fossil fuel (fuel that is not lignite, at least 25% coal refuse, or at least 25% lignite mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana.</p> <p>Alternate 43D = No alternative requirement is used for SO₂, unit is complying with requirements of § 60.43(a) and (b).</p> <p>Alternate 44E = The facility is meeting the requirements of § 60.44(a), (b), and (d) for NO_x.</p> <p>Flue Gas Desulfurization = The unit utilizes a flue gas desulfurization device.</p> <p>SO₂ Monitoring = Continuous emissions monitoring system.</p> <p>Cyclone-Fired Unit = The unit is not a cyclone-fired unit.</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Type = It was not demonstrated during the performance test that emissions of NO_x are less than 70% of applicable standards in 40 CFR § 60.44.</p>	
GRPBOIL123	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart TTTT	60TTTT	<p>Unit Type = Steam generating unit</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Constructed on or before January 8, 2014</p>	
GRPBOIL123	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU	63UUUUU	<p>§63.9983(a) = The unit is not designated a stationary combustion turbine, other than an IGCC unit, covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart YYYY, per §63.9983(a).</p> <p>§63.9983(b) = The unit is coal- or oil-fired and combusts natural gas in accordance with §63.9983(b).</p> <p>§63.9983(c) = The unit can not combust more than 25 MW of coal or oil or is not complying with §63.9983(c).</p> <p>§63.9983(d) = The unit does not combust hazardous waste per §63.9983(d).</p> <p>Limited-use Liquid = The unit does not qualify as a limited-use liquid oil-fired unit as defined in §63.10042.</p> <p>Construction Status = The EGU is not new or reconstructed.</p> <p>Start-Up = The start-up date of the affected source was before April 16, 2012.</p> <p>Unit Fuel = The EGU is designed for coal with a heating value greater than or equal to 8,300 Btu/lb.</p> <p>Pollutant-a = Filterable PM is a surrogate for total HAP or total non-Hg HAP metals.</p> <p>PM-Input = A heat input-based limit is used for PM.</p> <p>Pollutant-b = Hydrogen chloride is a surrogate for acid gas HAP.</p> <p>HCl-Input = A heat input-based limit is used for hydrogen chloride.</p> <p>Hg-Input-c = A heat input-based limit is used for mercury.</p> <p>Hg LEE Test = LEE Testing is conducted for 30 days.</p> <p>Scrubber/Bypass = The EGU is not equipped with an acid gas scrubber or does not have a main stack and bypass stack exhaust configuration.</p> <p>PM-LEE = The unit is not qualifying as a low emitting EGU (LEE) for filterable PM.</p>	<p>-- Affected Pollutant - Hydrogen Chloride:</p> <p><u>Related Standards:</u></p> <p>Added [G]63.10000(c)(1)(i)(D) due to citation renumbering from May 7, 2024, amendment.</p> <p>Replaced [G] 63.10011(g) with 63.10011(g), 63.10011(g)(1), 63.10011(g)(2), and 63.10011(g)(3) since subparagraph (g)(4) is only for units using paragraph 2 of the startup definition in 63.10042. The units do not use that portion of the definition.</p> <p>Replaced [G] 63.10021(h) with 63.10021(h), 63.10021(h)(1), and 63.10021(h)(2) since (h)(3) is now "Reserved" and (h)(4) relates to 63.10011(g)(4), which does not apply since these units do not use paragraph 2 of the startup definition.</p> <p>Deleted [G] 63.10000(c)(1)(i)(C) due to citation renumbering from May 7, 2024, amendment.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(l) since it only relates to PM and non-mercury HAP metals.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(m) and 63.10000(m)(1) since the units do not use paragraph 2 of the startup definition.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10005(d) since they qualify as LEE for hydrogen chloride, so they don't need the continuous monitoring system.</p> <p><u>Monitoring/Testing:</u></p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>HCl-LEE = The unit is qualifying as a low emitting EGU (LEE) for hydrogen chloride.</p> <p>Hg-LEE-c = The unit is not qualifying as a low emitting EGU (LEE) for mercury.</p> <p>Startup = Not relying on paragraph (2) definition of "startup" in §63.10042.</p> <p>Compliance Demo = A CEMS (or sorbent trap) is used to demonstrate compliance.</p> <p>Stack Config = Single unit-single stack configuration.</p> <p>O2-CO2 CEMS = An oxygen or carbon dioxide CEMS is used to convert measured pollutant concentrations.</p> <p>Flow Monitor = A stack gas flow rate monitor is used for routine operation of a sorbent trap monitoring system or to convert measured pollutant concentrations.</p> <p>Gas Moisture = Required to make corrections for stack gas moisture when converting pollutants.</p> <p>Direct HAP = A CEMS or sorbent trap is used to measure HAP directly.</p>	<p>Replaced [G] 63.10007(e)(2) with 63.10007(e)(2) and 63.10007(e)(2)(ii) because only these two paragraphs are related to hydrogen chloride.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(l) since it only relates to PM and non-mercury HAP metals.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(m) and 63.10000(m)(1) since the units do not use paragraph 2 of the startup definition.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10005(a)(2), 63.10005(a)(2)(i), 63.10005(a)(2)(ii), [G] 63.10005(a)(2)(iii), 63.10005(d)(1), and 63.10007(a)(1) since the hydrogen chloride CEMS was not used for the units.</p> <p><u>Recordkeeping:</u></p> <p>Replaced [G] 63.10032(d) with 63.10032(d), 63.10032(d)(1), and 63.10032(d)(3) since (d)(2) only applies if combusting non-hazardous secondary materials, which these units do not.</p> <p>Replaced [G] 63.10032(f) with 63.10032(f) and 63.10032(f)(1) since the units do not use paragraph 2 of the startup definition.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(l) since it only relates to PM and non-mercury HAP metals.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(m)(2) since the units do not use paragraph 2 of the startup definition.</p> <p><u>Reporting:</u></p> <p>Replaced 63.10031(a)-Table 8.1.a, b, and c, with 63.10031(a)-Table 8.6, 8.9, 8.10, and 8.11 since the old citations no longer exist and these are the new portions that apply for hydrogen chloride for units that do not use paragraph 2 of the startup definition.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(l) since this citation only relates to PM and non-mercury HAP metals.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10000(m)(2) and 63.10021(i) since the units do not use paragraph 2 of the startup definition.</p> <p>Deleted 63.10021(i) since the citation relates to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p> <p>-- Affected Pollutant - Mercury:</p> <p><u>Related Standard:</u></p> <p>Added [G] 63.10009(a), 63.10009(c), [G] 63.10009(d), 63.10009(e), 63.10009(f), and 63.10009(f)(1) since these provide the option to comply using emissions averaging.</p> <p><u>Monitoring/Testing:</u></p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
				<p>Removed [G]63.10005(a)(2)(iii) since units do not have a common stack.</p> <p>Added 63.10009(b)(2), 63.10009(f), 63.10009(g), 63.10009(g)(1), 63.10009(h), [G] 63.10009(j), 63.10022(a), 63.10022(a)(1), 63.10022(a)(4), and 63.10022(b) since these provide the option to comply using emissions averaging.</p> <p>Removed 63.10006(b)(2) since units are not LEE (low emitting EGU) for mercury.</p> <p>Removed [G]63.10010(j) since this pertains to CEMS requirements for metal HAPs, and mercury is addressed separately from other metal HAPs in this rule and has different compliance options.</p> <p>Removed 63.10007(f)(2) because it only applies to the output-based emission limit. These units comply with the input-based emission limit.</p> <p>Replaced [G]63.10007(e)(2) with 63.10007(e)(2) and (e)(2)(v) since only these portions apply to mercury.</p> <p><u>Recordkeeping:</u></p> <p>Replaced [G]63.10032(d) with 63.10032(d) and 63.10032(d)(1) since the requirements for burning secondary materials and LEE units do not apply.</p> <p>Replaced [G]63.10032(f) with (f) and (f)(1) since the removed portion relates to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p> <p>Added § 63.10032(e) since it provides the option to comply using emissions averaging.</p> <p>Removed [G]63.10010(j) since this pertains to CEMS requirements for metal HAPs, and mercury is addressed separately from other metal HAPs in this rule and has different compliance options.</p> <p><u>Reporting:</u></p> <p>Removed 63.10021(i) since the citation relates to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p> <p>Removed 63.10031(f)(3) since it is now a "reserved" citation (placeholder citation that does not contain requirements).</p> <p>Replaced 63.10031(a)-Table 8.1.a-c (no longer existing) with 63.10031(a)-Table 8.1, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, and 8.11 since these are the current portions that apply to units using a mercury CEMS and that do not use paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
				<p>Added 63.10031(a)(1) since it specifies which reports apply for these units.</p> <p>Added 63.9991(a)(1)-Table 3.3.a.(1) since this section of the table does mention other applicable reporting citations.</p> <p>-- Affected Pollutant - PM:</p> <p><u>Related Standards:</u></p> <p>Removed 63.10000(m) and (m)(1) since the citations relate to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p> <p><u>Monitoring/Testing:</u></p> <p>Removed 63.10006(b)(1) and (h) since units are not LEE (low emitting EGU) for PM.</p> <p>Removed 63.10000(m) and (m)(1) since the citations relate to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p> <p>Removed 63.10010(c) since these units use the input-based limit for PM.</p> <p>Removed [G]63.10005(a)(2)(iii) since units do not have a common stack.</p> <p>Removed [G]63.10005(d)(2) since the units do not use a PM CPMS.</p> <p>Removed 63.10007(a)(2) since the units are using continuous monitoring (PM CEMS) instead of test methods.</p> <p>Removed 63.10007(f)(2) since these units use the input-based limit for PM.</p> <p>Removed 63.10011(c)(1) since this citation applies to the CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring that is used to directly measure a HAP (like mercury, HCl, etc.), not PM.</p> <p>Removed 63.10021(d), (d)(1)-(2), and 63.10021(d)-Table 7.4 since they do not apply when using the CEMS compliance option.</p> <p>Replaced [G]§ 63.10007(e)(2) with § 63.10007(e)(2) since subparagraphs do not apply to PM.</p> <p>Added § 63.10000(c)(1)(iv)(A) since it applies to non-LEE units.</p> <p><u>Recordkeeping:</u></p> <p>Removed 63.10000(m)(2) since the citation relates to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
				<p>Replaced [G]63.10032(d) with 63.10032(d) and 63.10032(d)(1) since the requirements for burning secondary materials and LEE units do not apply.</p> <p>Replaced [G]63.10032(f) with (f) and (f)(1) since the removed portion relates to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p> <p><u>Reporting:</u></p> <p>Removed 63.10000(m)(2) since the citation relates to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p> <p>Replaced 63.10031(a)-Table 8.1.a-c (no longer existing) with 63.10031(a)-Table 8.3, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 8.11, and 8.13 since these are the current portions that apply to units using a PM CEMS and that do not use paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042.</p> <p>Added 63.10031(a)(3) since it specifies which reports apply for these units.</p> <p>Removed 63.10021(i) since the citation relates to paragraph (2) of the startup definition in 63.10042, which is not used.</p>
GRPFASVE NT	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151	Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).	
GRPFASVE NT	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111	<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 less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	
GRPSTACK	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111	<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 a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is installed in the vent in accordance with 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(C).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</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>Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 250 MMBtu/hr.</p>	
S1A&B	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111	<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 a steam generator that burns oil or a mixture of oil and gas.</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> <p>SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.</p>	
A1-DA	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M	61M	<p>Waste Disposal Site = Active waste disposal site for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, renovation, and spraying operations, an asbestos mill, or operations that convert asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material.</p> <p>Alternate Control Method = The facility is not using an EPA approved alternative control method or no such alternate has been requested.</p> <p>Emissions Compliance = Asbestos containing waste covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos containing material.</p>	
GRPCHS	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 = On or before October 24, 1974.</p>	
GRPCOAL	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	60Y-74-08	<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>Digital Opacity = The affected facility is not using a monitoring plan for a digital opacity compliance system.</p>	
GRPCOAL2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y	60Y-08+	<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 = Constructed after April 28, 2008.</p> <p>Control Device Type = Emissions are not controlled by a control device.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Compliance Option = Affected facility is complying with §60.255(b)(2). Digital Opacity = The affected facility is not using a monitoring plan for a digital opacity compliance system.	

* - 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 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.	FOPs 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. In addition, many of the permits are accessible online through the link provided below. 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. Permit by Rule (PBR) registrations submitted by permittees are also available online through the link provided below. The following table specifies the PBRs that apply to the site.

The status of air permits, applications, and PBR registrations may be found by performing the appropriate search of the databases located at the following website:

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

Details on how to search the databases are available in the **Obtaining Permit Documents** section below.

New Source Review Authorization References

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.: 930	Issuance Date: 07/22/2025
Authorization No.: 932	Issuance Date: 01/19/2022
Authorization No.: 933	Issuance Date: 12/17/2024
Authorization No.: 38456	Issuance Date: 05/30/2018
Authorization No.: 85302	Issuance Date: 05/28/2020
Authorization No.: 95118	Issuance Date: 05/12/2020
Authorization No.: 149736	Issuance Date: 05/03/2019
Authorization No.: 174100	Issuance Date: 02/10/2025
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: 106.264	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.373	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.412	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.433	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.452	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.452	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: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.532	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 5	Version No./Date: 05/12/1981
Number: 58	Version No./Date: 05/05/1976
Number: 58	Version No./Date: 05/12/1981

Permits by Rule

The TCEQ has interpreted the emission limits prescribed in 30 TAC §106.4(a) as both emission thresholds and default emission limits. The emission limits in 30 TAC §106.4(a) are all considered applicable to each facility as a threshold matter to ensure that the owner/operator qualifies for the PBR authorization. Those same emission limits are also the default emission limits if the specific PBR does not further limit emissions or there is no lower, certified emission limit claimed by the owner/operator.

This interpretation is consistent with how TCEQ has historically determined compliance with the emission limits prior to the addition of the “as applicable” language. The “as applicable” language was added in 2014 as part of changes to the sentence structure in a rulemaking that made other changes to address greenhouse gases and was not intended as a substantive rule change. This interpretation also provides for effective and practical enforcement of 30 TAC §106.4(a), since for the TCEQ to effectively enforce the emission limits in 30 TAC §106.4(a) as emission thresholds, all emission limits must apply. As provided by 30 TAC §106.4(a)(2) and (3), an owner/operator shall not claim a PBR authorization if the facility is subject to major New Source Review. The practical and legal effect of the language in 30 TAC § 106.4 is that if a facility does not emit a pollutant, then the potential to emit for that particular pollutant is zero, and thus, the facility is not authorized to emit the pollutant pursuant to the PBR.

The permit holder is required to keep records for demonstrating compliance with PBRs in accordance with 30 TAC § 106.8 for the following categories:

- As stated in 30 TAC § 106.8(a), the permit holder is not required to keep records for de minimis sources as designated in 30 TAC § 116.119.
- As stated in 30 TAC § 106.8(b) for PBRs on the insignificant activities list, the permit holder is required to provide information that would demonstrate compliance with the general requirements of 30 TAC § 106.4.
- As stated in 30 TAC § 106.8(c) for all other PBRs, the permit holder must maintain sufficient records to demonstrate compliance with the general requirements specified in 30 TAC § 106.4 and to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits and any specific conditions of the PBR as applicable.

The application, or a previously submitted application, contains a PBR Supplemental Table. This table provides supplemental information for all PBR authorizations at the site or application area, including PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form. PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form authorize emission units that the TCEQ has determined are insignificant sources of emissions (IEUs). PBRs are enforceable through permit condition number 13. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of monitoring necessary to assure compliance with the requirements applicable to an emissions unit. Permitting authorities have the best sense of where it is appropriate to conclude that periodic monitoring is not necessary for IEUs, when state program rules already provide sufficient monitoring for these units.

In the case of IEUs in particular, the recordkeeping in 30 TAC §106.8 is sufficient because the units do not have the potential to violate emission limitations or other requirements under normal operating conditions. In particular, where the establishment of a regular program of monitoring would not significantly enhance the ability of the permit to assure compliance with the applicable requirement, the permitting authority can provide that the applicable requirement has monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data that is representative of the emission unit's compliance with the limitations. Therefore, for IEUs compliance with 30 TAC §106.8 is sufficient to meet federal monitoring requirements.

The PBR records may include, but are not limited to, production capacity and throughput, hours of operation, safety data sheets (SDS), chemical composition of raw materials, speciation of air contaminant data, engineering calculations, maintenance records, fugitive data, performance tests, capture/control device efficiencies, or parametric monitoring. The PBR records also satisfy the federal operating permit periodic monitoring requirements of 30 TAC § 122.142(c) as they are representative of the emission unit's compliance with 30 TAC Chapter 106.

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.: GRPBOIL123	
Control Device ID No.: ESP-1	Control Device Type: Wet or dry electrostatic precipitator
Control Device ID No.: ESP-2	Control Device Type: wet or dry electrostatic precipitator
Control Device ID No.: ESP-3	Control Device Type: wet or dry electrostatic precipitator
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1153
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.153(b)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: 6 times per minute	
Averaging Period: 2-hour block	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 20%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: Opacity may be monitored as an indicator that Martin Lake Unit 1, 2 and 3 (ML123) are in compliance with the 0.10 lb/MMBtu PM emission rate limitation in 40 CFR §60.42(a)(1). This is confirmed by one-hour average PM emission rates determined by ML123 stack sampling tests versus the average of opacity readings recorded during the stack sampling tests. The data collected shows that PM emission rates are 50% or less of the NSPS D limitation when the average opacity is 20% or less.</p> <p>Parameters that affect opacity measurements include particulate matter size and physical properties, presence of uncombined water in the exhaust gas, the continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) itself, and stack exit diameter.</p> <p>ML123 fires Texas lignite, subbituminous coal, or a combination of these. The units pulverize the coal, inject it into the combustion zone through low-NOX burners, and utilize staged over-fire air injection to further reduce NOX formation. ML123 utilizes electrostatic precipitators (ESP) to control PM emissions and wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) scrubbers to control sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions.</p> <p>Sufficiently high temperatures are maintained in the ML123 stacks to prevent water from condensing within the stacks. Therefore, the presence of uncombined water in the stack gas is not a significant factor in opacity measurements at ML123. The COMS at ML123 comply with regulatory requirements and performance standards in 40 CFR Part 75.</p> <p>The ML123 data shows total PM (i.e., front-half and back-half) emission rates and corresponding opacity data. The data collected shows that when average opacity is 20% or less the corresponding total PM emission rates are less than 50% of the NSPS D limitation, which applies to only front-half PM emissions.</p> <p>Considering that (1) three units (ML123) achieve relatively low total PM emission rates at 20% stack exit opacity, (2) and , that front-half PM rates are less than total PM rates, the deviation limit of 20% opacity provides sufficient continuous assurance that Martin Lake Units 1, 2 and 3 emissions comply with the NSPS D emission rate limitation.</p> <p>Based on assessment of the data above, the continuous opacity monitoring ensures compliance with PM emission limits of 30 TAC §111.153(b) [0.3 lb/MMBtu] since the 40 CFR §60.42(a)(1) requirement is the more lenient of the two PM emission requirements.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPBOIL123	
Control Device ID No.: FGD-1	Control Device Type: Wet scrubber
Control Device ID No.: FGD-2	Control Device Type: wet scrubber
Control Device ID No.: FGD-3	Control Device Type: wet scrubber
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	SOP Index No.: R200-1
Pollutant: SO ₂	Main Standard: § 112.8(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: SO ₂ emission rate	
Minimum Frequency: The permit holder will collect at least four data values equally spaced over each hour.	
Averaging Period: 3 hour block	
Deviation Limit: Maximum SO ₂ emission rate = 3.0 lb/MMBtu heat input, averaged over a three 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.: GRPBOIL123	
Control Device ID No.: ESP-1	Control Device Type: Wet or dry electrostatic precipitator
Control Device ID No.: ESP-2	Control Device Type: Wet or dry electrostatic precipitator
Control Device ID No.: ESP-3	Control Device Type: Wet or dry electrostatic precipitator
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	SOP Index No.: 60D-SFF
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 60.42(a)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: The permit holder will collect at least four data values equally spaced over each hour.	
Averaging Period: Six minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum 20% opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity.	
<p>Basis of CAM: 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.: GRPBOIL123	
Control Device ID No.: FGD-1	Control Device Type: Wet scrubber
Control Device ID No.: FGD-2	Control Device Type: Wet scrubber
Control Device ID No.: FGD-3	Control Device Type: Wet scrubber
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	SOP Index No.: 60D-SFF
Pollutant: SO ₂	Main Standard: § 60.43(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: SO ₂ emission rate	
Minimum Frequency: The permit holder will collect at least four data values equally spaced over each hour.	
Averaging Period: Three hours	
Deviation Limit: Maximum SO ₂ Emission Rate = 1.2lb/MMBtu heat input, averaged over a three 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.: GRPFASVENT	
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA1A	Control Device Type: Fabric filter
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA1B	Control Device Type: Fabric filter
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA2A	Control Device Type: Fabric filter
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA2B	Control Device Type: Fabric filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Daily	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 5%	
<p>Basis of CAM: 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>	

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.: GRPAUX	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	SOP Index No.: R200-1
Pollutant: SO ₂	Main Standard: § 112.9(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel oil sulfur content	
Minimum Frequency: Annually, or whenever #2 fuel oil is added to storage tanks.	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Sulfur content = 0.7% maximum	
Basis of monitoring: A common way to determine SO ₂ emissions is by determining the amount (percentage) of sulfur in fuel combusted by an emission unit. This quantity along with stack flow rate and quantity of fuel combusted may be used to calculate the amount of SO ₂ emitted to the atmosphere. Minimum frequency dictated by infrequent operation of GRPAUX.	

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-74-08
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.254(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Quarterly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 20%	
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. 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. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPFASVENT	
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA1A	Control Device Type: Fabric filter
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA1B	Control Device Type: fabric filter
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA2A	Control Device Type: fabric filter
Control Device ID No.: BG-FA2B	Control Device Type: fabric filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Daily	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 20%	
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. 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. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: S1A&B	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 15%	
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. 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. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures. Minimum frequency dictated by infrequent operation of GRPAUX, and thus S1A&B.	

Obtaining Permit Documents

The New Source Review Authorization References table in the FOP specifies all NSR authorizations that apply at the permit area covered by the FOP. Individual NSR permitting files are located in the TCEQ Central File Room (TCEQ Main Campus located at 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas, 78753, Building E, Room 103). They can also be obtained electronically from TCEQ's Central File Room Online (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cfr-online>). Guidance documents that describe how to search electronic records, including Permits by Rule (PBRs) or NSR permits incorporated by reference into an FOP, archived in the Central File Room server are available at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html

All current PBRs are contained in Chapter 106 and can be viewed at the following website:

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/air_pbr_index.html

Previous versions of 30 TAC Chapter 106 PBRs may be viewed at the following website:

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

Historical Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following website:

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

Additional information concerning PBRs is available on the TCEQ website:

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_pbr.html

Compliance History Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on February 12, 2026.

Site rating: 0.00 / High Company rating: 0.39 / Satisfactory

(*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

Permit reviewer notes:

The ratings are from rating year 2025 Compliance History report based on September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2025. One reason to use the latest rating is the 2011-2016 report has N/A for the site rating due to the site administrative change. The compliance history report is included in the permit file.

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-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 Semicheical Pulp Mill Attributes
OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes
OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes
OP-UA33 - 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
OP-UA64 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes