

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC

Site Name: Houston Roofing Plant
Physical Location: 8360 Market St
Nearest City: Houston
County: Harris

Permit Number: O1543
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 324122
NAICS Name: Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). Per 30 TAC §§ 122.241 and 243, the permit holder has submitted an application under § 122.134 for permit renewal. This document may include the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A basis for applying permit shields;
- A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
- A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
- A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
- The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
- The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
- A compliance status; and
- A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: November 19, 2025

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

Asphalt Storage and Handling

Various asphalt products for use in production of roofing products are shipped to Owens Corning Houston by truck. Liquid raw materials are unloaded from trucks into tanks directly. The asphalt is kept hot in tanks through insulated tanks, gas burners firing into serpentine firetubes in the tank bottom, direct-fired process heaters, and/or steam coils. Emission Point Numbers for all tank burners are indicated on the attached Process Flow Diagram. Fumes from asphalt unloading and storage tanks are routed through a fiber bed filter (EPN A44). The facility will utilize the following tanks to support roofing production, T32 and T33 will contain Coating Asphalt and T1, T19, and T20 will contain Flux/Paving.

Steam heating mentioned above will come through use of a 5.15 MMBtu/hr Boiler (EPN A130). BD Oil at the facility will be collected and shipped off-site.

Roofing Raw Material Storage and Handling

The roofing plant receives solid raw materials via truck and rail. This includes filler, granules, surfacing material, and backdust which are stored in silos and transferred to bins before being conveyed to the process. Dust collectors control particulate emissions from the silos and bins.

Filler material is received via truck and loaded into one of the two Filler Storage Silos (FIN P9/P20). Emissions from the silos are routed to dust collectors prior to being discharged to the atmosphere (EPN R9/R16).

Backdust is received via truck (EPN R11A) and loaded into Backdust Storage. Emissions from Backdust Storage are routed to the Process Dust Collector (EPN R15) for control.

Surfacing material and granules are received via truck (EPN R18C), unloaded, and transferred to Surfacing Material/Granule Minibins. Emissions from these minibins are released inside the roofing building.

From the Filler Storage Silo, material is loaded into the Filler Upper Surge Hopper. Emissions from the Filler Upper Surge Hopper are routed to a dust collector prior to being discharged to the atmosphere (EPN R10). For shingle production, filler material from the Filler Upper Surge Hopper is heated in the Filler Heater, which is natural gas-fired and rated at 2.8 MMBtu/hr (EPN R2). The heated filler material is then transferred to the Filler Lower Surge Hopper for shingle production; emissions from the Filler Lower Surge Hopper are routed to the Process Dust Collector (EPN R15). Filler material is transferred from the Filler Upper Surge Hopper to the Filler Bin for underlayment production; emissions from the Filler Bin are routed to the Bin Vent (EPN R56).

Asphalt Coating of Roofing Products

The continuous asphalt roofing manufacturing process begins with a roll of base material (fiberglass mat) placed on a reel and unwound onto a dry looper. The looper acts as a reservoir of base material and allows for continuous operation of the process and prevents a shutdown when a new roll of base material is added. The mat is passed through an infrared heater for additional drying prior to further production. Emissions from the infrared heater are captured and vent to the Process Dust Collector (EPN R15). The roofing plant can produce two types of products: shingles and underlayment. These products are not produced simultaneously.

Shingle Production

Coating asphalt from tanks, T32 and T33, may be heated in the Roofing Asphalt Preheater prior to mixing with filler. This preheater is fired by natural gas and is rated at 5.0 MMBtu/hr (EPN R14). The coating asphalt is mixed with filler from the Filler Lower Surge Hopper in the Asphalt Filler Mixer. The asphalt/filler mixture is then sent to the Coater Surge Tank prior to being applied to the mat. Asphalt from the Coater Surge Tank is further heated by circulating through the Stratco, which is heated by process hot oil, and returned to the Coater Surge Tank. The Roofing Hot Oil Heater (EPN R55) is utilized to provide process heating. This heater is natural gas-fired and rated at 4.5 MMBtu/hr. In the coating process, mat is coated with asphalt/filler mixture from the Coater Surge Tank. Emissions from the Coater and Coater Surge Tank are routed to the Fiber Bed Filter (EPN R1). From the Coater, the coated mat is routed to the Material Surfacing Area. In the Material Surfacing Area, backdust and surfacing material are applied to the hot mat. The majority of emissions from the Material Surfacing Area are captured and vent to the Process Dust Collector (EPN R15).

From the Material Surfacing Area, the coated mat is transferred to the Cooling Section to reduce the material temperature. Emissions from the Cooling Section are routed to the atmosphere via two stacks (EPN R4 and R5). From the Cooling Section, the coated and cooled shingle production is transferred to a laminator where sealant and laminate adhesive are applied. Sealant and Adhesive are stored and mixed in the Adhesive and Sealant System prior to being sent to the Laminator for use in laminated shingle production. The Adhesive System consists of an Adhesive Melt Tank (EPN R-43), possible use of an Adhesive Melt Tank (Mini-Melter), an Adhesive Use Tank, and an Adhesive Applicator. The Sealant System consists of a Sealant Melt Tank, a Sealant Use Tank, and a Sealant Applicator.

Underlayment Production

Paving asphalt/flux from Tank #1, #19, and #20 is transferred to a Wetting Tank where it is combined with polymer or transferred directly to the Mix Tank, as needed. Filler from the Filler Bin is routed to a Horizontal Mixer where it is mixed to desired properties before it is transferred to the Filled Coating Surge Tank. From the Filled Coating Surge Tank, material is fed into any of four heated process tanks (Core Batch #1, Core Batch #2, Sticky Batch #1, and Sticky Batch #2) to feed the underlayment coaters. These four tanks along with the Mix Tank, Swing Tank, Wetting Tank, Horizontal Mixer, and Filled Coating Surge Tank are interconnected to allow recirculation of material as needed to obtain required specifications for the product. Emissions from the Horizontal Mixer, Filled Coating Surge Tank, Mix Tank, Swing Tank, Core Batch #1, Core Batch #2, Stick Batch #1, and Sticky Batch #2 are routed to the Fiber Bed Filter (EPN R1).

In the coating process, fiberglass mat is coated with the mixture of asphalt, filler, and polymer from one of, either, or both the core and the sticky batch via the Core Coater and Sticky Coater. These coaters vent to the Fiber Bed Filter (EPN R1). Coated mat is then fed through one or all of the following Talc Application, Granule Application, and/or Poly Film Application. Before Poly Film Application, the coated mat is cooled.

Underlayment Production South

From the Filler Storage Silo, material is loaded into the Filler Bin with a dust collector that vents indoors (EPN R8). From the Filler Bin, the filler material is transferred to a Dense Phase bin. The filler material is then transferred to batch tanks which are heated by the South Hot Oil Heater (EPN R60). Polymer, fire retardant material, antioxidant, and tackifier are unloaded from super sacks to hoppers with bin vents that vent indoors (EPN R8). Hydrolene oil is received by tank truck and stored in a tank (EPN R44).

Paving asphalt/flux from Tank #1, #19, and #20 is transferred to a Wet Mixing Tank where it is combined with polymer or sent directly to the Mixing Tank as needed. Asphalt polymer mixture is routed to Mixing Tank where it is mixed to desired properties before it is transferred to the Let Down Tank. From the Let Down Tank, material is fed into any of four heated process tanks (Batch Tanks 1-4) and mixed with filler from the filler bin as well as other additives to create the desired mixture to feed the underlayment coating process. Emissions from these tanks are routed to the Roofing RTO (EPN R70).

In the coating process, the asphalt mixture is applied to a web. Depending on product type, either coater can be bypassed, or both can be used. These coating processes vent to the Roofing RTO (EPN R70).

Final Product Preparation and Packaging

When producing shingles, the finished product comes from the Laminator, then is cut to specification, and packaged. The packaged shingles are shrink wrapped, labeled with an ink jet printer, and stored or shipped off-site.

When producing either underlayment, the coated and cooled material is cut to specification, labeled with a printer, and packaged. The packaged underlayment rolls are shrink wrapped, boxed, labeled with an ink jet printer, and stored or shipped off-site.

Three general building ventilation stacks (EPN R5, R6, and R7) exhaust to the atmosphere from uncollected sources within the roofing area. Emissions from roofing plant sources released the building are vented through these stacks. Uncollected sources associated with underlayment production South are instead accumulated and vented through a single general ventilation stack (EPN R8).

Miscellaneous Emission Units

Flame arresters for tank burners acquire buildup from the fumes passing through them. As part of regular maintenance, the flame arresters are cleaned in the Bake Off Oven which vents to the general building ventilation (EPN R5, R6, R7). There are additional activities that qualify as de minimis facilities or sources in accordance with TCEQ guidance dated December 2015.

FOPs at Site

The “application area” consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site. Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: None

Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	VOC
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Reading State of Texas’s Federal Operating Permit

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

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

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

General Terms and Conditions

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

Special Terms and Conditions

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

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

Attachments

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

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

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

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

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

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

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

Appendix A

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

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

The site contains stationary vents with a flowrate less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) 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.

The applicant opted to comply with the more stringent 20% opacity standard under 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) for all stationary vents that are subject to the 30% opacity standard under 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(A).

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

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
FIN P11	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA	63AAAAAAA	Asphalt coater constructed before July 9, 2009	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
FIN P22	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA	63AAAAAAA	Asphalt coater constructed after July 9, 2009	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
FIN P4	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA	63AAAAAAA	Asphalt coater constructed after July 9, 2009	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
EPN A78	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia</p>	
EPN A79	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.0 psia but less than 1.5 psia</p>	
EPN R44	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p>	
EPN R44	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons but less than 19,813 gallons (capacity is greater than 40,000 liters but less than or equal to 75,000 liters)</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
FIN R67	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p>	
FIN R67	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>	
GRP-TANK1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p>	
GRP-TANK1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	60K	<p>Construction/Modification Date = After March 8, 1974 and on or before May 19, 1978</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters)</p> <p>Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia</p> <p>Storage Vessel Description = Emission controls not required</p> <p>Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is 1.0 psia or less</p>	
GRP-TANK2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p>	
GRP-TANK2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	60Ka	<p>Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate)</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters)</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = TVP is less than 1.5 psia</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Storage Vessel Description = Emission controls not required (fixed roof)</p> <p>Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p> <p>Maximum True Vapor Pressure = Maximum true vapor pressure is less than or equal to 1.0 psia</p>	
GRP-TANK3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p>	
GRP-TANK3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>	
GRP-TANK4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p>	
GRP-TANK4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>	
GRP-TANK5	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112	<p>Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.</p> <p>Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons</p> <p>Construction Date = Date not determined since 30 TAC § 115.117(c)(3) exemption is not utilized</p> <p>Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls</p> <p>True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia</p>	
GRP-TANK5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>	
EPN A130	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is less than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW).	
EPN R15	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151	Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).	
EPN R15	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R5	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R6	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R7	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>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.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R70	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is greater than 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R8	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).</p> <p>VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 612 ppmv.</p> <p>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.</p>	
EPN R9	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = At least one of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Control device other than an afterburner, electrostatic precipitator or high velocity filter.</p>	
FIN D3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
FIN D4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
FIN P11	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU-1	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility contains one or more saturators.</p> <p>Material Produced/Final Product = Mineral surfaced roll roofing.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Afterburner.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = The saturator was newly constructed or modified on or after November 18, 1980.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
FIN P11	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU-2	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Saturators = The affected facility contains one or more saturators.</p> <p>Material Produced/Final Product = Smooth surface roll roofing.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Afterburner.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = The saturator was newly constructed or modified on or after November 18, 1980.</p>	
FIN P22	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU-1	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility contains one or more saturators.</p> <p>Material Produced/Final Product = Mineral surfaced roll roofing.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Afterburner.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = The saturator was newly constructed or modified on or after November 18, 1980.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
FIN P22	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU-2	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility contains one or more saturators.</p> <p>Material Produced/Final Product = Smooth surface roll roofing.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Afterburner.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = The saturator was newly constructed or modified on or after November 18, 1980.</p>	
FIN P4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility contains one or more saturators.</p> <p>Material Produced/Final Product = Asphalt shingles.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Afterburner.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = The saturator was newly constructed or modified on or after November 18, 1980.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.	
FIN R32	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility contains one or more saturators.</p> <p>Material Produced/Final Product = Asphalt shingles.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = The saturator was newly constructed or modified on or after November 18, 1980.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
FIN R35	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility contains one or more saturators.</p> <p>Material Produced/Final Product = Asphalt shingles.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = The saturator was newly constructed or modified on or after November 18, 1980.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
GRP1-60UU	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility contains one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Material Stored = Material other than non-roofing asphalt.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Afterburner.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After May 26, 1981.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP2-60UU	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility contains one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Material Stored = Material other than non-roofing asphalt.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Control device other than an afterburner, electrostatic precipitator or high velocity filter.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After May 26, 1981.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
GRP3-60UU	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility contains one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Material Stored = Material other than non-roofing asphalt.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Control device other than an afterburner, electrostatic precipitator or high velocity filter.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After May 26, 1981.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
GRP4-60UU	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	
GRP5-60UU	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p>	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			<p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = At least one of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p> <p>Emissions Control = Control device other than an afterburner, electrostatic precipitator or high velocity filter.</p>	
GRP6-60UU	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	60UU	<p>Plant Type = Asphalt roofing plant.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = Construction or modification was commenced after November 8, 1980.</p> <p>Saturators = The affected facility does not contain saturators.</p> <p>Blowing Still = The affected facility does not contain a blowing still.</p> <p>Storage Tanks = The affected facility does not contain one or more storage tanks.</p> <p>Mineral Handling/Storage = None of the affected facilities include any mineral handling or storage facilities.</p>	

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

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

NSR Versus Title V FOP

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

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

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

New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. In addition, many of the permits are accessible online through the link provided below. The Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. Permit by Rule (PBR) registrations submitted by permittees are also available online through the link provided below. The following table specifies the PBRs that apply to the site.

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

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

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

New Source Review Authorization References

Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits by Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.	
Authorization No.: 21768	Issuance Date: 08/01/2024
Authorization No.: 163869	Issuance Date: 02/25/2021
Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.183	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.371	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.473	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.532	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Permits by Rule

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

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

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

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

The application, or a previously submitted application, contains a PBR Supplemental Table. This table provides supplemental information for all PBR authorizations at the site or application area, including PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form. PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form authorize emission units that the TCEQ has determined are insignificant sources of emissions (IEUs). PBRs are enforceable through permit condition number 11. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of monitoring necessary to assure compliance with the requirements applicable to an emissions unit. Permitting authorities have the best sense of where it is appropriate to conclude that periodic monitoring is not necessary for IEUs, when state program rules already provide sufficient monitoring for these units.

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

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

Emission Units and Emission Points

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

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

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

Monitoring Sufficiency

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

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

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

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

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

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

1. the emission unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement;
2. the emission unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitation or standard specified in the applicable requirement; and
3. the emission unit has the pre-control device potential to emit greater than or equal to the amount in tons per year for a site to be classified as a major source.

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

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: EPN R15	
Control Device ID No.: EPN R15	Control Device Type: Fabric filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Opacity greater than 1 %	
Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

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.: EPN R9	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	SOP Index No.: 60UU
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.472(d)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Opacity greater than 1 percent	
Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: FIN P11	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	SOP Index No.: 60UU-2
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.472(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Opacity greater than 20%	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: FIN P22	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	SOP Index No.: 60UU-2
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.472(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: 20% Opacity	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP1-60UU	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	SOP Index No.: 60UU
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.472(c)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Presence of visible emissions	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP2-60UU	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	SOP Index No.: 60UU
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.472(c)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Presence of visible emissions	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP3-60UU	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	SOP Index No.: 60UU
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.472(c)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Presence of visible emissions	
<p>Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRP5-60UU	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU	SOP Index No.: 60UU
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 60.472(d)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: once per week	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Opacity greater than 1 percent	
Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

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

Compliance History Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on **October 20, 2025**.

Site rating: **0.00 / High** Company rating: **0.00 / High**

(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