

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Targa Pipeline Mid-Continent WestTex LLC

Site Name: Gateway Gas Plant

Physical Location: From Big Lake travel north on HWY 137. For 12 miles turn west onto HWY 137, travel 23.6 miles and turn west onto Lease Rd, travel 1.2 miles to the gas plant.

Nearest City: Midkiff

County: Reagan

Permit Number: O4639

Project Type: Minor Revision

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 211111

NAICS Name: Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction

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

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

Prepared on: July 15, 2026

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Description of Revisions

- Periodic Monitoring (PM) was added for units V-1409 and V-1410 for NSPS Kb, using pre-approved PM option numbers PM-V-058 and PM-V-059.
- Special Term and Condition 8 for Periodic Monitoring was added as it was originally missing from the effective permit.
- Renamed Unit ID TK-1904 to TK-1904-G.
- Added units V-1409 and V-1410.
- Removed unit C-3060-H from group GRP-COMP2 and re-added as individual unit and removed NSPS OOOOb requirements for unit C-3060-H. The unit is no longer listed in the permit because it does not have Title V applicable requirements.
- Removed units TK-1820 and TK-1821.
- For units EG-2 and EG-3, the emission unit name was updated to "Emergency Generator", NSPS JJJJ requirements were removed and NSPS IIII requirements were added.
- For fugitive component unit FV, low level NSPS OOOOb requirements were manually built and added to the permit.
- The latest amendment for Standard Permit 157965, effective April 27, 2026, was incorporated into the permit and the issuance date updated in the New Source Review Authorization References table.

Permit Area Process Description

The Gateway Gas Plant is comprised of two trains that treat and extract natural gas liquids from natural gas. The Gateway Gas Plant will process up to 325 million standard cubic feet (MMscf) of natural gas per day and the Heim Gas Plant processes 230 MMscf per day for a combined processing capacity of 555 MMscf per day.

Gateway Processing Train

Intermediate pressure (IP) field gas combines with the discharge of the low pressure (LP) inlet compressors and flows into the plant through the IP slug catchers, low pressure field gas flows into the plant and through the LP slug catcher prior to entering the LP inlet compressors. The IP compressors then compress the mixed inlet gas stream. The gas is then cooled and treated in the amine unit to remove carbon dioxide (CO₂) and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). Raw condensate can also be loaded into the gas plant via pressurized loading (EPN LOAD-RC). Liquids collected in the IP slug catcher are filtered and then heated by the condensate heater prior to being discharged to the LP flash tank. The IP liquids are heated to prevent hydrates from forming in the liquids when the pressure is reduced. Liquids from the LP slug catcher are pumped by the LP condensate feed pumps prior to being filtered in the LP inlet condensate filters. The LP liquids discharged from the LP inlet condensate filters flow to the LP flash drum and mix with the IP liquids. The LP flash drum serves to remove light ends and water from the mixed condensate. The light ends (gas) are recycled to the LP slug catcher. The condensate is pumped to the stabilizer and the water is discharged to the produced water tank.

Raw condensate from the LP flash tank is routed to a condensate stabilizer to produce a condensate with a maximum vapor pressure of 9 RVP. The hot oil from the plant hot oil system (EPNs: H-1700 and H-1701) is used to supply the heat to the stabilizer. The stabilized liquids discharged from the stabilizer are cooled prior to being stored in the bullet condensate storage tanks. The stabilized condensate liquids stored in these bullet tanks exit the facility via truck loading. The only source of emissions from the pressurized storage and loading system are fugitive components (EPN: PL). The vapors from the stabilized condensate storage tanks are controlled by the flare (EPN FLR-G).

After inlet separation and filtration, the inlet gas flows into the amine contactor, where the gas is contacted with an aqueous solution of amine to remove CO₂ and H₂S. CO₂ and H₂S exit from the bottom of the contactor with the rich amine which is heated and regenerated using the closed hot oil system in the amine regenerator. Hot oil is circulated and supplied by the hot oil system. Flash tank vapors are routed to the LP slug catcher at the plant inlet. The CO₂ and H₂S rich vent gas released from the regeneration process is routed to the thermal oxidizer. Treated gas (less CO₂ and H₂S) exits the amine contactor and is routed to the glycol dehydrator.

Gas from the amine contactor then goes to the glycol contactor where water removal is accomplished by absorption with triethylene glycol (TEG). The rich TEG is then routed through a flash tank and to the TEG regenerator. The TEG is then regenerated using a hot oil-driven regeneration system. The hot oil is supplied from the dedicated hot oil system (EPNs:

H-1703). Flash vapors from the flash tank are routed to the LP Slug Catcher at the front of the plant. Any vapors from the TEG dehydrator still vent is routed to the thermal oxidizer (EPN: TO) for control.

Gas exits the glycol dehydrator and flows into the mole sieve dehydrator beds. Each dehydrator bed contains molecular sieve dehydration beads that adsorb trace amounts of water from the gas stream. Two vessels are used to dehydrate inlet gas while the third vessel is being regenerated. Dehydrated high pressure gas is used for regeneration. The regen gas flows to the regen heater (EPN: H-4710). The hot gas flows from the heater to the dehydrator vessel in regeneration and water is removed from the molecular sieve by evaporation. The hot gas and vaporized water are cooled and the water is condensed and separated. The condensed water is routed to the plant produced water tank by way of the IP slug catcher. The cooled regen gas is recompressed by the regen gas compressor and returned to the process, so any regenerated acid gases can be captured in the amine system as described above.

After the mole sieve dehydration system, dry inlet gas goes through the dust filters and enters the cryogenic unit. In the cryogenic unit the inlet gas is cooled by cross exchanging the inlet gas with cold residue gas, cold natural gas liquids (NGL)s, and propane refrigeration. As the inlet gas cools, NGLs are condensed. The NGLs are separated from the cold inlet gas in the warm and cold separators. The NGLs are discharged from the separators to the demethanizer. The cold inlet gas exiting the top of the cold separator flow through the expander and reflux exchanger. The expander reduces the pressure of the inlet gas and in doing so extracts work from the gas and results in condensation of additional NGLs.

The two-phase mixture exiting the expander is fed to the upper section of the demethanizer, which strips methane from the NGLs. The NGLs exit the bottom of the demethanizer with a low residual concentration of methane. The remainder of the inlet feed gas (residue gas) exits the top of the demethanizer. The cold residue gas is cross exchanged with the inlet gas to recover the refrigeration. The warm residue gas exiting the cryogenic unit is compressed by the booster side of the expander compressor before being compressed by electric motor driven compressors to pipeline pressure. Prior to discharge to the pipeline, the residue gas is filtered and metered. The NGL product from the cryogenic unit is pumped through a sales meter and then off-site via pipeline.

Heim Gas Processing Train

The Heim GP processes natural gas from a nearby gathering system. Natural gas flows into the gas plant to one of two inlet gas delivery points through high pressure pipelines equipped with onsite pig launchers and receivers. Gas is then fed into the inlet slug catcher for liquid removal. The gas is then measured and routed to the plant inlet separator for removal of any additional water, solids, or liquids. Condensate from all the inlet separation equipment is then routed to the stabilizer co-located Gateway train. Produced water from all inlet separation equipment is routed to the co-located Gateway produced water tanks.

After inlet separation and filtration, the inlet gas flows into the amine contactor, where the gas is contacted with an aqueous amine solution to remove carbon dioxide (CO₂). CO₂ exits from the bottom of the contactor with the rich amine which is heated and regenerated using the closed hot oil system in the amine regenerator. Hot oil is circulated and supplied by the hot oil heater (EPN: HTR-2). Flash vapors resulting from the amine regeneration go through a pressurized bullet tank before being recycled. The CO₂-rich vent gas released from the regeneration process is routed through the amine stream analyzer to the onsite process flare (EPN: FLR-H-AG), where the vent gas is combusted. Treated gas (less CO₂) exits the amine contactor and is routed to the amine filter coalescer and then to the treated gas coolers where it is cooled with ambient air. Any condensed water drops out in the treated gas scrubber. Water that does not drop out is recycled back to the amine process.

Gas from the treated-gas scrubber then goes to the triethylene glycol (TEG) contactor where water removal is accomplished by contact with TEG. The TEG is then regenerated in a direct fired reboiler (EPN: HTR-3). Flash vapors from this unit go through a pressurized bullet tank before entering the low-pressure gathering field. Produced water removed from the TEG in the reboiler is cooled by the BTEX unit and pumped to the Gateway processing train. Vapors from the glycol dehydrator still vent are routed to the process flare (EPN: FLR-H-AG) where the vent gas is combusted. Dehydrated gas leaves the contactor and is exchanged with incoming glycol in a side mounted exchanger. The gas is then routed to the mole sieve inlet separator to recover any glycol carryover. Any recovered glycol/water is recycled back to the TEG system for reuse.

Gas exits the mole sieve inlet separator and flows into the inlet filter / separator where it is again filtered prior to entering the mol sieve dehydrator beds. The gas flows into two (2) of the three (3) mole sieve dehydrators for removal of any traces of water prior to the cryogenic process. Each dehydrator contains molecular sieve dehydration beads that absorb trace amounts of water from the gas stream. Two vessels are used to dehydrate inlet gas while the third is being regenerated. Dehydrated high pressure gas is used for regeneration. The regeneration gas is compressed by electric compression. The compressed gas flows to the regeneration gas heater (EPN: HTR-1) to be heated. The hot gas flows

from the heater to the dehydrator vessel being regenerated and water is removed from the molecular sieve by evaporation. The hot gas and vaporized water flow to the regeneration gas cooler, where the gas is cooled, and the water is condensed. The cooled regeneration gas recycles to the inlet of the plant upstream of the inlet filter/separator. Dehydrated gas from the mole sieve beds flow into the mole sieve dust filters to remove any mole sieve particles prior to entry into the cryogenic process.

Gas flow into the cryogenic process is split into two (2) plate fin type exchangers. A portion of the gas goes to inlet gas exchanger, while the remainder flows to the gas/product exchanger. From the gas/product exchanger, gas flows to the demethanizer reboiler and then to the demethanizer side reboiler or heater. The exchangers are combined into one plate fin exchanger. Gas vapor and liquid from the exchangers are combined and enter the demethanizer tower. The inlet gas is further cooled by the heat exchange with propane refrigerant in the inlet gas chiller. There are electric driven compressors that supply the process with refrigerant propane for cooling of the gas. Any heavier components collected in the refrigeration compressor scrubbers or system go to the closed drain system flash tank. Vapor and liquids from the chiller then flow to the cold separator. The cold separator is used to separate vapor and liquid hydrocarbons that have condensed as a result of chilling in the exchangers. Most of the vapor exiting the cold separator flows into the expander side of the expander/booster compressor where the temperature and pressure are reduced. Vapors then enter the demethanizer tower. A portion of the cold separator liquids combine with a portion of the cold separator overhead vapors and flows to the demethanizer feed subcooler where it is cooled with cold residue gas. The pressure is reduced, and the stream feeds the top of the demethanizer tower.

The demethanizer tower is a packed tower with a bottoms reboiler and a side reboiler. Natural gas liquids (NGL) leaving the bottom of the tower flow to the product surge tank. The product is then pumped by the product booster pumps which are tandem seal centrifugal pumps, through the gas/product exchanger where the product is heated by exchange with the inlet gas and then to the produced pipeline pumps which are tandem seal multistage centrifugal pumps. Overhead gas vapors (residue) from the demethanizer tower flow to the demethanizer feed subcooler, then to the inlet gas exchanger, where the temperature is increased by the heat exchange with the inlet gas. The residue leaving this exchanger is compressed by the booster compressor side of the expander/booster compressor. Boosted residue is cooled in the booster compressor after-cooler and then routed to the residue compressors. Residue compressors comprise of electric driven compressors which take the residue gas from plant residue pressure to pipeline sales pressure. Any compressor liquids accumulated from scrubbers is routed to the closed drain system flash tank. After cooling with fin fan units, the residue gas is delivered by pipeline to the sales point offsite.

The closed drain system is designed with a flash tank and routes all the flash vapors to an overhead compressor. Two compressors are installed to capture emissions from the flash tank so when one compressor is down or undergoing maintenance, the other unit will compensate. Liquids from the flash tank are routed to the collocated Gateway plant for storage.

The site is equipped with an open (atmospheric) drain system to collect rainwater and skid drain liquids to the open drain sump (EPN: TK-109). The collected liquids in the sump flows to the produced water tanks. There are two flares (EPNs: FLR-H and FLR-H-AG) are located at the site and are designed for smokeless operation.

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	SO ₂ , NO _X , CO
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Reading State of Texas's Federal Operating Permit

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

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

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

General Terms and Conditions

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

Special Terms and Conditions

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

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

Attachments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

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

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	No
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	No
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	No
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	No
Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze (Texas SO ₂ Trading Program)	No

Basis for Applying Permit Shields

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

Insignificant Activities and Emission Units

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

De Minimis Sources

1. Sources identified in the "De Minimis Facilities or Sources" list maintained by TCEQ. The list is available at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/newsourcereview/de_minimis.html.

Miscellaneous Sources

2. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
3. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
4. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
5. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
6. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).
7. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
8. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
9. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
10. Well cellars.
11. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
12. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
13. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
14. Battery recharging areas.

Sources Authorized by 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule

15. Sources authorized by §106.102: Combustion units designed and used exclusively for comfort heating purposes employing liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, solid wood, or distillate fuel oil.
16. Sources authorized by §106.122: Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
17. Sources authorized by §106.141: Batch mixers with rated capacity of 27 cubic feet or less for mixing cement, sand, aggregate, lime, gypsum, additives, and/or water to produce concrete, grout, stucco, mortar, or other similar products.
18. Sources authorized by §106.143: Wet sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from subterranean and subaqueous beds where the deposits of sand and gravel are consolidated granular materials resulting from natural disintegration of rock and stone and have a production rate of 500 tons per hour or less.

19. Sources authorized by §106.148: Railcar or truck unloading of wet sand, gravel, aggregate, coal, lignite, and scrap iron or scrap steel (but not including metal ores, metal oxides, battery parts, or fine dry materials) into trucks or other railcars for transportation to other locations.
20. Sources authorized by §106.149: Sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from deposits of sand and gravel consisting of natural disintegration of rock and stone, provided that crushing or breaking operations are not used and no blasting is conducted to obtain the material.
21. Sources authorized by §106.161: Animal feeding operations which confine animals in numbers specified and any associated on-site feed handling and/or feed millings operations, not including caged laying and caged pullet operations.
22. Sources authorized by §106.162: Livestock auction sales facilities.
23. Sources authorized by §106.163: All animal racing facilities, domestic animal shelters, zoos, and their associated confinement areas, stables, feeding areas, and waste collection and treatment facilities, other than incineration units.
24. Sources authorized by §106.229: Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping of textiles.
25. Sources authorized by §106.241: Any facility where animals or poultry are slaughtered and prepared for human consumption provided that waste products such as blood, offal, and feathers are stored in such a manner as to prevent the creation of a nuisance condition and these waste products are removed from the premises daily or stored under refrigeration.
26. Sources authorized by §106.242: Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
27. Sources authorized by §106.243: Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 100 square feet.
28. Sources authorized by §106.244: Ovens, mixers, blenders, barbecue pits, and cookers if the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
29. Sources authorized by §106.266: Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
30. Sources authorized by §106.301: Aqueous fertilizer storage tanks.
31. Sources authorized by §106.313: All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
32. Sources authorized by §106.316: Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
33. Sources authorized by §106.317: Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
34. Sources authorized by §106.318: Die casting machines.
35. Sources authorized by §106.319: Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.
36. Sources authorized by §106.331: Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.
37. Sources authorized by §106.333: Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water-based adhesives.
38. Sources authorized by §106.372: Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
39. Sources authorized by §106.391: Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.
40. Sources authorized by §106.394: Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.
41. Sources authorized by §106.414: Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
42. Sources authorized by §106.415: Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers used for fabrics cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents.
43. Sources authorized by §106.431: Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.
44. Sources authorized by §106.432: Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.
45. Sources authorized by §106.451: Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.
46. Sources authorized by §106.453: Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided no volatile organic materials are used in the process and no oil or solid fuel is burned.
47. Sources authorized by §106.471: Equipment used exclusively to store or hold dry natural gas.
48. Sources authorized by §106.531: Sewage treatment facilities, excluding combustion or incineration equipment, land farms, or grease trap waste handling or treatment facilities.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operational Flexibility

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

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
EG-1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-0001	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after June 12, 2006. Test Cell = The SI ICE is not being tested at an engine test cell/stand. Exemption = The SI ICE is not exempt. Temp Replacement = The SI ICE is not acting as a temporary replacement. Horsepower = Maximum engine power less than or equal to 25 HP. Fuel = SI ICE that uses natural gas. Commencing = SI ICE was newly constructed after 06/12/2006 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture is on or after January 1, 2011. Displacement = Engine displacement is greater than or equal to 225cc. Certified = Purchased a certified SI ICE. Operation = Operating and maintaining the certified SI ICE and control device according to manufacturer's written instructions. Service = SI ICE is an emergency engine.	
EG-1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-0001	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP less than 100 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006.	
EG-2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-0001	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 368 KW and less than or equal to 560KW. 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 meets 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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.	
EG-2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-0001	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.	
EG-3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-0001	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 368 KW and less than or equal to 560KW. 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 meets 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.	
EG-3	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-0001	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.	
GRP-TANKS1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-0001	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
GRP-TANKS1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-1	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Subject to Another Regulation = The storage vessel is not subject to and controlled in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 63, subparts G, CC, HH or WW PTE = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tpy	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-TANKS2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-0002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons but less than 19,813 gallons (capacity is greater than 40,000 liters but less than or equal to 75,000 liters)	
GRP-TANKS2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-1	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Subject to Another Regulation = The storage vessel is not subject to and controlled in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 63, subparts G, CC, HH or WW PTE = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tpy	
GRP-TANKS3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-0003	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated prior to custody transfer Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 420,000 gallons (1,589,874 liters)	
GRP-TANKS3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-1	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Subject to Another Regulation = The storage vessel is not subject to and controlled in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 63, subparts G, CC, HH or WW PTE = Potential for VOC emissions is less than 6 tpy	
TK-112	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-113	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-114	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-1904-H	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-1910	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-003	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid	
TK-4802	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-G-HOIL1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
TK-G-HOIL2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-H-111	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-H-DIESEL1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-H-HOIL1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-H-HOIL2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
TK-METH2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)	
V-1409	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-001	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated after custody transfer 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 = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)	
V-1410	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-001	Product Stored = Petroleum (other than crude oil) or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated after custody transfer 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 = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)	
H-1700	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-0001	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	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 75 MMBtu/hr (22 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	
H-1701	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-0001	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 75 MMBtu/hr (22 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	
H-1703	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-0003	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is less than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW).	
H-4710	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-0002	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is 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	
HTR-1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-0003	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is less than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW).	
HTR-2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-0001	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 75 MMBtu/hr (22 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	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions	
HTR-3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-0002	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	
FLR-G	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	FLR1111-0001	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.	
FLR-G	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	FLR61-0001	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.	
FLR-G	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	FLR63-0001	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.	
FLR-H	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	FLR1111-0001	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.	
FLR-H	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	FLR61-0001	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
FLR-H	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	FLR63-0001	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.	
FLR-H-AG	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	FLR1111-0002	Acid Gases Only = Flare is used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Construction Date = Newest source routing emissions to the flare began construction after January 31, 1972.	
FLR-H-AG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	FLR61-0001	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is not subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.	
FLR-H-AG	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	FLR63-0001	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.	
FLR-PW-G	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	FLR1111-0001	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.	
FLR-PW-G	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A-001	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 less than 60 ft/s (18.3 m/sec)	
FLR-PW-G	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	60A-001	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.	
AMINE-GATEWAY	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	AMINE112-0001	Sulfur Recovery Plant = The gas sweetening unit is not using sulfur recovery.	
AMINE-GATEWAY	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL	60LLL-0001	Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant. Construction Date = After August 23, 2011.	
AMINE-GATEWAY	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-0001	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant Facility Type = Sweetening unit that processes natural gas Design Capacity = Design capacity is less than 2 long tons per day of hydrogen sulfide in the acid gas expressed as sulfur	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
AMINE-HEIM	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	AMINE112-0001	Sulfur Recovery Plant = The gas sweetening unit is not using sulfur recovery.	
AMINE-HEIM	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL	60LLL-0001	Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant. Construction Date = After August 23, 2011.	
AMINE-HEIM	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-0001	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant Facility Type = Sweetening unit that processes natural gas Design Capacity = Design capacity is less than 2 long tons per day of hydrogen sulfide in the acid gas expressed as sulfur	
C-3060-H	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-RC2	Construction/Modification Date = On or before September 18, 2015	
EC-0510-H	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO	60OOOOa-0003	Construction/Modification Date = After 8/23/2011 and on/before 9/18/2015 Centrifugal Compressor = Centrifugal compressor using dry seals	
EC-0510-H	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-0003	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = On or before September 18, 2015	
EC-4100	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO	60OOOOa-0002	Construction/Modification Date = After 9/18/2015	
EC-4100	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-0002	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Centrifugal Compressor = Centrifugal compressor using dry seals	
FV	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK	60KKK-001	Facility Type = Affected facility is the group of all equipment except compressors within a process unit. Construction/Modification Date = After August 23, 2011.	
FV	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-FV	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Fugitive Component = Group of equipment within a process unit that is located at an onshore natural gas processing plant Subject to Another Regulation = The fugitive component is not subject to and controlled in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart VVa, GGG or GGGa Any Vacuum Service = Fugitive unit does not contain components in vacuum service. Pumps in Light Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains pumps in light liquid service. Design Capacity < 10MM = The nonfractionating plant has the design capacity to process at least 10 million standard cubic feet per day of field gas. AMEL = No alternative means of emission limitation is used for the pumps in light liquid service.	Affected Pollutant - VOC: Related Standard § 60.5401a(d) was deleted because the plant has the design capacity to process more than 10 million standard cubic feet per day of field gas.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Complying with 60.482-2a = Pumps in light liquid service are complying with 60.482-2a. Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service = Fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service. Design Capacity < 10MM = The nonfractionating plant has the design capacity to process at least 10 million standard cubic feet per day of field gas. AMEL = No alternative means of emission limitation is used for the pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service. Complying with 60.482-4a = Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service are complying with 60.482-4a. Open-Ended Valves = 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. Design Capacity < 10MM = The nonfractionating plant has the design capacity to process at least 10 million standard cubic feet per day of field gas. 2% Valves Leaking = The owner or operator is not electing to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0%. AMEL = No alternative means of emission limitation is used for the valves in gas/vapor or light liquid service. Complying with 60.482-7a = Valves in gas/vapor or light liquid service are complying with 60.482-7a. Pumps in Heavy Liquid Service = Fugitive unit does not contain pumps in heavy liquid service. Valves in Heavy Liquid Service = Fugitive unit does not contain valves in heavy liquid service. Pressure Relief Devices in Heavy or Light Liquid Service = Fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in heavy or light liquid service. AMEL = No alternative means of emission limitation is used for the 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 60.482-8a. Connectors in Heavy Liquid Service = Fugitive unit does not contain connectors in heavy liquid service. Vapor Recovery System = Fugitive unit does not contain a vapor recovery system. Enclosed Combustion Device = Fugitive unit does not contain an enclosed combustion device. Flare = Fugitive unit does not contain a flare. CVS = Fugitive unit does not contain a closed-vent system.	
FV	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOb	60OOOb-FUG	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = After December 6, 2022 Affected Facility Type = Collection of fugitive emission components at a well site, centralized production facility, or a compressor station	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-COMP2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO	60OOOO-RC	Construction/Modification Date = After 8/23/2011 and on/before 9/18/2015 Reciprocating Compressor = Reciprocating compressor rod packing being replaced on or before 26,000 hours of operation	
GRP-COMP2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-RC2	Construction/Modification Date = On or before September 18, 2015	
GRP-COMPRESS OR	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO	60OOOO-RC2	Construction/Modification Date = After 9/18/2015	
GRP-COMPRESS OR	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa	60OOOOa-RC	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 2015 Reciprocating Compressor = Reciprocating compressor rod packing being replaced on or before 26,000 hours of operation AMEL = The reciprocating compressor is not complying with the alternate method of emission limitation in 40 CFR § 60.5398a.	
DEHY-GATEWAY	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH	63HH-0001	Alternate Means of Emission Limitation (AMEL) = The EPA Administrator has not approved an alternate means of emission limitation in accordance with 40 CFR § 63.777 or no alternate has been requested. HAP Source = Stationary of source of HAPs that is not a major source as defined in 40 CFR § 63.761. Affected Source Type = Triethylene glycol (TEG) dehydration unit not located within an UA plus offset and UC boundary. Area Source Exemption = Actual average emissions of benzene from the TEG unit process vent are less than 0.90 megagrams per year.	
DEHY-HEIM	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH	63HH-0001	Alternate Means of Emission Limitation (AMEL) = The EPA Administrator has not approved an alternate means of emission limitation in accordance with 40 CFR § 63.777 or no alternate has been requested. HAP Source = Stationary of source of HAPs that is not a major source as defined in 40 CFR § 63.761. Affected Source Type = Triethylene glycol (TEG) dehydration unit not located within an UA plus offset and UC boundary. Area Source Exemption = Actual average emissions of benzene from the TEG unit process vent are less than 0.90 megagrams per year.	

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

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

NSR Versus Title V FOP

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

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

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

New Source Review Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

New Source Review Authorization References

Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits by Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.	
Authorization No.: 157965	Issuance Date: 06/03/2022
Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.359	Version No./Date: 09/10/2013
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Permits by Rule

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

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

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

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

The application, or a previously submitted application, contains a PBR Supplemental Table. This table provides supplemental information for all PBR authorizations at the site or application area, including PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form. PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form authorize emission units that the TCEQ has determined are insignificant sources of emissions (IEUs). PBRs are enforceable through permit condition number 9. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of

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

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

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

Emission Units and Emission Points

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

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

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

Monitoring Sufficiency

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

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

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

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.: FLR-H-AG	
Control Device ID No.: FLR-H-AG	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: FLR1111-0002
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(4)(A)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Once per hour	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Any monitoring data which indicates the lack of a pilot flame shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: V-1409	
Control Device ID No.: FLR-G	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-001
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to conduct required monitoring of fugitive emissions or VOC concentration greater than 500 ppmv.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the VOC concentration at the outlet of a control device by use of a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: V-1409	
Control Device ID No.: FLR-G	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-001
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to visually inspect all components of the vapor collection system for defects, such as cracks, holes, gaps, loose connections, or broken or missing covers or other closure devices, that could result in air emissions.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use work practice as a monitoring option to demonstrate compliance. Preventive maintenance and visual inspections of control equipment, as recommended by the manufacturer, conducted by the owner or operator can ensure that the unit is operating properly. The work practice requirements prescribe that preventive maintenance and/or visual inspections be performed and recorded in a log. This option assures that the owner or operator is adequately maintaining the control equipment.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: V-1410	
Control Device ID No.: FLR-G	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-001
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to conduct required monitoring of fugitive emissions or VOC concentration greater than 500 ppmv.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the VOC concentration at the outlet of a control device by use of a portable analyzer with procedures such as EPA Test Method 25A or a VOC CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Outlet VOC concentration has been used as an indicator of VOC emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: V-1410	
Control Device ID No.: FLR-G	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-001
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: [G]§ 60.112b(a)(3)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to visually inspect all components of the vapor collection system for defects, such as cracks, holes, gaps, loose connections, or broken or missing covers or other closure devices, that could result in air emissions.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to use work practice as a monitoring option to demonstrate compliance. Preventive maintenance and visual inspections of control equipment, as recommended by the manufacturer, conducted by the owner or operator can ensure that the unit is operating properly. The work practice requirements prescribe that preventive maintenance and/or visual inspections be performed and recorded in a log. This option assures that the owner or operator is adequately maintaining the control equipment.	

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

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