Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Buckeye Texas Processing LLC

Site Name: EF90 Corpus Christi Facility
Area Name: Corpus Christi Refining
Physical Location: 7209 Up River Rd
Nearest City: Corpus Christi
County: Nueces

Permit Number: O3869
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 324110
NAICS Name: Petroleum Refineries

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: September 25, 2025

Operating Permit
Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

Terminal Operations:
The facility has the capacity to receive Crude or Crude Condensate via pipelines and trucks for storage, blending, and transfer to the Refinery or via pipelines to other facilities in the area. There are also pipeline connections and truck load/unload bays for pressurized Propane and Butane. The product is stored in pressurized tanks and can be transferred in that condition via pipeline to other facilities. The bulk of these products is currently transferred internally to the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Refrigeration facilities. All products from the Refinery are received and stored in storage tanks for further transfer via pipelines to other facilities in the area.

LPG Refrigeration Operations:
Pressurized LPG received from pipelines and trucks moves across a chiller package (two in the case of Propane) to lower the product vapor pressure so that it can be stored in the low pressure Refrigerated Tanks. The facilities also include recirculation chillers to maintain the bulk temperature in the tanks, vaporizers to allow for high volume transfers, boil off gas compressors to help regulate the pressure in the tanks by condensing hot vapors, dehydration facilities to remove water from the product to avoid the formation of ice in the system, and the associated pumping facilities to transfer the cooled product to other facilities in the area.

Refining Operations:
The Refinery facility consists of two crude separation units with associated support facilities and infrastructure. The facility processes excess local indigenous crude oils into base-boiling-range components. The products consists of: off gas (fuel gas), propane, butane, light and heavy naphtha, kerosene, gasoil, and atmospheric tower bottoms. A small amount of the off gas is routed to the process furnace and boilers as fuel. The main atmospheric distillation tower design has three side-draw product stream strippers, which provide the flexibility of producing a full slate of seasonally-adjusted products. The plant produces base feedstocks for direct sales or for blending into the final finished refinery-products. The crude-charge pumps deliver crude oil from the storage tanks to the distillation unit. The cold crude-feed is preheated in a series of heat exchangers to recover heat from and also to cool the exiting products flow. Fresh (non-saline) water is then mixed with the crude and the mixture enters the electrostatic-desalter vessel. The electrostatic-desalter vessel contains electrical grids to promote separation of the water and oil phases. An electrical field is established which charges the entrained water droplets, causing them to coalesce. The coalesced water droplets fall into the separated water phase, removing salts that were previously in the crude oil. The desalted crude-oil exits the vessel from the top. From the desalter, the treated crude is further heated in the product heat exchangers and fed to the pre-flash column. With these very-light-gravity crude oils containing large percentage yields of naphtha, the use of a pre-flash column allows a more optimum and cost effective design. Light-ends naphtha and gasses are flashed from the preheated crude in this column and routed directly overhead into the main crude column overheads system. A very small quantity of cool reflux naphtha is returned to the top of the pre-flash column to prevent heavier components from carrying over the top. The topped crude feed temperature is thus further increased with heat exchanger and eventually fed to the Crude Heater, where the crude is partially vaporized before entering the Atmospheric Crude Distillation Tower. This stream enters the crude tower where it is fractionated into product streams according to their different boiling ranges. The products produced are: Overheads Gas, Light Naphtha, Heavy Naphtha, Kerosene, Gas Oil, and Atmospheric Tower Bottoms (ATB). Heavy Naphtha, Kerosene, Gas Oil and ATB are cooled down and sent to storage. Light Naphtha is sent to another tower to remove the LPG before it can be sent to storage. The LPG Splitter section is designed to separate the product received form the Naphtha Stabilizer Overhead Accumulator from each unit into propane and butane product. In this column, just two main products are drawn from the column: propane as a side column liquid stream and butane as the column-bottoms liquid. Propane goes through an adsorption bed to remove moisture and H_2S before being sent to storage.

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, CO

Reading State of Texas's Federal Operating Permit

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

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

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

General Terms and Conditions

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

Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting. The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on 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.

Appendix B

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

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

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

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

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

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

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

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	Yes
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	Yes
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	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*
EMRGEN1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-01	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2015. Kilowatts = Power rating greater than or equal to 130 KW and less than or equal to 368 KW. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
EMRGEN1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-02	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
EMRGEN2A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-02	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 15 and less than 20 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2014. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than 368 KW and less than 600 KW. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
EMRGEN2A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
EMRGEN2B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-04	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2014. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 75 KW and less than 130 KW. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
EMRGEN2B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-01	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 250 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
EMRGEN3A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-03	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder. Install Date = The CI ICE was installed in 2012 or later. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
EMRGEN3A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
EMRGEN3B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-03	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder. Install Date = The CI ICE was installed in 2012 or later. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year)
EMRGEN3B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
EMRGEN3C	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-03	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder. Install Date = The CI ICE was installed in 2012 or later. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year)
EMRGEN3C	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
EMRGEN4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-02	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 15 and less than 20 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2015. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than 368 KW and less than 600 KW. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
EMRGEN4	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
EMRGEN6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-03	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is an emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2017 or later. Kilowatts = Power rating greater than or equal to 130 KW and less than or equal to 368 KW. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
EMRGEN6	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 250 HP.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
FWP2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-05	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 07/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 15 and less than 20 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2014. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 450 KW and less than or equal to 560 KW. Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
FWP2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
FWP3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-05	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 07/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 15 and less than 20 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2014. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 450 KW and less than or equal to 560 KW. Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
FWP3	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-03	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
FWP4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-05	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 07/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 10 and less than 15 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2014. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 130 KW and less than or equal to 368 KW. Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
FWP4	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-02	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
FWP5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-05	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 07/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is greater than or equal to 15 and less than 20 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2014. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 130 KW and less than or equal to 368 KW. Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
FWP5	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-02	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.
DESLTK1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
DESLTK1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK2A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
DESLTK2A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK2B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
DESLTK2B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK3A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
DESLTK3A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK3B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
DESLTK3B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK3C	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
DESLTK3C	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
DESLTK4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK5	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
DESLTK5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
DESLTK6	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
DESLTK6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
FWDSLTK2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
FWDSLTK2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
FWDSLTK3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
FWDSLTK3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
FWDSLTK4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
FWDSLTK4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
FWDSLTK5	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
FWDSLTK5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
NH3TOTE1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC
NH3TOTE1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
NH3TOTE2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC
NH3TOTE2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
NH3TOTE3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC
NH3TOTE3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
NH3TOTE4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC
NH3TOTE4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
NH3TOTE5	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC
NH3TOTE5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
NH3TOTE6	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Other than crude oil, condensate, or VOC
NH3TOTE6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
TK-1001	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-1001	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Crude oil stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 2.0 psia
TK-1002	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-1002	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Crude oil stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 2.0 psia
TK-1003	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-1003	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Crude oil stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 2.0 psia

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
TK-1004	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-1004	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Crude oil stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 2.0 psia
TK-1005	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-01	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-1005	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-1005	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Crude oil stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 2.0 psia
TK-1006	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = Crude oil and/or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-1006	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Crude oil stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal Reid Vapor Pressure = Reid vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 2.0 psia
TK-2001	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-2001	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-2002	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-2002	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-2003	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-2003	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-2004	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-2004	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-2005	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
TK-2005	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-01	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia
TK-2006	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia
TK-2006	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-01	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 0.5 psia
TK-2601A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-03	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Other control device
TK-2601A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-02	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = CVS and control device other than a flare (fixed roof)
TK-2601B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-03	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Other control device
TK-2601B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-02	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = CVS and control device other than a flare (fixed roof)
TK-2602	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-03	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Other control device
TK-2602	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-02	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = CVS and control device other than a flare (fixed roof)
TK-3001	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-3001	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-3002	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-3002	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-3003	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-3003	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-3004	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-3004	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-3005	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using an internal floating roof (IFR) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
TK-3005	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-01	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Fixed roof with an internal floating roof using a mechanical shoe seal
TK-6001	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
TK-6002	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
TK-6003	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
TK-6004	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
TK-6005	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
TK-6006	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	115B1-02	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare
BTLLOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	115C1-01	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), crude oil, or condensate. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading.
DIESLOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	115C1-02	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas, crude oil, condensate and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia.
TT-LLOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	115C1-01	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), crude oil, or condensate. Transfer Type = Only unloading.
BOILER1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-01	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW). Applicability = Unit is not subject to other 40 CFR Part 60 subparts Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW). D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas. ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. 30% Coal Duct Burner = The facility does not combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system; or more than 30% of the heat is from combustion of coal and less than 70% is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner. PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring because there is no applicable PM emission limit SO2 Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			SO2 Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions
BOILER2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-01	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW). Applicability = Unit is not subject to other 40 CFR Part 60 subparts Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW). D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas. ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. 30% Coal Duct Burner = The facility does not combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system; or more than 30% of the heat is from combustion of coal and less than 70% is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner. PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring because there is no applicable PM emission limit SO2 Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit SO2 Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions
BOILER3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-01	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW). Applicability = Unit is not subject to other 40 CFR Part 60 subparts Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW). D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas. ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. 30% Coal Duct Burner = The facility does not combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system; or more than 30% of the heat is from combustion of coal and less than 70% is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner. PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring because there is no applicable PM emission limit SO2 Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit SO2 Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO2 monitoring because there is no applicable SO2 emission limit Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions
FLARE	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111A-01	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FLARE	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A-02	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Steam-assisted Flare Exit Velocity = Flare exit velocity is less than 60 ft/s (18.3 m/sec)
FLARE1	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	111A-01	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.
FLARE1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A-01	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Non-assisted Flare Exit Velocity = Flare exit velocity is greater than or equal to 60 ft/s (18.3 m/sec) but less than 400 ft/s (122 m/sec). Heating Value of Gas = Heating value is greater than 1000 Btu/scf (37.3 MJ/scm)
GRP-FUG	30 TAC Chapter 115, Fugitives Pet Ref B Counties	115D2-01	VOC WEIGHT PERCENT = COMPONENTS CONTACT A PROCESS FLUID THAT CONTAINS AT LEAST 10% VOC BY WEIGHT 2 INCH VALVES = SOME VALVES HAVE A NOMINAL SIZE OF 2 INCHES OR LESS. PUMP SEALS IN VOC SERVICE = YES ACR = NO Complying with § 115.327(3) and § 115.322(1) = YES REMAINING COMPONENTS COMPLYING WITH 115.322(1) = PUMPS COMPLY WITH § 115.322(1) GASEOUS VOC SERVICE = YES ACR = NO Complying with § 115.327(5) and § 115.322(1) = YES REMAINING COMPONENTS COMPLYING WITH 115.322(1) = YES LIQUID VOC SERVICE = YES ACR = NO COMPYLING WITH 115.327(3) OR (5) AND 115.322(1) = YES REMAINING COMPONENTS COMPLYING WITH 115.322(1) = YES PROCESS DRAINS = YES ACR = NO Complying with § 115.327(3) and § 115.322(1) = YES REMAINING COMPONENTS COMPLYING WITH 115.322(1) = YES COMPRESSOR SEALS IN VOC SERVICE = YES ACR = NO Complying with § 115.327(3) or (6) and § 115.322(1) = YES

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			REMAINING COMPONENTS COMPLYING WITH 115.322(1) = YES Elevated Valves = The fugitive unit contains elevated valves. ACR = No elevated valves are complying with an alternative control requirement. Complying with § 115.327(3) or (5) and § 115.322(1) = Elevated valves qualify for the exemptions under § 115.327(3) or (5) and are complying with § 115.322(1). Remaining Components Complying with § 115.322(1) = Elevated valves are complying with § 115.322(1). PRESSURE RELIEF VALVES IN GASEOUS VOC SERVICE = YES ACR = NO COMPLYING WITH 115.327(3) OR (5) AND 115.3 = YES REMAINING COMPONENTS COMPLYING WITH 115.322(1) = YES Connectors = The fugitive unit contains connectors. ACR = No connectors are complying with an alternate control requirement. Complying with § 115.327(3) and § 115.322(1) = Connectors qualify for the exemption in § 115.327(3) and are complying with § 115.322(1). Remaining Components Complying with § 115.322(1) = Connectors are complying with § 115.322(1). Components Complying with § 115.358 = No components are complying with the alternative work practice in § 115.358.
GRP-FUG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GGGa	60GGGa-01	Construction/Modification Date = After November 7, 2006 Affected Facility Covered by 40 CFR 60 Subparts VVa or KKK = Not subject to and controlled under any of the above regulations. Pumps in Light Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains pumps in light liquid service. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for pumps in light liquid service. Complying with 60.482-2a = Pumps in light liquid service are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-2a. Pumps in Heavy Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains pumps in heavy liquid service. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for pumps in heavy liquid service. Complying with 60.482-3a = Pumps in heavy liquid service are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-8a. Compressors = Fugitive unit contains compressors. Reciprocating Compressors under 60.14 or 60.15 = Fugitive unit does not contain reciprocating compressors that became an affected facility under 40 CFR § 60.14 or § 60.15. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for reciprocating compressors that became an affected facility under 40 CFR § 60.14 or § 60.15. Complying with 60.482-3a = Reciprocating compressors that became an affected facility under 40 CFR § 60.14 or § 60.15 are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-3a. Sampling Connection Systems = Fugitive unit contains sampling connection systems. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for sampling connection systems. Complying with 60.482-5a = Sampling connection systems are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-5a. Open-Ended Valves or Lines = Fugitive unit does not contain open-ended valves. Valves in Gas/Vapor or Light Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains valves in gas/vapor or light liquid service.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Valves with Alternative Compliance with 60.483-1a = The owner or operator is not electing to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0% under § 60.483-1a as an alternative to § 60.482-7a Valves with Alternative Compliance with 60.483-2a = The owner or operator is not electing to comply with the option to skip leak detection periods under § 60.483-2a as an alternative to § 60.482-7a Leakless Phase III Valves = The owner or operator is not electing to comply with Phase III provisions in § 63.168 as an alternative to § 60.482-7a EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for leakless phase III valves. Complying with 60.482-7a = Leakless phase III valves are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-7a. Valves in Heavy Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains valves in heavy liquid service. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for valves in heavy liquid service. Complying with 60.482-8a = Valves in heavy liquid service are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-8a. Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service = Fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service. Pressure Relief Devices in Light Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in light liquid service. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in heavy or light liquid service. Complying with 60.482-8a = Pressure relief devices in heavy or light liquid service are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-8a. Pressure Relief Devices in Heavy Liquid Service = Fugitive unit does not contain pressure relief devices in heavy liquid service. Connectors in Heavy Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains connectors in heavy liquid service. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for connectors in heavy liquid service. Complying with 60.482-8a = Connectors in heavy liquid service are complying with the requirements of § 60.482-8a. Connectors in Gas/Vapor or Light Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains connectors in gas/vapor or light liquid service. Vapor Recovery System = Fugitive unit contains a vapor recovery system. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for a vapor recovery system. Complying with 60.482-10a = Vapor recovery system is complying with the requirements of 60.482-10a. Flare = Fugitive unit contains a flare. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for a flare. Complying with 60.482-10a = Flares are complying with 60.482-10a. Closed-Vent (Or Vapor Collection) Systems = Fugitive unit does not contain a closed vent (or vapor collection) system. EEL = No equivalent emission limitation is used for a closed vent (or vapor collection) system.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
FLARE	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja	60JA-02	Facility Type = Flare that is used for fuel gas combustion. Construction/Modification Date = After June 24, 2008 AMEL = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation (AMEL) as it pertains to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja Alternative Monitoring = The flare is not complying with the alternative monitoring mentioned in §60.107a(g) §60.107a(e)(4) Exemption = The flare is not eligible for the exemption in §60.107a(e)(4) §60.107a(a)(3) Exemption = The flare is not eligible for the exemption in §60.107a(a)(3) Common Source of Fuel Gas = The flare uses a common source of gas as described in §60.107a(a)(2)(iv) Modified Flare = The flare is not considered as a modified flare Cascaded Flare System = The flare is not used as a part of a cascaded flare system
FLARE1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja	60JA-02	Facility Type = Flare that is used for fuel gas combustion. Construction/Modification Date = After June 24, 2008 AMEL = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation (AMEL) as it pertains to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja Alternative Monitoring = The flare is not complying with the alternative monitoring mentioned in §60.107a(g) §60.107a(e)(4) Exemption = The flare is eligible for the exemption in §60.107a(e)(4) §60.107a(a)(3) Exemption = The flare is eligible for the exemption in §60.107a(a)(3) Modified Flare = The flare is not considered as a modified flare Cascaded Flare System = The flare is not used as a part of a cascaded flare system
HEATER1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja	60JA-01	Facility Type = Process heater that is used for fuel gas combustion. Construction/Modification Date = After June 24, 2008 AMEL = An alternate means of emission limitation pertaining to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja is not being used Sulfur Emission Limit = Owner or operator is choosing Sulfur Emission Limit in terms of ppmv H2S in fuel gas §60.107a(b) Exemption = The fuel gas combustion device is not eligible for the exemption in §60.107a(b) Common Source of Fuel Gas = The fuel gas combustion device uses a common source of gas as described in §60.107a(a)(2)(iv) Alternative Standard = The process heater does not meet the criteria or has not requested approval from the Administrator for a NOX emissions limit as described in §60.102a(i) Heater Capacity = The process heater is rated greater than 40 MMBtu/hr but less than 100MMBtu/hr Heater Type = The unit is a forced draft process heater NOx Emission Limit = The owner or operator is choosing the NOx per heating value basis emission limit Low NOx = The process heater is equipped with combustion modification-based technology to reduce NOx emissions and the owner or operator elects to comply with the monitoring requirements in paragraphs §60.107a(d)(1) through (7) Gas Composition Analyzer = An oxygen operating curve is not used

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
HEATER2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja	60JA-01	Facility Type = Process heater that is used for fuel gas combustion. Construction/Modification Date = After June 24, 2008 AMEL = An alternate means of emission limitation pertaining to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja is not being used Sulfur Emission Limit = Owner or operator is choosing Sulfur Emission Limit in terms of ppmv H2S in fuel gas §60.107a(b) Exemption = The fuel gas combustion device is not eligible for the exemption in §60.107a(b) Common Source of Fuel Gas = The fuel gas combustion device uses a common source of gas as described in §60.107a(a)(2)(iv) Alternative Standard = The process heater does not meet the criteria or has not requested approval from the Administrator for a NOX emissions limit as described in §60.102a(i) Heater Capacity = The process heater is rated greater than 40 MMBtu/hr but less than 100MMBtu/hr Heater Type = The unit is a forced draft process heater NOx Emission Limit = The owner or operator is choosing the NOx per heating value basis emission limit Low NOx = The process heater is equipped with combustion modification-based technology to reduce NOx emissions and the owner or operator elects to comply with the monitoring requirements in paragraphs §60.107a(d)(1) through (7) Gas Composition Analyzer = An oxygen operating curve is not used

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

NSR Versus Title V FOP

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

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

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

New Source Review Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

New Source Review Authorization References

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits	
PSD Permit No.: GHGPSDTX159	Issuance Date: 09/05/2025
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX1502	Issuance Date: 09/05/2025
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.: 109923	Issuance Date: 09/05/2025
Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.262	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.472	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.473	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.478	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 13. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of monitoring necessary to assure compliance with the requirements applicable to an emissions unit. Permitting authorities have the best sense of where it is appropriate to conclude that periodic monitoring is not necessary for IEUs, when state program rules already provide sufficient monitoring for these units.

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

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

Emission Units and Emission Points

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

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

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

Monitoring Sufficiency

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

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

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

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.: TK-1001	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-1002	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-1003	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-1004	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-1005	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-01
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-1005	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-1006	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2001	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2002	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2003	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2004	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2601A	
Control Device ID No.: WWCC	Control Device Type: Carbon adsorption system (non-regenerative)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-03
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: VOC concentration shall not exceed 100 ppmv	
Basis of monitoring: A common way to monitor a non-regenerative carbon adsorption system is by measuring the outlet VOC concentration with a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. An increase in VOC concentration demonstrates when the carbon canister needs to be replaced. This indicator is consistent with the EPA "CAM Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts III, NNN, and RRR; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2601A	
Control Device ID No.: WWCC	Control Device Type: Carbon adsorption system (non-regenerative)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: VOC concentration shall not exceed 100 ppmv	
Basis of monitoring: A common way to monitor a non-regenerative carbon adsorption system is by measuring the outlet VOC concentration with a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. An increase in VOC concentration demonstrates when the carbon canister needs to be replaced. This indicator is consistent with the EPA "CAM Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts III, NNN, and RRR; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2601B	
Control Device ID No.: WWCC	Control Device Type: Carbon adsorption system (non-regenerative)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-03
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: VOC concentration shall not exceed 100 ppmv	
Basis of monitoring: A common way to monitor a non-regenerative carbon adsorption system is by measuring the outlet VOC concentration with a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. An increase in VOC concentration demonstrates when the carbon canister needs to be replaced. This indicator is consistent with the EPA "CAM Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts III, NNN, and RRR; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2601B	
Control Device ID No.: WWCC	Control Device Type: Carbon adsorption system (non-regenerative)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: VOC concentration shall not exceed 100 ppmv	
Basis of monitoring: A common way to monitor a non-regenerative carbon adsorption system is by measuring the outlet VOC concentration with a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. An increase in VOC concentration demonstrates when the carbon canister needs to be replaced. This indicator is consistent with the EPA "CAM Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts III, NNN, and RRR; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2602	
Control Device ID No.: WWCC	Control Device Type: Carbon adsorption system (non-regenerative)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-03
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: VOC concentration shall not exceed 100 ppmv	
Basis of monitoring: A common way to monitor a non-regenerative carbon adsorption system is by measuring the outlet VOC concentration with a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. An increase in VOC concentration demonstrates when the carbon canister needs to be replaced. This indicator is consistent with the EPA "CAM Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts III, NNN, and RRR; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-2602	
Control Device ID No.: WWCC	Control Device Type: Carbon adsorption system (non-regenerative)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60KB-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per week	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: VOC concentration shall not exceed 100 ppmv	
Basis of monitoring: A common way to monitor a non-regenerative carbon adsorption system is by measuring the outlet VOC concentration with a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. An increase in VOC concentration demonstrates when the carbon canister needs to be replaced. This indicator is consistent with the EPA "CAM Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts III, NNN, and RRR; and 30 TAC Chapter 115.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-3001	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-3002	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-3003	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-3004	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK-3005	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: 115B1-02
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Internal Floating Roof	
Minimum Frequency: annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data that shows that the roof is not floating on the surface of the VOC, if liquid has accumulated on the roof, the seals are detached, or if there are defects in the seal fabric shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: Visual inspections of the external or internal floating roof to ensure: that the roof is floating on the surface of the VOC and not on the leg supports, liquid has not accumulated on the external floating roof, the seals are not detached, and there are no holes or tears in the seal fabric; provides an assurance of compliance that it is operating in accordance with its design to meet the required control efficiency. Visually inspecting the external floating roof or the internal floating roof is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs. Measuring and recording the accumulated area of gaps if the tank is equipped with primary seals is commonly required in federal and state rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb; 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y; 40 CFR 63 Subparts VV, DD, and MMM; and 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 1: Storage of VOCs.	

Obtaining Permit Documents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional information concerning PBRs is available on the TCEQ website:

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

Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on March 17, 2025.
   Site rating: 27.08 / Satisfactory Company rating: 27.08 / Satisfactory
   (High < 0.10; Satisfactory ≥ 0.10 and ≤ 55; Unsatisfactory > 55)
2. Has the permit changed on the basis of the compliance history or site/company rating? .....No

Site/Permit Area Compliance Status Review

1. Were there any out-of-compliance units listed on Form OP-ACPS? .....No
2. Is a compliance plan and schedule included in the permit? .....No

Available Unit Attribute Forms

OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes
OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes
OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes
OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes
OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes
OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes
OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes
OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes
OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes
OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes
OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes
OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes
OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes
OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes
OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes
OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes
OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes
OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes
OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes
OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes
OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes

OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes
OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes
OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes
OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill Attributes
OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes
OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes
OP-UA33 - Mineral Processing Plant Attributes
OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes
OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes
OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes
OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes
OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes
OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes
OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes
OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes
OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes
OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes
OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes
OP-UA64 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes