Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Colt G & P (North Texas) L.P.

Site Name: Weatherford Plant
Physical Location: 451 Jones Rd
Nearest City: Weatherford
County: Parker

Permit Number: O2986
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 211111
NAICS Name: Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction

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: July 7, 2025

Operating Permit
Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

Natural gas enters the Plant where condensate and water are separated from the field gas. The condensate is routed to the pressurized condensate vessels and then routed offsite via trucks. Produced water and slop oil are routed to atmospheric tanks and later routed offsite via trucks. The inlet gas stream enters processing which includes the refrigeration unit, and mole sieve dehydration, to remove heavier hydrocarbons. The remaining gas (residue) is sent off-site via pipeline. Compressor engines are utilized to maintain operating pressures throughout the process. The natural gas liquids (NGL) recovered are routed offsite via pipeline after passing through an amine contactor to remove carbon dioxide. The amine used in the process is regenerated by the amine heater and returned to the process. High pressure blowdowns and degassing operations, including compressor, plant, and pigging blowdowns, are typically routed back to the inlet through a vapor recovery system or routed to the Plant flares for control of volatile organic compounds (VOC).

The Plant also includes a back-up emergency generator, lube oil tanks for the engines, an amine tank, ethylene glycol tanks, a corrosion inhibitor tank, a methanol tank, a waste oil tank, a diesel tank, a gasoline tank, associated piping and fugitive components, multiple heaters, and various planned maintenance, startup and shutdown (MSS) operations.

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, NOX, CO

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
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	Yes
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	No
Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze (Texas SO_2 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.

Miscellaneous Sources

2. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
3. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
4. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
5. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
6. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).

7. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
8. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
9. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
10. Well cellars.
11. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
12. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
13. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
14. Battery recharging areas.

Sources Authorized by 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule

15. Sources authorized by §106.102: Combustion units designed and used exclusively for comfort heating purposes employing liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, solid wood, or distillate fuel oil.
16. Sources authorized by §106.122: Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
17. Sources authorized by §106.141: Batch mixers with rated capacity of 27 cubic feet or less for mixing cement, sand, aggregate, lime, gypsum, additives, and/or water to produce concrete, grout, stucco, mortar, or other similar products.
18. Sources authorized by §106.143: Wet sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from subterranean and subaqueous beds where the deposits of sand and gravel are consolidated granular materials resulting from natural disintegration of rock and stone and have a production rate of 500 tons per hour or less.
19. Sources authorized by §106.148: Railcar or truck unloading of wet sand, gravel, aggregate, coal, lignite, and scrap iron or scrap steel (but not including metal ores, metal oxides, battery parts, or fine dry materials) into trucks or other railcars for transportation to other locations.
20. Sources authorized by §106.149: Sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from deposits of sand and gravel consisting of natural disintegration of rock and stone, provided that crushing or breaking operations are not used and no blasting is conducted to obtain the material.
21. Sources authorized by §106.161: Animal feeding operations which confine animals in numbers specified and any associated on-site feed handling and/or feed millings operations, not including caged laying and caged pullet operations.
22. Sources authorized by §106.162: Livestock auction sales facilities.
23. Sources authorized by §106.163: All animal racing facilities, domestic animal shelters, zoos, and their associated confinement areas, stables, feeding areas, and waste collection and treatment facilities, other than incineration units.
24. Sources authorized by §106.229: Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping of textiles.
25. Sources authorized by §106.241: Any facility where animals or poultry are slaughtered and prepared for human consumption provided that waste products such as blood, offal, and feathers are stored in such a manner as to prevent the creation of a nuisance condition and these waste products are removed from the premises daily or stored under refrigeration.
26. Sources authorized by §106.242: Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
27. Sources authorized by §106.243: Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 100 square feet.
28. Sources authorized by §106.244: Ovens, mixers, blenders, barbecue pits, and cookers if the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
29. Sources authorized by §106.266: Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
30. Sources authorized by §106.301: Aqueous fertilizer storage tanks.
31. Sources authorized by §106.313: All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
32. Sources authorized by §106.316: Equipment used for inspection of metal products.

33. Sources authorized by §106.317: Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
34. Sources authorized by §106.318: Die casting machines.
35. Sources authorized by §106.319: Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.
36. Sources authorized by §106.331: Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.
37. Sources authorized by §106.333: Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water-based adhesives.
38. Sources authorized by §106.372: Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
39. Sources authorized by §106.391: Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.
40. Sources authorized by §106.394: Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.
41. Sources authorized by §106.414: Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
42. Sources authorized by §106.415: Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers used for fabrics cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents.
43. Sources authorized by §106.431: Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.
44. Sources authorized by §106.432: Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.
45. Sources authorized by §106.451: Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.
46. Sources authorized by §106.453: Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided no volatile organic materials are used in the process and no oil or solid fuel is burned.
47. Sources authorized by §106.471: Equipment used exclusively to store or hold dry natural gas.
48. Sources authorized by §106.531: Sewage treatment facilities, excluding combustion or incineration equipment, land farms, or grease trap waste handling or treatment facilities.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operational Flexibility

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

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
COMP-10A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-10A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-3	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than or equal to 1350 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is on or after July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2010. Certified = Purchased a non-certified SI ICE. Service = SI ICE is a non-emergency engine.
COMP-10A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
COMP-11A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-11A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-3	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than or equal to 1350 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is on or after July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2010. Certified = Purchased a non-certified SI ICE. Service = SI ICE is a non-emergency engine.
COMP-11A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
COMP-1A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
COMP-1A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-2	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
COMP-1A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-2	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. 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. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine Operating Hours = The stationary RICE is operated more than 24 hours per calendar year. Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Limiting the concentration of carbon monoxide in the stationary RICE exhaust. Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Monitoring System = The owner or operator has installed a system to shutdown the engine when the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250°F.
COMP-2A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-2A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-2	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
COMP-2A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-2	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			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. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine Operating Hours = The stationary RICE is operated more than 24 hours per calendar year. Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Limiting the concentration of carbon monoxide in the stationary RICE exhaust. Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Monitoring System = The owner or operator has installed a system to shutdown the engine when the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250°F.
COMP-3A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-3A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-2	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
COMP-3A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-2	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. 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. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine Operating Hours = The stationary RICE is operated more than 24 hours per calendar year. Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Emission Limitation = Limiting the concentration of carbon monoxide in the stationary RICE exhaust. Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Monitoring System = The owner or operator has installed a system to shutdown the engine when the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250°F.
COMP-4A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-4A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-1	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than or equal to 1350 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is prior to July 1, 2007.
COMP-4A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
COMP-5A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-5A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-2	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
COMP-5A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-2	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 19, 2002, but before June 12, 2006. 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. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine Operating Hours = The stationary RICE is operated more than 24 hours per calendar year. Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Limiting the concentration of carbon monoxide in the stationary RICE exhaust. Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Monitoring System = The owner or operator has installed a system to shutdown the engine when the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250°F.
COMP-6A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Lean-burn ESAD Date Placed in Service = Placed into service, modified, reconstructed or relocated on or after June 1, 2015 NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			NOx Reduction = Post combustion control method other than water or steam injection, nonselective catalytic reduction, ammonia injection or use of a chemical reagent other than ammonia NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-6A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-2	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
COMP-6A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-4	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. 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. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited lean burn engine. Operating Hours = The stationary RICE is operated more than 24 hours per calendar year. Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Limiting the concentration of carbon monoxide in the stationary RICE exhaust. Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Control Technique = Oxidation catalyst Monitoring System = The owner or operator has installed a system to shutdown the engine when the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350°F.
COMP-7	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-7	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-3	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than or equal to 1350 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is on or after July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2010. Certified = Purchased a non-certified SI ICE. Service = SI ICE is a non-emergency engine.
COMP-7	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006. Operating Hours = The stationary RICE is operated more than 24 hours per calendar year. Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Monitoring System = Monitoring system other than a CPMS or CEMS
COMP-8A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-8A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-1	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than or equal to 1350 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is prior to July 1, 2007.
COMP-8A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
COMP-9A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = SRIC engine not meeting an exemption Fuel Fired = Natural gas Engine Type = Rich-burn NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(a)(4) NOx Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. NOx Reduction = Nonselective catalytic reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000 Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.240(a)(1), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a) CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.410(c)(1) CO Averaging Method = Complying with the applicable emission limit using a block one-hour average. CO Monitoring System = Emissions monitored by means other than a CEMS or PEMS.
COMP-9A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-3	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than or equal to 1350 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is on or after July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2010. Certified = Purchased a non-certified SI ICE. Service = SI ICE is a non-emergency engine.
COMP-9A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
GEN-1	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7400	Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 50 hp or greater Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations Fuel Fired = Fuel gas other than natural gas, landfill gas and renewable, non-fossil fuel gas
GEN-1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-4	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than or equal to 100 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that is a rich-burn engine that uses liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is on or after January 1, 2009. Certified = Purchased a certified SI ICE. Operation = Operating and maintaining the certified SI ICE and control device according to manufacturer's written instructions. Service = SI ICE is an emergency engine.
GEN-1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-3	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP less than 100 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
CITK1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC
CITK1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
GRP-TANKS2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5172-1	Control Requirement Exemptions = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tons per year (tpy)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
GRP-TANKS2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-1	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 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
GRP-TANKS2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
MTK1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-1	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 less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
MTK1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
TK-1319	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5172-1	Control Requirement Exemptions = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tons per year (tpy)
TK-1319	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-3	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 less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
TK-1319	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
TK-1322	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5172-1	Control Requirement Exemptions = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tons per year (tpy)
TK-1322	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Gasoline from a storage container in motor vehicle fuel dispensing service (as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 115) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
TK-1322	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
TK206	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5172-1	Control Requirement Exemptions = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tons per year (tpy)
TK206	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-1	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 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
TK206	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
TK211	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5172-1	Control Requirement Exemptions = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tons per year (tpy)
TK211	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Condensate prior to custody transfer. Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Throughput = The liquid throughput is less than or equal to 3,000 barrels. Potential to Emit = The uncontrolled VOC emissions from the individual tank, or from the aggregate of storage tanks in a tank battery, is less than 50 tons per year. Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK211	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters)
TK211	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Subject to Another Regulation = The storage vessel is not subject to and controlled in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 63, subparts G, CC, HH or WW PTE = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tpy
TK212	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5172-1	Control Requirement Exemptions = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tons per year (tpy)
TK212	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5111-2	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Condensate prior to custody transfer.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Throughput = The liquid throughput is less than or equal to 3,000 barrels. Potential to Emit = The uncontrolled VOC emissions from the individual tank, or from the aggregate of storage tanks in a tank battery, is less than 50 tons per year. Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK212	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters)
TK212	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Subject to Another Regulation = The storage vessel is not subject to and controlled in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 63, subparts G, CC, HH or WW PTE = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tpy
LRK-01	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading less than 20,000 gallons per day.
LRK-02	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading less than 20,000 gallons per day.
LRK-03	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-2	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) Transfer Type = Only unloading.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
MTK1-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Loading less than 20,000 gallons per day.
TK-1319-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
TK-1322-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-5	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility
TK-202-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
TK-206-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
TK-209-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
TK-210-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
TK-4207-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
TK-4208-UL	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5211-3	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.
H-4741A	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	117B	Unit Type = Process heater Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hr
F-1	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.
F-1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.
F-1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.
F-2	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.
F-2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.
F-2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FUGKKK	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5170	Compressor Type = Reciprocating compressor rod packing being replaced on or before 26,000 hours of operation ACR = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria and demonstrating substantially equivalent reduction efficiencies approved by the TCEQ executive director Fugitive Component = Collection of fugitive components located at a natural gas processing plant Components Utilizing Alternative Work Practice in § 115.358 = Any of the components are utilizing the alternative work practices in §115.358 Pumps in Light Liquid VOC Service = Fugitive component contains pumps in light liquid VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Polymerizing Monomer = None of the pumps are used for a polymerizing monomer Not Polymerizing Monomer = Any of the pumps are used for a substance is not a polymerizing monomer Pumps in Heavy Liquid VOC Service = Fugitive component does not contain pumps in heavy liquid VOC service Valves = Fugitive component contains valves in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Flanges = Fugitive component contains flanges in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Connectors = Fugitive component contains connectors in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Pressure Relief Devices = Fugitive component contains pressure relief devices in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Sampling Connections = Fugitive component contains sampling connections in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Process Drains = Fugitive component does not contain process drains in VOC service Compressors = Fugitive component contains compressors in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FUGKKK	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK	60KKK-1	Facility Type = Affected facility is the group of all equipment except compressors within a process unit. Construction/Modification Date = After January 20, 1984 and on or before August 23, 2011. Facility Covered by 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts VV or GGG = Facility not covered by NSPS Subpart VV or Subpart GGG or NESHAP Subpart V. Compressors = Compressor in VOC or Wet Gas Service. Reciprocating Compressor in Wet Gas Service = Reciprocating compressor not in wet gas service (or not reciprocating compressor). AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-3 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-3. Vacuum Service = No component in vacuum service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. Non-VOC or Non-Wet Gas Service = No component in non-VOC or non-wet gas service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. Light Liquid Service = Pump in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-2 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-2. Heavy Liquid Service = No pump in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. Gas/Vapor Service = Pressure relief device in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-4 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-4. Light Liquid Service = Pressure relief device in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-8 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-8. Heavy Liquid Service = No pressure relief device in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. Open-Ended Valves or Lines = Open-ended valves or lines addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-6 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-6. Flanges and Other Connectors = Flanges or other connectors addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-8 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-8. 2% Valves Leaking = The owner or operator is not electing to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0 percent.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Gas/Vapor Service = Valves in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-7 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-7. Light Liquid Service = Valves in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation. Complying with § 60.482-7 = Complying with 40 CFR 60.482-7. Heavy Liquid Service = No valves in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. Control Devices Used to Comply With AMEL = No control devices used to comply with AMEL. Flare = No flare control device addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK. Vapor Recovery System = No vapor recovery system addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. Enclosed Combustion Device = No enclosed combustion device addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit. Closed Vent Systems = No closed-vent systems addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.
FUGNOKKK	30 TAC Chapter 115, Oil and Natural Gas Service	R5170	Compressor Type = Reciprocating compressor rod packing being replaced on or before 26,000 hours of operation ACR = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria and demonstrating substantially equivalent reduction efficiencies approved by the TCEQ executive director Fugitive Component = Collection of fugitive components located at a natural gas processing plant Components Utilizing Alternative Work Practice in § 115.358 = Any of the components are utilizing the alternative work practices in §115.358 Pumps in Light Liquid VOC Service = Fugitive component contains pumps in light liquid VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Polymerizing Monomer = None of the pumps are used for a polymerizing monomer Not Polymerizing Monomer = Any of the pumps are used for a substance is not a polymerizing monomer Pumps in Heavy Liquid VOC Service = Fugitive component does not contain pumps in heavy liquid VOC service Valves = Fugitive component does not contain valves in VOC service Flanges = Fugitive component contains flanges in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Connectors = Fugitive component contains connectors in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Pressure Relief Devices = Fugitive component contains pressure relief devices in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1) Sampling Connections = Fugitive component does not contain sampling connections in VOC service Process Drains = Fugitive component does not contain process drains in VOC service Compressors = Fugitive component contains compressors in VOC service ACR = Fugitive component is not complying with a TCEQ executive director approved alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria Complying with § 115.177(b)(1) = Fugitive component is complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.177(b)(1)
FUGNOKKK	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	R5352	Title 30 TAC § 115.352 Applicable = The site contains a petroleum refinery, a synthetic organic chemical, polymer, resin, or methyl-tert-butyl ether manufacturing process as defined in 30 TAC § 115.10 Less Than 250 Components at Site = Fugitive unit not located at site with less than 250 fugitive components. Weight Percent VOC = Components in the fugitive unit contact process fluids that contain less than 1.0% VOC by weight and process fluids that contains VOC at 1.0%, or greater, by weight. Reciprocating Compressors Or Positive Displacement Pumps = The fugitive unit has reciprocating compressors or positive displacement pumps used in natural gas/gasoline processing operations. Rupture Disks = The fugitive unit has pressure relief valves equipped with rupture disks. Instrumentation Systems = The fugitive unit does not have instrumentation systems, as defined in 40 CFR § 63.161, that meet 40 CFR § 63.169. Sampling Connection Systems = The fugitive unit does not have sampling connection systems, as defined in 40 CFR § 63.161, that meet 40 CFR § 63.169. TVP 0.002 PSIA or Less = The fugitive unit has components or systems that contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 0.002 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Process Drains = The fugitive unit does not have process drains. Pressure Relief Valves = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief valves. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for pressure relief valves or no alternate has been requested. Complying with § 115.352(1) = Pressure relief valves are complying with § 115.352(1). TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 psia at 68° F = No pressure relief valves contact a process fluid with a TVP of less than or equal to 0.044 psia at 68° F. TVP of Process Fluid VOC > 0.044 psia at 68° F = Pressure relief valves contact a process fluid with a TVP > 0.044 psia at 68° F. Open-ended Valves = The fugitive unit does not contain open-ended valves. Valves (other than pressure relief and open-ended) = The fugitive unit does not contain valves other than pressure relief valves or open-ended valves or lines. Flanges = The fugitive unit contains flanges.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for flanges or no alternate has been requested. Complying with 30 TAC § 115.352(1) = Flanges are complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.352(1). TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 PSIA AT 68• ° F = Flanges do not contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressures less than or equal to 0.044 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. TVP of Process Fluid VOC > 0.044 PSIA AT 68° F = Flanges contact a process fluid containing VOC having a TVP greater than 0.044 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Agitators = The fugitive unit does not contain agitators. Compressor Seals = The fugitive unit contains compressor seals. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for compressor seals or no alternate has been requested. Complying with § 115.352(1) = Compressor seals are complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.352(1). Hydrogen Content to Exceed 50% by Volume = Compressors are not in hydrogen service or are in hydrogen service and the hydrogen content cannot be reasonably expected to always exceed 50% by volume. TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 PSIA AT 68• ° F = Compressor seals contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 0.044 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. TVP of Process Fluid VOC > 0.044 psia at 68°F = Compressor seals contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressure greater than 0.044 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit Pump Seals = The fugitive unit contains pump seals. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with an alternate control requirement or exemption criteria for pump seals or no alternate has been requested. Complying with 30 TAC § 115.352(1) = Pump seals are complying with the requirements in 30 TAC § 115.352(1). Shaft Seal System = Pump seals are not equipped with a shaft seal system that prevents or detects emission of VOC from the seal. TVP of Process Fluid VOC <= 0.044 psia at 68°F = Pump seals do not contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressures less than or equal to 0.044 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit TVP of Process Fluid VOC > 0.044 psia at 68°F = Pump seals contact a process fluid containing VOC having a true vapor pressures greater than 0.044 psia at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Components Utilizing Alternative Work Practice in § 115.358 = No components in the fugitive unit are using the alternative work practice under § 115.358.
FUGNOKKK	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK	60KKK-2	Facility Type = Facility neither a compressor nor an affected facility as defined in 60.630(a)(3).
V1-V	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5112	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.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			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. Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg). VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv. VOC Concentration or Emission Rate at Maximum Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected.

* - 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

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

New Source Review Authorization References

Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits by Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.	
Authorization No.: 142507	Issuance Date: 02/28/2022
Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.264	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.454	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001

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 9. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of

monitoring necessary to assure compliance with the requirements applicable to an emissions unit. Permitting authorities have the best sense of where it is appropriate to conclude that periodic monitoring is not necessary for IEUs, when state program rules already provide sufficient monitoring for these units.

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

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

Emission Units and Emission Points

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

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

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

Monitoring Sufficiency

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

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

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

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

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

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

1. the emission unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement;

2. the emission unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitation or standard specified in the applicable requirement; and

3. the emission unit has the pre-control device potential to emit greater than or equal to the amount in tons per year for a site to be classified as a major source.

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

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.70 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.48 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-10A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-10A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.70 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.48 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO rate not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-11A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-11A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.70 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.09 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO rate not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-1A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-1A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 2.72 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.09 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO rate not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-2A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-2A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 2.72 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.09 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO rate not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 14.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-3A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-3A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.09 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.23 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-4A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-4A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.09 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.23 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 16.0 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-5A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-5A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.7 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed the following limit of 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 Btu/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed the following limit of 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 Btu/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.48 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 Btu/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 Btu/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-7	
Control Device ID No.: CC-7	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.70 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.48 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-8A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-8A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.70 lbs/hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 116, Standard Permits	SOP Index No.: N/A
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: 142507
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 1.48 lbs/hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 3.0 g/hp-hr CO.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO 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. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.410(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Consumption	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum fuel consumption not to exceed 19.1 Mcf/hr @ 994 BTU/scf.	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to use performance tests, manufacturer's recommendations, engineering calculations and/or historical data to establish a correlation between fuel consumption and emission rates. In situations where such a correlation exists, measuring, calculating and recording the fuel consumption rate indicates whether the emission limitation or standard is being met.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: COMP-9A	
Control Device ID No.: CC-9A	Control Device Type: Catalytic converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7400
Pollutant: NO_X	Main Standard: § 117.410(a)(4)(A)(ii)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once per quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Maximum concentration not to exceed 0.5 g/hp-hr NOx.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Periodic Monitoring:

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

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK211	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5111-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Liquid Level	
Minimum Frequency: At the end of each unloading operation	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Liquid volume falls below liquid volume at the fill pipe.	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK211	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5111-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Structural Integrity of the Pipe	
Minimum Frequency: Emptied and degassed	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Repairs were not made prior to refilling the storage vessel.	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK212	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5111-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Liquid Level	
Minimum Frequency: At the end of each unloading operation	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Liquid volume falls below liquid volume at the fill pipe.	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK212	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5111-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(e)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Structural Integrity of the Pipe	
Minimum Frequency: Emptied and degassed	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Repairs were not made prior to refilling the storage vessel.	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere.	

Obtaining Permit Documents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional information concerning PBRs is available on the TCEQ website:

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

Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on February 3, 2025.
   Site rating: 3.21 / Satisfactory Company rating: 1.47 / 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