Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

JX Nippon Chemical Texas Inc.

Site Name: Nisseki Chemical Texas
Area Name: Bayport Facility
Physical Location: 10500 Bay Area Blvd
Nearest City: Pasadena
County: Harris

Permit Number: O3068
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 325188
NAICS Name: All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing

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

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

Prepared on: September 17, 2026

Operating Permit
Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

SAS Process Prefractionation:
The pre-fractionation steps start with the feedstock being sent to one of the multi-use columns to make a split between the light ends and the heavy ends, and this is called Distillation 1. The light ends are sold as fuel or solvent byproduct. The bottoms of Distillation 1 are sent to series of multi-use columns and are split in any of three ways depending on the desired products to be recovered from the heavy ends. All of the pre-fractionation distillations are operated under vacuum. The vapors from the systems are pulled off of the reflux drum of each system, go through an additional vent condenser, are sent through the vacuum system and then discharged to the flare for disposal. Depending on how the bottoms of Distillation 1 are separated, there are seven different operations that occur at JX NCTI. The bottoms from the prefractionation are reacted in one of seven unique processes and separated using their multi-use columns.

ENB Process:
The feed is subjected to vapor phase cracking in a cracking furnace in order to manufacture an intermediary. This intermediary undergoes a Diels-Alder reaction in a continuously stirred tank reactor. The conditions of the Diels-Alder reactions are designed so that the reaction stops at a low conversion rate in order to limit the amount of side reactions. Therefore, after the Diels-Alder reaction is finished, large amounts of the intermediary are un-reacted and are recycled. The byproducts are removed. The product from this CSTR is sent to a catalytic reactor for a rearrangement reaction before being sent to the purification process. The purification consists of the washing operation, in which water is added to the rearrangement reaction fluid in order to decompose and deactivate the catalyst, followed by the extraction of caustic soda and salt to the water phase, and the purification operation, in which final product is separated from the rearrangement product.

DCPD Stripper Column:
The feedstock is received into the plant via railcar and is then unloaded into an existing storage tank. The raw material contains some light components that JX NCTI desires to remove from the stream in order to increase the purity to an acceptable level. From the feed tank, the raw material is fed to a stripping column. The feed is heated through an exchanger using steam as a heating medium and fed directly into the upper portion of the stripping column. Stripping gas enters the column from the bottom and travels upward through the column and out the vent, countercurrent to the feedstock that is dropping into the bottom of the column. The light components in the feed are carried to the vent via the stripper gas and the remaining feedstock drops into the bottom of the column and is pumped to product storage. The vent gases are routed directly to the existing flare header and vented to the atmosphere after 98%+ destruction. There is no liquid overhead stream. The quantity of vent gas is limited by utilization of a condenser system at the top of the column. The temperature of the cooling medium to the condenser is controlled to maintain effective control of the vent gas stream.

Utilities & Flare:
As part of the SAS process, JX NCTI operates a hot oil heater in order to provide heat to the distillation and reaction operations. The hot oil heater is normally fired with natural gas, although it is permitted to also use byproduct fuels from the process as fuel for the furnace. There is no direct contact process wastewater generated by the SAS process. All rainwater that falls in the concreted and diked process areas is treated as contaminated and disposed of by Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority (GCWDA). A furnace is in place to burn non-hazardous by-product fuels from the process. The furnace is equipped with low NOx burners. There is one cooling tower that is used for cooling in the distillation areas. The blowdown from the cooling tower is disposed of by GCWDA. This cooling tower also services the E-Project. The waterside pressure is always higher than the organic side pressure in all the cooling water-based heat exchangers. Should there be any exchanger leak, it will be water entering the process. There is no potential for organics to leak into the cooling tower. Therefore, no VOC emissions are expected from the cooling tower. One steam boiler provides heat to process units. It also provides heat for steam tracing of process lines and steam coils for tanks. The blowdown from the steam boiler is disposed of by GCWDA. A second boiler services the ENB process. This boiler is equipped with low NOx burners, and the steam from the new boiler is fed to the plant steam header to provide operating flexibility. There is one vacuum system that allows many of the distillation columns to operate below atmospheric pressure. The air and hydrocarbon gas from each reflux drum is sent to a vent condenser, where the hydrocarbons are condensed, collected and recycled back into the process. The non-condensable gases that vent from the vacuum system are sent to the flare for disposal/destruction. There are two flares for the disposal and destruction of various vent streams from the processes. These streams include the vents from the distillation columns discussed above, loading/unloading operations, pressure relief valves, vacuum system vent and tank breather vents, and any vents during abnormal operating conditions.

The tank farm consists of multiple tanks that are both atmospheric and pressure tanks. The pressure tanks are designed to operate with no routine emissions or with routine emissions that vent to the flare.

Loading/Unloading of Organic Chemicals:
The loading operations are divided into two categories, i.e., the light ends loading and the heavy ends loading. The emissions from the light ends loading from the existing plant are vented to a flare. The heavy ends loading are carried out in the existing plant at the truck loading rack and/or the rail rack. In addition, there are drumming operations. Any emissions from drumming operations have been accounted for in the overall loading emissions. The truck loading rack and the rail rack are used interchangeably, depending upon the market demand.

FOPs at Site

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

Additional FOPs: None

Major Source Pollutants

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

Major Pollutants	VOC, NOX

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

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
BKGEN1	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7305-1	Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations Fuel Fired = Petroleum-based diesel fuel	
BKGEN1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-ENG1	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 250 HP and less than 300 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Nonindustrial Emergency Engine = Stationary RICE is not defined in 40 CFR §63.6675 as a residential emergency RICE, a commercial emergency RICE, or an institutional emergency RICE. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine	
BKGEN2	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7305-1	Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations Fuel Fired = Petroleum-based diesel fuel	
BKGEN2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-ENG1	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 250 HP and less than 300 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Nonindustrial Emergency Engine = Stationary RICE is not defined in 40 CFR §63.6675 as a residential emergency RICE, a commercial emergency RICE, or an institutional emergency RICE. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine	
FWPMP	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7305-1	Type of Service = Used exclusively in emergency situations Fuel Fired = Petroleum-based diesel fuel	
FWPMP	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-ENG1	HAP Source = The site is an area source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 250 HP and less than 300 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Nonindustrial Emergency Engine = Stationary RICE is not defined in 40 CFR §63.6675 as a residential emergency RICE, a commercial emergency RICE, or an institutional emergency RICE. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine	
2T633	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5121-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
2T633	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-3	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is not subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Closed vent system Control Device Type = Flare	
2T661	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5121-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe and vapor recovery system 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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
2T661	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-2	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)	
2T662	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5121-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe and vapor recovery system True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
2T662	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-2	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 39,890 gallons (151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)	
GRP-TKENB1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-ENB1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
GRP-TKENB2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-ENB2	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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
GRP-TKENB3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-ENB3	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 does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
GRP-TKSAS1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-SAS1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia	
GRP-TKSAS2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-SAS2	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 does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia	
GRP-TKSAS3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-SAS3	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 does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia	
GRP-TKSAS4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-SAS4	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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia	
GRP-TKSAS5	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-SAS5	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank does not require emission controls True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.0 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
TK309	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5121-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
TK309	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-1	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is not subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Closed vent system Control Device Type = Flare	
TK332	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5121-1	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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a vapor recovery system (VRS) True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
TK332	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart Y	61Y-2	Tank Type = The storage tank stores benzene within the specific gravities defined in 40 CFR § 61.270(a), not including storage tanks used to store benzene at coke by-product facilities, pressure vessels, or vessels permanently attached to a motor vehicles Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons Stringency = The storage vessel is not subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb Alternate Means of Emission Limitation = Not using an alternate means of emission limitation Tank Description = Closed vent system Control Device Type = Flare	
TK601	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5121-1	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe and vapor recovery system True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
TK601	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,813 gallons but less than 39,890 gallons (capacity is greater than 75,000 liters but less than or equal to 151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)	
TK602	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5121-2	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*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 25,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe and vapor recovery system True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia Control Device Type = Flare	
TK602	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,813 gallons but less than 39,890 gallons (capacity is greater than 75,000 liters but less than or equal to 151,000 liters) WW Tank Control = The storage vessel is not using 40 CFR 63, subpart WW to comply with 40 CFR 60, subpart Kb Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 11.1 psia Storage Vessel Description = Closed vent system (CVS) with a flare used as the control device (fixed roof)	
LH1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.	
LH2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.	
LL1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Daily throughput not determined since 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(2)(A) or 30 TAC § 115.217(b)(3)(A) exemption is not utilized. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.	
LL1	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	61BB-1	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Land loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Flare. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.	
LL2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.	
LL3	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) Transfer Type = Loading and unloading.	
LL4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. Daily Throughput = Daily throughput not determined since 30 TAC § 115.217(a)(2)(A) or 30 TAC § 115.217(b)(3)(A) exemption is not utilized. Control Options = Vapor control system that maintains a control efficiency of at least 90%. Chapter 115 Control Device Type = Vapor control system with a flare; or a vapor combustor considered to be a flare Vapor Tight = All liquid and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections that close automatically when disconnected.	
LL4	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart BB	61BB-2	Negative Applicability = The loading rack loads materials other than benzene-laden waste, gasoline, crude oil, natural gas liquids, petroleum distillates or benzene-laden liquid from a coke by-product plant. Benzene By Weight = Concentration of benzene by weight in the liquid which is loaded is greater than or equal to 70% benzene by weight. Annual Amount Loaded = Annual amount loaded is greater than or equal to 1.3 million liters (343,424 gallons). Loading Location = Land loading only. Subpart BB Control Device Type = Flare. Intermittent Control Device = The control device does not operate intermittently. Diverted Gas Stream = The vent gas stream cannot be diverted from the control device.	
LL5	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Loading and unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.	
LOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
UNLOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5212-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal. Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline. Transfer Type = Only unloading. True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.	
H1	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7201-1	Unit Type = Process heater Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 2 MMBtu/hr but less than 40 MMBtu/hr Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas Fuel Type #2 = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas, landfill gas or renewable non-fossil fuel gases NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC §§ 117.310(d)(3) and 117.310(a)(8) Diluent CEMS = The process heater does not use a carbon dioxide CEMS to monitor diluent. NOx Reduction = No NO_x reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing [in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000] Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a). CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option CO Monitoring System = Emissions are monitored using method other than CEMS or PEMS.	
H3	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7201-1	Unit Type = Process heater Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 2 MMBtu/hr but less than 40 MMBtu/hr Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas Fuel Type #2 = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas, landfill gas or renewable non-fossil fuel gases NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC §§ 117.310(d)(3) and 117.310(a)(8) Diluent CEMS = The process heater does not use a carbon dioxide CEMS to monitor diluent. NOx Reduction = No NO_x reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing [in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000] Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a). CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			CO Monitoring System = Emissions are monitored using method other than CEMS or PEMS.	
H6	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7201-1	Unit Type = Process heater Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 2 MMBtu/hr but less than 40 MMBtu/hr Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas Fuel Type #2 = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas, landfill gas or renewable non-fossil fuel gases NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC §§ 117.310(d)(3) and 117.310(a)(8) Diluent CEMS = The process heater does not use a carbon dioxide CEMS to monitor diluent. NOx Reduction = No NO_x reduction NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing [in accordance with 30 TAC § 117.8000] Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a). CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option CO Monitoring System = Emissions are monitored using method other than CEMS or PEMS.	
H4	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7305-1	Unit Type = Other industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler. Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 2 MMBtu/hr but less than 40 MMBtu/hr. Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(d)(3) [relating to mass emissions cap and trade in 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 3 and Emission Specifications for Attainment Demonstration]. EGF System Cap Unit = The unit is not used as an electric generating facility to generate electricity for sale to the electric grid. NOx Reductions = No NO_x reduction. NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing. Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a). CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option. CO Monitoring System = Monitored by method other than CEMS or PEMS.	
H4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-2	Construction/Modification Date = After June 9, 1989 but on or before 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 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	
H5	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7305-1	Unit Type = Other industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler. Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 2 MMBtu/hr but less than 40 MMBtu/hr. Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(d)(3) [relating to mass emissions cap and trade in 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 3 and Emission Specifications for Attainment Demonstration]. EGF System Cap Unit = The unit is not used as an electric generating facility to generate electricity for sale to the electric grid. NOx Reductions = No NO_x reduction. NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing. Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a). CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option. CO Monitoring System = Monitored by method other than CEMS or PEMS.	
H5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-3	Construction/Modification Date = After June 9, 1989 but on or before 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 or equal to 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW) but less than or equal to 75 MMBtu/hr (22 MW). D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas. ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			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	
H7	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7305-1	Unit Type = Other industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler. Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 2 MMBtu/hr but less than 40 MMBtu/hr. Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(d)(3) [relating to mass emissions cap and trade in 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 3 and Emission Specifications for Attainment Demonstration]. EGF System Cap Unit = The unit is not used as an electric generating facility to generate electricity for sale to the electric grid. NOx Reductions = No NO_x reduction. NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing. Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a). CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option. CO Monitoring System = Monitored by method other than CEMS or PEMS.	
H7	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-4	Construction/Modification Date = After June 9, 1989 but on or before 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 or equal to 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW) but less than or equal to 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.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			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	
H8	30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	R7305-1	Unit Type = Other industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler. Maximum Rated Capacity = MRC is greater than 2 MMBtu/hr but less than 40 MMBtu/hr. Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. NOx Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(d)(3) [relating to mass emissions cap and trade in 30 TAC Chapter 101, Subchapter H, Division 3 and Emission Specifications for Attainment Demonstration]. EGF System Cap Unit = The unit is not used as an electric generating facility to generate electricity for sale to the electric grid. NOx Reductions = No NO_x reduction. NOx Monitoring System = Maximum emission rate testing. Fuel Flow Monitoring = Fuel flow is monitored with a totalizing fuel flow meter per 30 TAC §§ 117.140(a), 117.340(a) or 117.440(a). CO Emission Limitation = Title 30 TAC § 117.310(c)(1) 400 ppmv option. CO Monitoring System = Monitored by method other than CEMS or PEMS.	
H8	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-5	Construction/Modification Date = After June 9, 1989 but on or before 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 or equal to 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW) but less than or equal to 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	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			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	
FL1	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R111-1	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.	
FL1	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	R5722-1	Out of Service = Flare was not permanently out of service by April 1, 2006. Total Gas Stream = Flare receives a total gas stream with greater than 100 ppmv HRVOC at some time. Gas Stream Concentration = Flare receives a gas stream containing 5% or greater HRVOC by weight at some time. Alternative Monitoring Approach = No alternative monitoring approaches as outlined in 115.725(m)(1) or 115.725(m)(2) are used. Modifications to Testing/Monitoring = No modifications to test methods or monitoring methods specified in this section. Flare Type = Flare is complying with the requirements of § 115.725(d) to demonstrate compliance. Tank Service = Flare is not in dedicated service for storage tanks with 95% or greater of an individual HRVOC.	
FL1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60.18-1	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted	
FL2	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R111-1	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.	
FL2	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	R5722-1	Out of Service = Flare was not permanently out of service by April 1, 2006. Total Gas Stream = Flare receives a total gas stream with greater than 100 ppmv HRVOC at some time. Gas Stream Concentration = Flare receives a gas stream containing 5% or greater HRVOC by weight at some time. Alternative Monitoring Approach = No alternative monitoring approaches as outlined in 115.725(m)(1) or 115.725(m)(2) are used. Modifications to Testing/Monitoring = No modifications to test methods or monitoring methods specified in this section.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Flare Type = Flare is complying with the requirements of § 115.725(d) to demonstrate compliance. Tank Service = Flare is not in dedicated service for storage tanks with 95% or greater of an individual HRVOC.	
FL2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60.18-2	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4)(i)-(iii) or (c)(5). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted	
FUG	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Fugitive Emissions	R5781	Title 30 TAC §115.780 Applicable = The fugitive unit contains a defined process and Highly Reactive VOC. Less Than 250 Components at Site = The fugitive unit is located at a site with at least 250 fugitive components in VOC service. Weight Percent HRVOC = Components in the fugitive unit contact process fluids that contain less than 5.0% HRVOC by weight and process fluids that contain HRVOC at 5.0%, or greater, by weight on an annual average basis. Process Drains = The fugitive unit does not contain process drains. Pressure Relief Valves = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief valves. Open-ended Valves or Lines = The fugitive unit contains open-ended valves or lines. Bypass Line Valves = The fugitive unit does not contain bypass line valves. Valves (not pressure relief, open-ended or bypass line valves) = The fugitive unit contains valves other than pressure relief, open-ended or bypass line valves. Flanges or Other Connectors = The fugitive unit contains flanges or other connectors. Compressor Seals = The fugitive unit contains compressor seals. Pump Seals = The fugitive unit contains pump seals. Agitators = The fugitive unit contains agitators. Heat Exchanger Heads, etc. = The fugitive unit contains heat exchanger heads, sight glasses, meters, gauges, sampling connections, bolter manways, hatches, sump covers, junction vent boxes or covers and seals on VOC water separators.	
FUG	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	R5352-ALL	SOP/GOP Index No. = Owner/Operator assumes VOC fugitive control requirements for all components subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter D, Division 3 with no alternate control or control device.	
FUG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV	60VV-ALL	SOP Index No. = Owner or operator assumes fugitive unit control requirements for all components in VOC service subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV with no alternate control or control devices. Produces Chemicals = The fugitive unit is part of a facility that produces as an intermediate or final product one or more of the chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.489. Affected Facility = The fugitive unit is part of a facility that is an affected facility as defined in 40 CFR § 60.480(a)(2).	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Construction/Modification Date = After January 5, 1981 and on or before November 7, 2006. Compliance Option = Choosing to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV. Design Capacity = Site with a design capacity is greater than or equal to 1,000 Mg/yr. Produces Heavy Liquid Chemicals = The facility produces chemicals other than or in addition to heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials. Beverage Alcohol Production = The facility does not produce only beverage alcohol. Vacuum Service = The fugitive unit does not contain equipment in vacuum service. VOC Service = Fugitive unit does not contain equipment designed to operate in VOC service less than 300 hours per year. Enclosed Combustion Device = The fugitive unit contains enclosed combustion devices. Equivalent Emission Limitation = No equivalent emission limitation is used for enclosed combustion devices. Complying with 40 CFR § 60.482-10 = Enclosed combustion devices are complying with § 60.482-10.	
FUG	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart J	61J-1	40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J DESIGN CAPACITY = SITE IS DESIGNED TO PRODUCE OR USE 1,000 MEGAGRAMS OF BENZENE PER YEAR OR LESS	
FUG	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V	61.240-1	Vacuum Service = The fugitive unit contains components in vacuum service. VHAP Service = The fugitive unit contains components in VHAP service. Pumps = The fugitive unit contains pumps in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pumps. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2 = Pumps are complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2. Compressors = The fugitive unit contains compressors in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for compressors. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-3 = Compressors are complying with § 61.242-3. Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in gas/vapor VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-4 = Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service are complying with § 61.242-4. Pressure Relief Devices in Liquid Service = The fugitive unit does not contain pressure relief devices in liquid VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in liquid service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = No pressure relief devices in liquid service are complying with § 61.242-8.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Sampling Connection Systems = The fugitive unit contains sampling connection systems in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for sampling connection systems. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-5 = Sampling connection systems are complying with § 61.242-5. Open-ended Valves or Lines = The fugitive unit contains open-ended valves or lines in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for open-ended valves or lines. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-6 = Open-ended valves or lines are complying with § 61.242-6. Valves = The fugitive unit contains valves in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for valves. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-7 = Valves are complying with § 61.242-7. Flanges and Other Connectors = The fugitive unit contains flanges and other connectors in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flanges and other connectors. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = Flanges and other connectors are complying with § 61.242-8. Product Accumulator Vessels = The fugitive unit contains product accumulator vessels. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for product accumulator vessels. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-9 = Product accumulator vessels are complying with § 61.242-9. Vapor Recovery System = The fugitive unit does not contain vapor recovery systems in VHAP service. Enclosed Combustion Device = The fugitive unit does not contain enclosed combustion devices in VHAP service. Flare = The fugitive unit contains flares. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flares. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(d) = Flares are complying with § 61.242-11(d). AMEL (Closed-Vent Systems) = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for closed vent systems or other control devices. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(f)(1) = Closed vent systems are complying with § 61.242-11(f)(1).	
FUG	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V	61.240-2	Vacuum Service = The fugitive unit contains components in vacuum service. VHAP Service = The fugitive unit contains components in VHAP service. Pumps = The fugitive unit contains pumps in VHAP service.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pumps. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2 = Pumps are complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-2. Compressors = The fugitive unit contains compressors in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for compressors. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-3 = Compressors are complying with § 61.242-3. Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service = The fugitive unit contains pressure relief devices in gas/vapor VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-4 = Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service are complying with § 61.242-4. Pressure Relief Devices in Liquid Service = The fugitive unit does not contain pressure relief devices in liquid VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for pressure relief devices in liquid service. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = No pressure relief devices in liquid service are complying with § 61.242-8. Sampling Connection Systems = The fugitive unit contains sampling connection systems in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for sampling connection systems. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-5 = Sampling connection systems are complying with § 61.242-5. Open-ended Valves or Lines = The fugitive unit contains open-ended valves or lines in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for open-ended valves or lines. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-6 = Open-ended valves or lines are complying with § 61.242-6. Valves = The fugitive unit contains valves in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for valves. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-7 = Valves are complying with § 61.242-7. Flanges and Other Connectors = The fugitive unit contains flanges and other connectors in VHAP service. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flanges and other connectors. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-8 = Flanges and other connectors are complying with § 61.242-8. Product Accumulator Vessels = The fugitive unit contains product accumulator vessels. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for product accumulator vessels.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-9 = Product accumulator vessels are complying with § 61.242-9. Vapor Recovery System = The fugitive unit does not contain vapor recovery systems in VHAP service. Enclosed Combustion Device = The fugitive unit does not contain enclosed combustion devices in VHAP service. Flare = The fugitive unit contains flares. AMEL = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for flares. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(d) = Flares are complying with § 61.242-11(d). AMEL (Closed-Vent Systems) = No alternate method of emission limitation is used for closed vent systems or other control devices. Complying with 40 CFR § 61.242-11(f)(1) = Closed vent systems are complying with § 61.242-11(f)(1).	
FUG-2C100	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Fugitive Emissions	115HRVOC-FUG001	Title 30 TAC §115.780 Applicable = The fugitive unit does not contain a defined process or does not contain Highly Reactive VOC.	
FUG-2C100	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	R5352-1	Title 30 TAC § 115.352 Applicable = Not a pet. refinery, a synth. org. chem., polymer, resin, or methyl-tert-butyl ether mfg proc., a natural gas/gasoline proc. operation, a marine term. subject to §115.214(a)(3)(F), or a gasoline term. complying with §115.214(a)(2) or (b)(2)	
FUG-2C100	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV	60VV-0001	Produces Chemicals = The fugitive unit is not part of a facility that produces as an intermediate or final product one or more of the chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.489.	
FUG-2C100	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart J	61J-0002	40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J DESIGN CAPACITY = SITE IS DESIGNED TO PRODUCE OR USE MORE THAN 1,000 MEGAGRAMS OF BENZENE PER YEAR ANY COMPONENT IN BENZENE SERVICE [NESHAP J] = THE FACILITY CONTAINS NO COMPONENT(S) IN BENZENE SERVICE 40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION (AMEL) = NOT USING ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION.	
FUG-4	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Fugitive Emissions	115HRVOC-FUG001	Title 30 TAC §115.780 Applicable = The fugitive unit does not contain a defined process or does not contain Highly Reactive VOC.	
FUG-4	30 TAC Chapter 115, Pet. Refinery & Petrochemicals	R5352-1	Title 30 TAC § 115.352 Applicable = Not a pet. refinery, a synth. org. chem., polymer, resin, or methyl-tert-butyl ether mfg proc., a natural gas/gasoline proc. operation, a marine term. subject to §115.214(a)(3)(F), or a gasoline term. complying with §115.214(a)(2) or (b)(2)	
FUG-4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV	60VV-0001	Produces Chemicals = The fugitive unit is not part of a facility that produces as an intermediate or final product one or more of the chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.489.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
FUG-4	40 CFR Part 61, Subpart J	61J-0002	40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J DESIGN CAPACITY = SITE IS DESIGNED TO PRODUCE OR USE MORE THAN 1,000 MEGAGRAMS OF BENZENE PER YEAR ANY COMPONENT IN BENZENE SERVICE [NESHAP J] = THE FACILITY CONTAINS NO COMPONENT(S) IN BENZENE SERVICE 40 CFR 61 (NESHAP) SUBPART J ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION (AMEL) = NOT USING ALTERNATE MEANS OF EMISSION LIMITATION.	
CT2	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Cooling Towers	R5764-1	Cooling Tower Heat Exchange System Exemptions = The cooling tower heat exchange system does not qualify for an exemption. Alternative Monitoring = Complying with the specified monitoring in 30 TAC § 115.764. Modified Monitoring = NOT USING MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE MONITORING AND TESTING METHODS IN 30 TAC § 115.764. Jacketed Reactor = The cooling tower heat exchange system is not in dedicated service to a jacketed reactor. Design Capacity = Design capacity to circulate 8000 gpm or greater. Finite Volume System = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements in § 115.764(a). Flow Monitoring/Testing Method = Choosing to monitor cooling water flow rate at a location representative of the total flow rate to the cooling tower in accordance with § 115.764(g)(2). Total Strippable VOC = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements of § 115.764(a). On-Line Monitor = A continuous on-line monitor capable of providing total HRVOC and speciated HRVOCs in ppbw is being used.	
CT4	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Cooling Towers	R5764-1	Cooling Tower Heat Exchange System Exemptions = The cooling tower heat exchange system does not qualify for an exemption. Alternative Monitoring = Complying with the specified monitoring in 30 TAC § 115.764. Modified Monitoring = NOT USING MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE MONITORING AND TESTING METHODS IN 30 TAC § 115.764. Jacketed Reactor = The cooling tower heat exchange system is not in dedicated service to a jacketed reactor. Design Capacity = Design capacity to circulate 8000 gpm or greater. Finite Volume System = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements in § 115.764(a). Flow Monitoring/Testing Method = Choosing to monitor cooling water flow rate at a location representative of the total flow rate to the cooling tower in accordance with § 115.764(g)(2). Total Strippable VOC = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements of § 115.764(a). On-Line Monitor = A continuous on-line monitor capable of providing total HRVOC and speciated HRVOCs in ppbw is being used.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
CT5	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Cooling Towers	R5764-2	Cooling Tower Heat Exchange System Exemptions = The cooling tower heat exchange system does not qualify for an exemption. Alternative Monitoring = Complying with the specified monitoring in 30 TAC § 115.764. Modified Monitoring = NOT USING MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE MONITORING AND TESTING METHODS IN 30 TAC § 115.764. Jacketed Reactor = The cooling tower heat exchange system is not in dedicated service to a jacketed reactor. Design Capacity = Design capacity to circulate less than 8000 gpm. Flow Monitoring/Testing Method = Choosing to use the maximum potential flow rate based on the manufacturer's pump performance data in accordance with §115.764(e)(1). Total Strippable VOC = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements of § 115.764(a). On-Line Monitor = Speciated strippable HRVOC concentration is being determined by sampling.	
CT6	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Cooling Towers	R5764-2	Cooling Tower Heat Exchange System Exemptions = The cooling tower heat exchange system does not qualify for an exemption. Alternative Monitoring = Complying with the specified monitoring in 30 TAC § 115.764. Modified Monitoring = NOT USING MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE MONITORING AND TESTING METHODS IN 30 TAC § 115.764. Jacketed Reactor = The cooling tower heat exchange system is not in dedicated service to a jacketed reactor. Design Capacity = Design capacity to circulate less than 8000 gpm. Flow Monitoring/Testing Method = Choosing to use the maximum potential flow rate based on the manufacturer's pump performance data in accordance with §115.764(e)(1). Total Strippable VOC = The cooling tower heat exchange system is complying with the requirements of § 115.764(a). On-Line Monitor = Speciated strippable HRVOC concentration is being determined by sampling.	
FLRVNT1	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	R5722-1	HRVOC Concentration = The vent gas stream has a HRVOC concentration of at least 100 ppmv at some times. Max Flow Rate = The vent gas stream has a maximum potential flow rate greater than 100 dry standard cubic feet per hour (ft3/hr). Vent Gas Stream Control = Vent gas stream is controlled by a flare. Alternative Monitoring = Not using alternative monitoring and testing methods. Minor Modification = Not using any minor modification to the monitoring and testing methods of the rule. Process Knowledge = Process knowledge and engineering calculations are used to determine HRVOC emissions during emission events and scheduled startup, shutdown, and maintenance activities.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
			Waived Testing = The executive director has not waived testing for identical vents. Testing Requirements = Continuous emissions monitoring system in lieu of testing requirements in § 115.725(a).	
FLRVNT1	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-1	Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source. Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2. Vent Type = Vent gas stream originates from a synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry reactor process or distillation operation, as defined in 30 TAC § 115.10. Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used. Control Device Type = Smokeless flare	
FLRVNT2	30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	R5722-1	HRVOC Concentration = The vent gas stream has a HRVOC concentration of at least 100 ppmv at some times. Max Flow Rate = The vent gas stream has a maximum potential flow rate greater than 100 dry standard cubic feet per hour (ft3/hr). Vent Gas Stream Control = Vent gas stream is controlled by a flare. Alternative Monitoring = Not using alternative monitoring and testing methods. Minor Modification = Not using any minor modification to the monitoring and testing methods of the rule. Process Knowledge = Process knowledge and engineering calculations are used to determine HRVOC emissions during emission events and scheduled startup, shutdown, and maintenance activities. Waived Testing = The executive director has not waived testing for identical vents. Testing Requirements = Continuous emissions monitoring system in lieu of testing requirements in § 115.725(a).	
FLRVNT2	30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	R5121-1	Chapter 115 Division = The vent stream does not originate from a source for which another Division in 30 TAC Chapter 115 establishes a control requirement, emission specification, or exemption for that source. Combustion Exhaust = The vent stream is not from a combustion unit exhaust or the combustion unit is used as a control device for a vent stream originating from a noncombustion source subject to 30 TAC Chapter 115, Subchapter B, Division 2. Vent Type = Vent gas stream originates from a synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry reactor process or distillation operation, as defined in 30 TAC § 115.10. Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used. Control Device Type = Smokeless flare	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PRTSWSHR	30 TAC Chapter 115, Degreasing Processes	115-SOLV0001	Solvent Degreasing Machine Type = Remote reservoir cold solvent cleaning machine. Alternate Control Requirement = The TCEQ Executive Director has not approved an alternative control requirement as allowed under 30 TAC § 115.413 or not alternative has been requested. Solvent Sprayed = A solvent is sprayed. Solvent Vapor Pressure = Solvent vapor pressure is less than or equal to 0.6 psia as measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Parts Larger than Drainage = No cleaned parts for which the machine is authorized to clean are larger than the internal drainage facility of the machine. Drainage Area = Area is greater than or equal to 16 square inches. Disposal in Enclosed Containers = Waste solvent is properly disposed of in enclosed containers.	
2C-100	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN	60NNN-00001	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit does not produce any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate.	
2C-204	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN	60NNN-00000	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit produces any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After December 30, 1983, and on or Before April 25, 2023 Vent Type = Vent is not regulated by Subpart NNN. Distillation Unit Type = Does not qualify for any exemption under § 60.660(c)(1)-(3). Total Design Capacity = 1 gigagram per year or greater. Vent Stream Flow Rate = Flow rate greater than or equal to 0.008 scm/min.	
2D-204	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and 40 CFR Part 65, Consolidated Federal Air Rule	60NNN-00002 and 65D-0002	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit produces any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After December 30, 1983, and on or Before April 25, 2023 Vent Type = A single distillation unit discharging vent stream into a vapor recovery system. Distillation Unit Type = Does not qualify for any exemption under § 60.660(c)(1)-(3). Total Design Capacity = 1 gigagram per year or greater. Vent Stream Flow Rate = Flow rate greater than or equal to 0.008 scm/min. Total Resource Effectiveness = TRE index value less than 8.0 not from a halogenated vent stream. TOC Reduction = Compliance is achieved by reducing total organic compound emissions (less methane and ethane) by 98 weight-percent or to a concentration of 20 ppmv dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen using a VOC emissions non-flare combustion control device. Subpart NNN Control Device = Boiler or process heater design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150 MMBtu/hr).	-- Affected Pollutant - VOC/TOC: Added Main Standard § 60.660(d)(1) This citation explains what rule Part 65 is replacing. The rule citations for 40 CFR Part 65 Consolidated Federal Air Rule 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**
3D-204	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and 40 CFR Part 65, Consolidated Federal Air Rule	60NNN-00002 and 65D-0002	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit produces any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After December 30, 1983, and on or Before April 25, 2023 Vent Type = A single distillation unit discharging vent stream into a vapor recovery system. Distillation Unit Type = Does not qualify for any exemption under § 60.660(c)(1)-(3). Total Design Capacity = 1 gigagram per year or greater. Vent Stream Flow Rate = Flow rate greater than or equal to 0.008 scm/min. Total Resource Effectiveness = TRE index value less than 8.0 not from a halogenated vent stream. TOC Reduction = Compliance is achieved by reducing total organic compound emissions (less methane and ethane) by 98 weight-percent or to a concentration of 20 ppmv dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen using a VOC emissions non-flare combustion control device. Subpart NNN Control Device = Boiler or process heater design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150 MMBtu/hr).	-- Affected Pollutant - VOC/TOC: Added Main Standard § 60.660(d)(1) This citation explains what rule Part 65 is replacing. The rule citations for 40 CFR Part 65 Consolidated Federal Air Rule were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
C-207	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN	60NNN-00001	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit does not produce any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate.	
C-208	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN	60NNN-00001	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit does not produce any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate.	
GRP-DCENB2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and 40 CFR Part 65, Consolidated Federal Air Rule	60NNN-00005 and 65D-0002	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit produces any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After December 30, 1983, and on or Before April 25, 2023 Vent Type = A single distillation unit discharging vent stream into a vapor recovery system. Distillation Unit Type = Does not qualify for any exemption under § 60.660(c)(1)-(3). Total Design Capacity = 1 gigagram per year or greater. Vent Stream Flow Rate = Flow rate greater than or equal to 0.008 scm/min. Total Resource Effectiveness = TRE index value less than 8.0 not from a halogenated vent stream. TOC Reduction = Compliance is achieved by reducing total organic compound emissions (less methane and ethane) by 98 weight-percent or to a concentration of 20 ppmv dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen using a VOC emissions non-flare combustion control device. Subpart NNN Control Device = Flare.	-- Affected Pollutant - VOC/TOC: Added Main Standard § 60.660(d)(1) This citation explains what rule Part 65 is replacing. The rule citations for 40 CFR Part 65 Consolidated Federal Air Rule were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
GRP-DCENB3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and 40 CFR Part 65,	60NNN-00005 and 65D-0002	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit produces any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate.	-- Affected Pollutant - VOC/TOC: Added Main Standard § 60.660(d)(1)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
	Consolidated Federal Air Rule		Construction/Modification Date = After December 30, 1983, and on or Before April 25, 2023 Vent Type = A single distillation unit discharging vent stream into a vapor recovery system. Distillation Unit Type = Does not qualify for any exemption under § 60.660(c)(1)-(3). Total Design Capacity = 1 gigagram per year or greater. Vent Stream Flow Rate = Flow rate greater than or equal to 0.008 scm/min. Total Resource Effectiveness = TRE index value less than 8.0 not from a halogenated vent stream. TOC Reduction = Compliance is achieved by reducing total organic compound emissions (less methane and ethane) by 98 weight-percent or to a concentration of 20 ppmv dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen using a VOC emissions non-flare combustion control device. Subpart NNN Control Device = Flare.	This citation explains what rule Part 65 is replacing. The rule citations for 40 CFR Part 65 Consolidated Federal Air Rule were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
GRP-DCSAS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and 40 CFR Part 65, Consolidated Federal Air Rule	60NNN-00005 and 65D-0002	Subpart NNN Chemicals = The distillation unit produces any chemical listed in 40 CFR § 60.667 as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After December 30, 1983, and on or Before April 25, 2023 Vent Type = A single distillation unit discharging vent stream into a vapor recovery system. Distillation Unit Type = Does not qualify for any exemption under § 60.660(c)(1)-(3). Total Design Capacity = 1 gigagram per year or greater. Vent Stream Flow Rate = Flow rate greater than or equal to 0.008 scm/min. Total Resource Effectiveness = TRE index value less than 8.0 not from a halogenated vent stream. TOC Reduction = Compliance is achieved by reducing total organic compound emissions (less methane and ethane) by 98 weight-percent or to a concentration of 20 ppmv dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen using a VOC emissions non-flare combustion control device. Subpart NNN Control Device = Flare.	-- Affected Pollutant - VOC/TOC: Added Main Standard § 60.660(d)(1) This citation explains what rule Part 65 is replacing. The rule citations for 40 CFR Part 65 Consolidated Federal Air Rule were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
GRP-RX200ENB2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR	60RRR-00008	Chemicals Listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 = The affected facility is part of a process unit that produces chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 as a product, co-product, by product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After June 29, 1990 and on or before April 25, 2023 Affected Facility Type = Reactor process not discharging its vent stream into a recovery system. Subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD = The reactor process is not subject to the provisions of Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD. Subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN = The vent stream is routed to a distillation unit subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and has no other releases to the air except for a pressure relief valve.	

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
GRP-RX200ENB3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR	60RRR-00008	Chemicals Listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 = The affected facility is part of a process unit that produces chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 as a product, co-product, by product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After June 29, 1990 and on or before April 25, 2023 Affected Facility Type = Reactor process not discharging its vent stream into a recovery system. Subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD = The reactor process is not subject to the provisions of Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD. Subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN = The vent stream is routed to a distillation unit subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and has no other releases to the air except for a pressure relief valve. Total Design Capacity = Total design capacity is less than 1 gigagram per year (1,100 tons per year).	
GRP-RX300ENB2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR	60RRR-00003	Chemicals Listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 = The affected facility is part of a process unit that produces chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 as a product, co-product, by product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After June 29, 1990 and on or before April 25, 2023 Affected Facility Type = Reactor process that is designed and operated as a batch operation.	
GRP-RX300ENB3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR	60RRR-00003	Chemicals Listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 = The affected facility is part of a process unit that produces chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 as a product, co-product, by product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After June 29, 1990 and on or before April 25, 2023 Affected Facility Type = Reactor process that is designed and operated as a batch operation.	
GRP-RXSAS	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart RRR	60RRR-00008	Chemicals Listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 = The affected facility is part of a process unit that produces chemicals listed in 40 CFR § 60.707 as a product, co-product, by product, or intermediate. Construction/Modification Date = After June 29, 1990 and on or before April 25, 2023 Affected Facility Type = Reactor process not discharging its vent stream into a recovery system. Subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD = The reactor process is not subject to the provisions of Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DDD. Subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN = The vent stream is routed to a distillation unit subject to Title 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart NNN and has no other releases to the air except for a pressure relief valve.	

* - 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.: 19624	Issuance Date: 06/30/2026
Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.227	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.265	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.412	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.452	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.454	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
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 19. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of monitoring necessary to assure compliance with the requirements applicable to an emissions unit. Permitting authorities have the best sense of where it is appropriate to conclude that periodic monitoring is not necessary for IEUs, when state program rules already provide sufficient monitoring for these units.

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

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

Emission Units and Emission Points

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

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

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

Monitoring Sufficiency

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

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

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

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: FLRVNT1	
Control Device ID No.: FL1	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	SOP Index No.: R5722-1
Pollutant: Highly Reactive VOC	Main Standard: § 115.722(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: FLRVNT1	
Control Device ID No.: FL1	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: FLRVNT2	
Control Device ID No.: FL2	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, HRVOC Vent Gas	SOP Index No.: R5722-1
Pollutant: Highly Reactive VOC	Main Standard: § 115.722(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: FLRVNT2	
Control Device ID No.: FL2	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Vent Gas Controls	SOP Index No.: R5121-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.122(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: LL1	
Control Device ID No.: FL1	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	SOP Index No.: R5212-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.212(a)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: No pilot flame	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: LL4	
Control Device ID No.: FL2	Control Device Type: Flare
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	SOP Index No.: R5212-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.212(a)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Pilot Flame	
Minimum Frequency: Continuous	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: NO pilot flame	
Basis of CAM: It is widely practiced and accepted to monitor the flare pilot flame by closed circuit cameras, thermocouples and visual inspection. The presence of the pilot flame demonstrates that VOC emissions are combusted. Monitoring the presence of a pilot flame is required in many federal rules, including: 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts K, III, NNN, QQQ, and RRR; 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts BB and FF; and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts G, R, W, DD, and HH.	

Periodic Monitoring:

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

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 2T661	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to measure and record fugitive emissions from the vapor collection system in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21.	
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.: 2T661	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Presence of cracks, holes, gaps, loose connections, or broken or missing covers or other closure devices	
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.: 2T662	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to measure and record fugitive emissions from the vapor collection system in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21.	
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.: 2T662	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-2
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Presence of cracks, holes, gaps, loose connections, or broken or missing covers or other closure devices	
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.: H1	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7201-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration shall not exceed 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: H3	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7201-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration shall not exceed 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: H4	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7305-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration shall not exceed 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: H5	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7305-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration shall not exceed 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: H6	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7201-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration shall not exceed 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: H7	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7305-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration shall not exceed 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: H8	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, Subchapter B	SOP Index No.: R7305-1
Pollutant: CO	Main Standard: § 117.310(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: CO Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Maximum CO concentration shall not exceed 400 ppmv at 3.0% O2.	
Basis of monitoring: It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer to measure CO concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 10 or a CO CEMS. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. In addition, if the CO concentration is too high it shows that a control device such as a catalytic converter is not functioning properly or an emission unit is not obtaining complete combustion.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PRTSWSHR	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Degreasing Processes	SOP Index No.: 115-SOLV0001
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.412(a)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Cover must be closed when solvent cleaner is not in use.	
Basis of monitoring: Maintaining monthly records of the cold solvent cleaner equipment inspections is an effective way to ensure that the system is operating in accordance with its design.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: TK601	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to measure and record fugitive emissions from the vapor collection system in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21.	
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.: TK601	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Presence of cracks, holes, gaps, loose connections, or broken or missing covers or other closure devices	
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.: TK602	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: VOC Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to measure and record fugitive emissions from the vapor collection system in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21.	
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.: TK602	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	SOP Index No.: 60Kb-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 60.112b(b)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visual Inspection	
Minimum Frequency: Once per year	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Presence of cracks, holes, gaps, loose connections, or broken or missing covers or other closure devices	
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

Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on **September 14, 2026.**
   Site rating: **0.96 / Satisfactory** Company rating: **0.96 / 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