

# Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Kuraray America, Inc.

Site Name: Septon Business Unit  
Physical Location: 11414 Choate Rd  
Nearest City: Pasadena  
County: Harris

Permit Number: O3011  
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 325211  
NAICS Name: Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing

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: May 24, 2024

# Operating Permit Basis of Determination

## Permit Area Process Description

The SEPTON manufacturing process consists of the following units: polymerization; hydrogenation; catalyst removal and washing; coagulation and stripping; dewatering and drying, and utilities. In the polymerization unit, monomers are polymerized to produce a block copolymer in solution. The copolymer is hydrogenated in the hydrogenation section. In the catalyst removal and washing unit, the catalyst residue is removed and washed off with water. The copolymer is then coagulated by stream stripping from the solution (cement). After air drying, the final product, SEPTON is obtained in the form of a crumb rubber.

## 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
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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.

**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

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	No
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	No
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	No
Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze (Texas SO <sub>2</sub> Trading Program)	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 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](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](http://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](http://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*
ENG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	<p>HAP Source = The site is an area 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 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Nonindustrial Emergency Engine = Stationary RICE is not defined in 40 CFR §63.6675 as a residential emergency RICE, a commercial emergency RICE, or an institutional emergency RICE.</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>
V-4101	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia</p> <p>Control Device Type = Flare</p>
V-4101	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 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>
V-4101	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	<p>Unit type = Emission unit</p> <p>Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540</p>
V-4102	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia</p> <p>Control Device Type = Flare</p>
V-4102	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters)</p> <p>WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia</p> <p>Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
V-4102	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
V-4103	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
V-4103	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)
V-4103	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
V-4104	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
V-4104	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)
V-4104	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
V-4105	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p> <p>Control Device Type = Flare</p>
V-4105	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,813 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>WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 2.2 psia</p>
V-4105	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	<p>Unit type = Emission unit</p> <p>Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540</p>
V-4107	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia</p> <p>Control Device Type = Flare</p>
V-4107	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>
V-4107	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	<p>Unit type = Emission unit</p> <p>Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540</p>
V-4108	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia</p> <p>Control Device Type = Flare</p>
V-4108	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
V-4108	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
V-4110	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
V-4110	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid 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) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)
V-4110	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = on/after compliance date - 117.540
V-4111	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Control Device Type = Flare
V-4111	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia
V-4111	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = on/after compliance date - 117.540
V-7150	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
V-7150	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid 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) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 2.2 psia but less than 4.0 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)
V-7150	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
V-7154	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
V-7154	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
V-7154	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission unit Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
V-8102	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
V-8102	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia</p> <p>Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)</p>
V-8102	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	<p>Unit type = Emission unit</p> <p>Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540</p>
LOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5113-1	<p>Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.</p> <p>Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.</p> <p>Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline.</p> <p>Transfer Type = Loading and unloading.</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia.</p> <p>Daily Throughput = Daily throughput not determined since 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(2)(A) or 30 TAC § 115.217(b)(3)(A) exemption is not utilized.</p> <p>Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%.</p> <p>Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare</p> <p>Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.</p>
UNLOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5113-2	<p>Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.</p> <p>Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.</p> <p>Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline.</p> <p>Transfer Type = Only unloading.</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.</p>
FLARE	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R111-1	<p>Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1.</p> <p>Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.</p>
FLARE	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	R5720-01	<p>Out of Service = Flare was not permanently out of service by April 1, 2006.</p> <p>Total Gas Stream = Flare receives a total gas stream with greater than 100 ppmv HRVOC at some time.</p> <p>Gas Stream Concentration = Flare receives a gas stream containing 5% or greater HRVOC by weight at some time.</p> <p>Alternative Monitoring Approach = No alternative monitoring approaches as outlined in 115.725(m)(1) or 115.725(m)(2) are used.</p> <p>Modifications to Testing/Monitoring = No modifications to test methods or monitoring methods specified in this section.</p> <p>Flare Type = Flare is in multi-purpose service.</p> <p>Monitoring Requirements = Flare is complying with the continuous monitoring requirements of § 115.725(d).</p> <p>Tank Service = Flare is not in dedicated service for storage tanks with 95% or greater of an individual HRVOC.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FLARE	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A-1	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)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted
FLARE	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A-1	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
FUGITIVES	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Fugitive Emissions	R5780-ALL	SOP Index No. = Owner/Operator assumes HRVOC fugitive control requirements for all components subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter H, Division 3 with no alternate control or control device.
FUGITIVES	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	R5352-ALL	SOP/GOP Index No. = Owner/Operator assumes VOC fugitive control requirements for all components subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter D, Division 3 with no alternate control or control device.
FUGITIVES	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV	60VV-ALL	SOP Index No. = Owner or operator assumes fugitive unit control requirements for all components in VOC service subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV with no alternate control or control devices.
FUGITIVES	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa	60VVA-ALL	SOP Index No. = Fugitive unit has all components with the exception of closed vent systems and control devices.
COOLTOWER	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Cooling Towers	R5781-1	Cooling Tower Heat Exchange System Exemptions = The cooling tower heat exchange system in which each individual heat exchanger with greater than 100 ppmw HRVOCs is operated with the minimum pressure on the cooling water side at least 5 psig greater than the maximum pressure on the process side.
FLAREVENT	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	R5720-02	HRVOC Concentration = The vent gas stream has a HRVOC concentration of at least 100 ppmv at some times. Max Flow Rate = The vent gas stream has a maximum potential flow rate greater than 100 dry standard cubic feet per hour (ft <sup>3</sup> /hr). Exempt Date = The vent gas stream is not exempt. Vent Gas Stream Control = Vent gas stream is controlled by a flare.
FLAREVENT	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-1	Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source. Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2. Vent Type = Title 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Vent Gas Control rules are applicable and the vent is not specifically classified under the rule. Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used. Control Device Type = Smokeless flare

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FLAREVENT	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission point Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
RTO	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-2	Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source. Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2. Vent Type = Title 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Vent Gas Control rules are applicable and the vent is not specifically classified under the rule. Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used. Control Device Type = Other vapor control/recovery system, as defined in 30 TAC § 115.10
RTO	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Emission point Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540
PARTSWASH	30 TAC Chapter 115, Degreasing Processes	R5412-1	Solvent Degreasing Machine Type = Cold solvent cleaning machine. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternative control requirement as allowed under 30 TAC § 115.413 or not alternative has been requested. Solvent Sprayed = A solvent is sprayed. Solvent Vapor Pressure = Solvent vapor pressure is less than or equal to 0.6 psia as measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Solvent Heated = The solvent is not heated to a temperature greater than 120 degrees Fahrenheit Parts Larger than Drainage = No cleaned parts for which the machine is authorized to clean are larger than the internal drainage facility of the machine. Drainage Area = Area is greater than or equal to 16 square inches. Disposal in Enclosed Containers = Waste solvent is properly disposed of in enclosed containers.
RTO	30 TAC Chapter 111, Incineration	R1121-1	Waste Type = Waste other than municipal, commercial, industrial, or domestic solid waste as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1, or hazardous waste as specified in 30 TAC § 111.124
RTO	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart E	60E-1	Charging Rate = Incinerator with charging rate less than or equal to 45 metric tons/day (50 tons/day)
PROSEPTON	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV	63VVVVVV-1	Unit type = Process Date constructed/placed in service = after June 9, 1993 - before compliance date - 117.540

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



## 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](http://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

<b>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.</b>	
Authorization No.: 34401	Issuance Date: 11/26/2019
<b>Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area</b>	
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: 106.355	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.454	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: 106.475	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.476	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.478	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

### 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 11. 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:

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: FLAREVENT	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: LOAD	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	SOP Index No.: R5113-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.212(a)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4101	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4102	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4103	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	



<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4104	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4107	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4108	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-7150	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-7154	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-8102	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Hourly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The absence of pilot flame indicated by monitoring devices and visual indication shall be considered a deviation.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

**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:

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: PARTSWASH	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Degreasing Processes	SOP Index No.: R5412-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.412(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data which indicates that the cold cleaner is not in compliance with the applicable requirements of 30 TAC 115.412(1)(A)-(F) shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Maintaining monthly records of the cold solvent cleaner equipment inspections is an effective way to ensure that the system is operating in accordance with its design.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: RTO	
Control Device ID No.: 3A	Control Device Type: Other control device type
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Combustion Temperature / Exhaust Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Minimum Temperature = 1400°F	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a minimum temperature for thermal incinerators. This minimum temperature must be maintained in order for the proper destruction efficiency. Operation below the minimum combustion temperature will result in incomplete combustion and potential noncompliance with emission limitations and/or standards. The monitoring of the combustion temperature of a thermal incinerator is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, DD, EE, and HH; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.</p>	



<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4102	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Test Method 21 reading once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the VOC concentration at the outlet of a control device by use of a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. 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. Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4102	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Visual Inspection once per year	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use work practice as a monitoring option to demonstrate compliance. Preventive maintenance and visual inspections of control equipment, as recommended by the manufacturer, conducted by the owner or operator can ensure that the unit is operating properly. The work practice requirements prescribe that preventive maintenance and/or visual inspections be performed and recorded in a log. This option assures that the owner or operator is adequately maintaining the control equipment.	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4103	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Test Method 21 reading once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the VOC concentration at the outlet of a control device by use of a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. 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. Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4103	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Visual inspection once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use work practice as a monitoring option to demonstrate compliance. Preventive maintenance and visual inspections of control equipment, as recommended by the manufacturer, conducted by the owner or operator can ensure that the unit is operating properly. The work practice requirements prescribe that preventive maintenance and/or visual inspections be performed and recorded in a log. This option assures that the owner or operator is adequately maintaining the control equipment.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4104	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Test Method 21 reading once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the VOC concentration at the outlet of a control device by use of a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. 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. Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4104	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Visual inspection once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use work practice as a monitoring option to demonstrate compliance. Preventive maintenance and visual inspections of control equipment, as recommended by the manufacturer, conducted by the owner or operator can ensure that the unit is operating properly. The work practice requirements prescribe that preventive maintenance and/or visual inspections be performed and recorded in a log. This option assures that the owner or operator is adequately maintaining the control equipment.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4110	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Test Method 21 reading once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the VOC concentration at the outlet of a control device by use of a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. 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. Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-4110	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Visual inspection once per year	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use work practice as a monitoring option to demonstrate compliance. Preventive maintenance and visual inspections of control equipment, as recommended by the manufacturer, conducted by the owner or operator can ensure that the unit is operating properly. The work practice requirements prescribe that preventive maintenance and/or visual inspections be performed and recorded in a log. This option assures that the owner or operator is adequately maintaining the control equipment.	



<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-8102	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Test Method 21 reading once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the VOC concentration at the outlet of a control device by use of a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. 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. Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.</p>	

<b>Unit/Group/Process Information</b>	
ID No.: V-8102	
Control Device ID No.: FLARE	Control Device Type: Flare
<b>Applicable Regulatory Requirement</b>	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
<b>Monitoring Information</b>	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Visual inspection once per year	
<p>Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use work practice as a monitoring option to demonstrate compliance. Preventive maintenance and visual inspections of control equipment, as recommended by the manufacturer, conducted by the owner or operator can ensure that the unit is operating properly. The work practice requirements prescribe that preventive maintenance and/or visual inspections be performed and recorded in a log. This option assures that the owner or operator is adequately maintaining the control equipment.</p>	

## 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](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](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](http://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](http://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](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_pbr.html)

## Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on April 23, 2024.

Site rating: 0.00 / High Company rating: 8.20 / 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

## 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 Semichemical 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