

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Enterprise Products Operating LLC

Site/Area Name: Eagle Fractionation Units

Physical Location: 10207 FM 1942

Nearest City: Mont Belvieu

County: Chambers

Permit Number: O3557

Project Type: Minor Revision

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: 1321

SIC Name: Natural Gas Liquids

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft changes to the permit conditions resulting from the minor revision project in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). The applicant has submitted an application for a minor permit revision per §§ 122.215-217. This document may include the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A description of the revision project;
- 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 13, 2016

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Description of Revisions

The minor revision was to incorporate low-level 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO requirements for fugitives, to delete the DIB unit and to incorporate the most recent amendment for a minor modification to NSR 100091, PSDTX1286/NA154.

Permit Area Process Description

The Eagleford natural gas liquids (NGL) fractionation units at the Mont Belvieu Complex will be used to separate an NGL feed into separate ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline fractions.

Fractionation Units

The pipeline feed mixture (Y-grade) is passed through a feed coalesce and amine contactors to remove particulates, sulfides, and carbon dioxide. The sweetened feed is then dehydrated, using dry bed mole-sieves, and fed to the Deethanizer column. The Deethanizer is used to fractionate the feed into two fractions. The overhead vapor fraction consists of ethane and lighter components and is condensed by heat exchange against propylene refrigerant. Propylene vapor from the Deethanizer condenser is first compressed in a two-stage machine and then is condensed in a wet-surface air cooler. The liquid propylene is then sub-cooled against low-temperature ethane before being fed back to the Deethanizer column condenser as refrigerant. A portion of the condensed ethane is pumped out of the unit as ethane product to the existing storage facility, and the balance is refluxed back to the column. The bottom fraction from the column, consisting mainly of propane and heavier components, is fed to the Depropanizer column. Heat for fractionation is provided by a hot oil reboiler at the bottom of the column.

The Depropanizer column takes the feed from the Deethanizer bottom and separates it into a propane and lighter fraction, which goes overhead, as a butane and heavier fraction, which exits the bottom. Condensing for the column is provided by a heat pump circuit and a wet surface air cooler. The propane heat pump circuit exchanges against the Depropanizer side reboiler and two reboilers attached to the Deethanizer column. The wet-surface air cooler is used to sub-cool the condensed propane. Part of the propane is refluxed back to the column and the balance is sent to the existing storage complex as product. Heat for fractionation is provided by a hot oil reboiler at the bottom of the column.

The stream from the bottom of the Depropanizer is fed to the Debutanizer column which fractionates it into an overhead stream containing mixed butanes (primarily normal butane and isobutene), and a bottoms gasoline stream, which contains pentanes and heavier. Part of the overhead butane stream is refluxed back to the column and the balance is sent to pressured storage bullet tanks as an intermediate feed for other units, or as commercial butane product. The bottoms natural gasoline is routed to existing natural gasoline treating facilities. Condensing for the Debutanizer is provided by the Deethanizer Upper Side Reboiler, and heat for fractionation in the Debutanizer is provided by a hot oil reboiler at the bottom of the column.

Hot oil used in the column reboilers is provided by a natural gas fired hot oil system. The same hot oil heater also supplies heat for the amine regeneration column used to sweeten the NGL entering the unit. The heat needed for the dehydration system is provided by the Regenerant gas heater. Process vents from this system are routed to a flare.

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: O1641

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, GHG
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Reading State of Texas's Federal Operating Permit

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

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

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
 - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
 - Compliance Requirements
 - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
 - Permit Location
 - Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Unit Summary
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - Permit Shield
 - New Source Review Authorization References
 - Compliance Plan
 - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
 - Acronym list
- Appendix B
 - Copies of major NSR authorizations

General Terms and Conditions

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

construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

Special Terms and Conditions

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

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

Attachments

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

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

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

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

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and

the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

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

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

Appendix A

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

Appendix B

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

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

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

Periodic monitoring is specified in Special Term and Condition 3.A.(iv) for stationary vents subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) to verify compliance with the 20% opacity limit. These vents are not expected to produce visible emissions during normal operation. The TCEQ evaluated the probability of these sources violating the opacity standards and determined that there is a very low potential that an opacity standard would be exceeded. It was determined that continuous monitoring for these sources is not warranted as there would be very limited environmental benefit in continuously monitoring sources that have a low potential to produce visible emissions. Therefore, the TCEQ set the visible observation monitoring frequency for these sources to once per calendar quarter.

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

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more

frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

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

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

Basis for Applying Permit Shields

An operating permit applicant has the opportunity to specifically request a permit shield to document that specific applicable requirements do not apply to emission units in the permit. A permit shield is a special condition stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirements or specified potentially applicable state-only requirements. A permit shield has been requested in the application for specific emission units. For the permit shield requests that have been approved, the basis of determination for regulations that the owner/operator need not comply with are located in the “Permit Shield” attachment of the permit.

Insignificant Activities

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

1. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
2. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities other than those used to incinerate wastewater treatment plant sludge. Stacks or vents for sanitary sewer plumbing traps are also included.
3. Food preparation facilities including, but not limited to, restaurants and cafeterias used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption on the premises.
4. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
5. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing bedding, clothing, or other fabric items generated primarily at the premises. This does not include emissions from dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.

6. Facilities storing only dry, sweet natural gas, including natural gas pressure regulator vents.
7. Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
8. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
9. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
10. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).
11. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
12. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
13. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
14. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
15. Well cellars.
16. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
20. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
21. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 lbs. or less used for the casting of metals;
22. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
23. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
24. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
25. Battery recharging areas.
26. Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

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

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

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html. The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

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

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

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting, the word “None” will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the portion of this document entitled “Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected.”

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

Operational Flexibility

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

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
EF EMG ENG	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7303-01	Type of Service = New, modified, reconstructed or relocated diesel fuel-fired engine, placed into service on or after October 1, 2001, located in the Houston/Galveston/Brazoria ozone nonattainment area, operated less than 100 hours/year, on a rolling 12-month average	
EF EMG ENG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	Stationary CI Engine = Unit is a stationary compression ignition engine	
EF EMG ENG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-01	Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.	
EF FWP	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7303-01	Type of Service = New, modified, reconstructed or relocated diesel fuel-fired engine, placed into service on or after October 1, 2001, located in the Houston/Galveston/Brazoria ozone nonattainment area, operated less than 100 hours/year, on a rolling 12-month average	
EF FWP	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII	Stationary CI Engine = Unit is a stationary compression ignition engine	
EF FWP	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-01	Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.	
SV19.002A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-a1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons	
SV19.002A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-00	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)	
SV19.002B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-a1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons	
SV19.002B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-00	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
SV19.003A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-a1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons	
SV19.003A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-00	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)	
SV19.003B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-a1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons	
SV19.003B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-00	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)	
SV19.006A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-a1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons	
SV19.006A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-00	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)	
SV19.006B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-a1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons	
SV19.006B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-00	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
HR15.001A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7310-01	<p>Diluent CEMS = The process heater operates with a carbon dioxide CEMS to monitor diluent.</p> <p>Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a).</p> <p>Unit Type = Process heater</p> <p>CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option</p> <p>Maximum Rated Capacity = Maximum rated capacity is at least 100 MMBtu/hr, but less than 200 MMBtu/hr.</p> <p>CO Monitoring System = Emissions are monitored using methods other than CEMS or PEMS.</p> <p>NOx Emission Limit Basis = Emission limit in lb/hr (or ppm by volume at 15% oxygen, dry basis) on a block one-hour average</p> <p>NOx Reduction = No NO_x control method</p> <p>Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas</p> <p>NOx Monitoring System = Continuous emissions monitoring system</p> <p>Annual Heat Input = Annual heat input is greater than 2.2(10¹¹) Btu/yr, based on a rolling 12-month average.</p> <p>NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC §§ 117.310(d)(3) and 117.310(a)(8)</p>	
HR15.001B	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7310-01	<p>Diluent CEMS = The process heater operates with a carbon dioxide CEMS to monitor diluent.</p> <p>Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a).</p> <p>Unit Type = Process heater</p> <p>CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option</p> <p>Maximum Rated Capacity = Maximum rated capacity is at least 100 MMBtu/hr, but less than 200 MMBtu/hr.</p> <p>CO Monitoring System = Emissions are monitored using methods other than CEMS or PEMS.</p> <p>NOx Emission Limit Basis = Emission limit in lb/hr (or ppm by volume at 15% oxygen, dry basis) on a block one-hour average</p> <p>NOx Reduction = No NO_x control method</p> <p>Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas</p> <p>NOx Monitoring System = Continuous emissions monitoring system</p> <p>Annual Heat Input = Annual heat input is greater than 2.2(10¹¹) Btu/yr, based on a rolling 12-month average.</p> <p>NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC §§ 117.310(d)(3) and 117.310(a)(8)</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
HR15.002A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7310-01	<p>Diluent CEMS = The process heater does not use a carbon dioxide CEMS to monitor diluent.</p> <p>Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a).</p> <p>Unit Type = Process heater</p> <p>CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option</p> <p>Maximum Rated Capacity = Maximum rated capacity is at least 2 MMBtu/hr, but less than 40 MMBtu/hr.</p> <p>CO Monitoring System = Emissions are monitored using methods other than CEMS or PEMS.</p> <p>NOx Emission Limit Basis = Emission limit in lb/hr (or ppm by volume at 15% oxygen, dry basis) on a block one-hour average</p> <p>NOx Reduction = No NO_x control method</p> <p>Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas</p> <p>NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing [in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000]</p> <p>NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC §§ 117.310(d)(3) and 117.310(a)(8)</p>	
HR15.002B	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7310-02	<p>Diluent CEMS = The process heater does not use a carbon dioxide CEMS to monitor diluent.</p> <p>Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a).</p> <p>Unit Type = Process heater</p> <p>CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option</p> <p>Maximum Rated Capacity = Maximum rated capacity is at least 2 MMBtu/hr, but less than 40 MMBtu/hr.</p> <p>CO Monitoring System = Emissions are monitored using methods other than CEMS or PEMS.</p> <p>NOx Emission Limit Basis = Emission limit in lb/hr (or ppm by volume at 15% oxygen, dry basis) on a block one-hour average</p> <p>NOx Reduction = No NO_x control method</p> <p>Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas</p> <p>NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing [in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000]</p> <p>NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC §§ 117.310(d)(3) and 117.310(a)(8)</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
HR15.001A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60Db-01	<p>Construction/Modification Date = Constructed or reconstructed after February 28, 2005.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas.</p> <p>Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW) but less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring Type = No particulate (opacity) monitoring.</p> <p>Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da.</p> <p>Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281.</p> <p>NOx Monitoring Type = Continuous emission monitoring system.</p> <p>Electrical or Mechanical Output = 10% or less of the annual output is electrical or mechanical.</p> <p>SO2 Monitoring Type = No SO₂ monitoring.</p> <p>Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA.</p> <p>Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK.</p> <p>Technology Type = None.</p> <p>ACF Option - SO₂ = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines.</p> <p>Unit Type = OTHER UNIT TYPE</p> <p>ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Heat Release Rate = Natural gas with a heat release rate less than or equal to 70 MBtu/hr/ft³.</p> <p>ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Heat Input Gas/Oil = The facility does not combust natural gas or distillate oil in excess of 30 % of the heat input from the combustion of all fuels.</p>	
HR15.001A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD-01	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began after June 4, 2010.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
HR15.001B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60Db-01	<p>Construction/Modification Date = Constructed or reconstructed after February 28, 2005.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas.</p> <p>Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW) but less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring Type = No particulate (opacity) monitoring.</p> <p>Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da.</p> <p>Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281.</p> <p>NOx Monitoring Type = Continuous emission monitoring system.</p> <p>Electrical or Mechanical Output = 10% or less of the annual output is electrical or mechanical.</p> <p>SO2 Monitoring Type = No SO₂ monitoring.</p> <p>Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA.</p> <p>Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK.</p> <p>Technology Type = None.</p> <p>ACF Option - SO₂ = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines.</p> <p>Unit Type = OTHER UNIT TYPE</p> <p>ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Heat Release Rate = Natural gas with a heat release rate less than or equal to 70 MBtu/hr/ft³.</p> <p>ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>Heat Input Gas/Oil = The facility does not combust natural gas or distillate oil in excess of 30 % of the heat input from the combustion of all fuels.</p>	
HR15.001B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD-01	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began after June 4, 2010.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
HR15.002A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-01	<p>Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005.</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring.</p> <p>Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW).</p> <p>SO2 Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO₂ monitoring.</p> <p>Other Subparts = The facility is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts AAAA or KKKK, or under an approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBBB.</p> <p>SO2 Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO₂ monitoring.</p> <p>Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW).</p> <p>Technology Type = None.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas.</p> <p>ACF Option - SO₂ = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>30% Coal Duct Burner = The facility does not combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system; or more than 30% of the heat is from combustion of coal and less than 70% is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.</p>	
HR15.002A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD-01	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began after June 4, 2010.	
HR15.002B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-01	<p>Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005.</p> <p>PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring.</p> <p>Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW).</p> <p>SO2 Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO₂ monitoring.</p> <p>Other Subparts = The facility is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts AAAA or KKKK, or under an approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBBB.</p> <p>SO2 Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO₂ monitoring.</p> <p>Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW).</p> <p>Technology Type = None.</p> <p>D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas.</p> <p>ACF Option - SO₂ = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF.</p> <p>30% Coal Duct Burner = The facility does not combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system; or more than 30% of the heat is from combustion of coal and less than 70% is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.</p>	
HR15.002B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD-01	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began after June 4, 2010.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
SK25.001	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-01	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.	
SK25.001	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	R5722-01	Out of Service = Flare was not permanently out of service by April 1, 2006. Total Gas Stream = Flare receives a total gas stream with greater than 100 ppmv HRVOC at some time. Gas Stream Concentration = Flare receives a gas stream containing 5% or greater HRVOC by weight at some time. Alternative Monitoring = No alternative monitoring and test methods are used. Minor Modificaiton = No minor modifications to the monitoring and test methods are used. Tank Service = Flare is not in dedicated service for storage tanks with 95% or greater of an individual HRVOC. Flare Type = Flare is complying with the requirements of § 115.725(d) to demonstrate compliance.	
SK25.001	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A-01	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted	
SK25.001	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A-01	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63. Heat Content Specification = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 63.11(b)(6)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 63.11(b)(7) or 40 CFR § 63.11(b)(8). Flare Assist Type = Air assisted	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-EF-FUG	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	R5352-01	<p>Agitators = The fugitive unit does not contain agitators.</p> <p>Components Utilizing Alternative Work Practice in § 115.358 = Components in the fugitive unit are using the alternative work practice under § 115.358.</p> <p>Compressor Seals = The fugitive unit contains compressor seals.</p> <p>Flanges = The fugitive unit contains flanges.</p> <p>Open-ended Valves = The fugitive unit contains open-ended valves.</p> <p>Pressure Relief Valves = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief valves.</p> <p>Process Drains = The fugitive unit does not have process drains.</p> <p>Pump Seals = The fugitive unit contains pump seals.</p> <p>Rupture Disks = The fugitive unit has pressure relief valves equipped with rupture disks.</p> <p>Title 30 TAC § 115.352 Applicable = Site is a petroleum refinery, synthetic organic chemical, polymer resin or methyl tert-butyl ether manufacturing process or a natural gas/gasoline processing operation as defined in 30 TAC 115.10.</p> <p>Valves (other than pressure relief and open-ended) = The fugitive unit contains valves other than pressure relief valves or open-ended valves or lines.</p> <p>Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for compressor seals or no alternate has been requested.</p> <p>Instrumentation Systems = The fugitive unit does not have instrumentation systems, as defined in 40 CFR § 63.161, that meet 40 CFR § 63.169.</p> <p>Less Than 250 Components at Site = Fugitive unit not located at site with less than 250 fugitive components.</p> <p>Sampling Connection Systems = The fugitive unit has sampling connection systems, as defined in 40 CFR § 63.161, that meet 40 CFR § 63.169.</p> <p>Weight Percent VOC = All components contact a process fluid that contains greater than or equal to 1.0% VOC by weight.</p> <p>50% by Volume = Compressors are not in hydrogen service or are in hydrogen service and the hydrogen content cannot be reasonably expected to always exceed 50% by volume.</p> <p>Complying with § 115.352(1) = Valves are complying with § 115.352(1).</p> <p>Complying With § 115.352(1) = Open-ended valves and lines are complying with § 115.352(1).</p> <p>Complying with 30 TAC § 115.352(1) = Flanges are complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.352(1).</p> <p>Reciprocating Compressors Or Positive Displacement Pumps = The fugitive unit has reciprocating compressors or positive displacement pumps used in natural gas/gasoline processing operations.</p> <p>Shaft Seal System = Pump seals are not equipped with a shaft seal system that prevents or detects emission of VOC from the seal.</p> <p>TVP 0.002 PSIA or Less = The fugitive unit does not have components or systems that contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 0.002 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit.</p> <p>Shaft Seal System = Compressors are equipped with a shaft sealing system that prevents or detects emission of VOC from the seal.</p> <p>TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 psia at 68° F = No pressure relief valves contact a process fluid with a TVP of less than or equal to 0.044 psia at 68° F.</p> <p>TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 psia at 68° F = Valves contact a process fluid with a TVP less than or equal to 0.044 psia at 68° F.</p> <p>TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 PSIA AT 68□° F = Flanges do not contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressures less than or equal to 0.044 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit.</p> <p>TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 PSIA AT 68□° F = Pump seals contact a process fluid containing VOC having a</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-EF-FUG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO	600000-01	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = After 8/23/2011. Affected Facility Type = Pneumatic controller in the natural gas production segment and not in a natural gas processing plant (bleed rate > 6 scfh)	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
HT16.028A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	63Q	Used Compounds Containing Chromium on or After September 8, 1994 = The industrial process cooling tower has not used compounds containing chromium on or after September 8, 1994.	
HT16.028B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	63Q	Used Compounds Containing Chromium on or After September 8, 1994 = The industrial process cooling tower has not used compounds containing chromium on or after September 8, 1994.	
HT16.029A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	63Q	Used Compounds Containing Chromium on or After September 8, 1994 = The industrial process cooling tower has not used compounds containing chromium on or after September 8, 1994.	
HT16.029B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	63Q	Used Compounds Containing Chromium on or After September 8, 1994 = The industrial process cooling tower has not used compounds containing chromium on or after September 8, 1994.	

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

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

NSR Versus Title V FOP

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

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

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

New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. The

Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits	
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX1286	Issuance Date: 04/05/2016
Nonattainment (NA) Permits	
NA Permit No.: NA154	Issuance Date: 04/05/2016
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.: 100091	Issuance Date: 04/05/2016
Permits By Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Emission Units and Emission Points

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sandblasting 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.

Available Unit Attribute Forms

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

OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes
OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes
OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes
OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes
OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes
OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes