Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Formosa Plastics Corporation, Texas

Site Name: Formosa Point Comfort Plant
Area Name: Utilities Plant and Technical and Maintenance Departments
Physical Location: 201 Formosa Drive
Nearest City: Point Comfort
County: Calhoun

Permit Number: O1951
Project Type: Renewal

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code: 325211
NAICS Name: Plastics Material and Resin 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: October 7, 2026

Operating Permit
Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

The Utilities Plant provides the water, steam, and electricity for the Formosa Point Comfort Plant. Also included in the Utilities Plant is the Combined Water Treatment Plant (CWTP) for treatment of wastewater from the entire facility.

Water Services
The Lavaca Navidad River Authority (LNRA) supplies raw water to the Formosa Point Comfort Plant, through a 54-inch pipeline from the LNRA Lake Texana Palmetto Dam pumping station. The water from a pipeline is delivered to the Raw

Water Pond located on the North end of the Utilities Plant area and the Raw Water Pond located at the Point Comfort Plant.

The pond located on the North end of the Utilities Plant area is approximately 700 feet long by 450 feet wide with a depth varying from 14 feet to 18 feet providing an on-site storage capacity of approximately 33 million gallons for process and firefighting use. The pond at the Point Comfort Plant is mainly used for the Plant Fire Water System. This pond is approximately 100 feet long by 300 feet wide with a depth varying from 9 feet to 11 feet providing an on-site storage of approximately 4 million gallons of water.

Process use of the water requires that it be treated to remove impurities. Two types of process water are produced at this site: (1) filtered or industrial water, and (2) demineralized or ultra-pure water.

To produce industrial water, the raw water must be clarified and filtered. Four 130-foot diameter clarifiers and a multi-cell sand filter are used for this purpose. The industrial water that is produced is stored in two 2.6-million-gallon tanks. This industrial water is used for cooling tower make-up, filter backwashes, process area uses not requiring ultra-pure water, and for feed to the demineralizer area.

To produce ultra-pure water, the industrial water must be demineralized. Activated carbon filters, cation resin bed exchangers, anion resin bed exchangers, and mixed resin bed exchangers are used to remove the organic and ionic impurities in the industrial water. The ultra-pure water that is produced is stored in three 1.3-million-gallon tanks. Ultra-pure water is used as process water and boiler feed water for the process areas, and for the Cogeneration Facility.

Cogeneration
The Cogeneration Facility of six General Electric Frame 7 Gas Turbines (EPNs 7A – 7E, 7G) with associated heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs), and two Fuji Steam and one Dresser-Rand Turbines. These combined cycle gas turbine cogeneration units generate and distribute approximately 678 megawatts (MW) of electricity, and 1,325-psig superheated steam for use in the steam turbines and process areas.

Five of the Frame 7 gas turbines are equipped with duct burners (EPNs 7A – 7E) for supplemental firing of the gas turbine exhaust. Each turbine can fire either natural gas (stream 1) or process gas (stream 3), and the duct burners can fire natural gas (stream 1), process gas (stream 3), or hydrogen (stream 2). The turbine uses natural gas (stream 1) or process gas (stream 3), and compressed air (stream 4) in the combustion process to rotate a turbine, and an electric generator. Injection Steam (stream 5) is introduced into the combustion zone of five of the gas turbines to reduce NOx emissions producing 88 MW of electricity while one gas turbine uses dry Low-NOx Combustion Technology to reduce NOx emissions producing 83 MW of electricity. Along with the three steam turbines, the total electrical output is over 500 megawatts. Any electricity not consumed by the plant is sold to the AEP grid for export.

Exhaust from the turbines and duct burners (stream 6) is routed into the HRSGs so that the waste heat can be recovered in the form of high pressure superheated steam (stream 8) for use in the steam turbines and process. The HRSGs consist of ten coil sections, allowing for the routing of ultra-pure water into the exhaust gas path, thus removing heat from the exhaust gases and creating steam. The exhaust gas temperature drops approximately 750°F as it passes across the coils, exiting the 100-ft stack at approximately 250°F. The combined production of the six HRSGs is approximately 50-million pounds of steam per day. The majority of this steam, 1,325-psig superheated (stream 7), is used for electrical production by the steam turbines. The emissions (stream 9) pass through the HRSG stacks.

The two Fuji and one Dresser-Rand steam turbines use the 1,325-psig steam to generate approximately 155 MW of electricity, as well as, producing 600-psig, 300-psig, and 150-psig steam (stream 10) through extraction nozzles located in

the turbine casing. This source of steam is used in the process areas for drying product, and as process heat to assist chemical reactions.

Another cogeneration unit is used to provide electricity in the EDC Cracking, VCM, and PVC Processing Facility utilizing a General Electric Frame 6 Gas Turbine (EPN 012). This turbine uses natural gas (stream 1) and compressed air (stream 2) in the combustion process to rotate a turbine and a reduction gear an electric generator producing 38.7 megawatts of electricity. This power is primarily consumed by the PVC and VCM process units in the EDC Cracking, VCM, and PVC Processing Facility. Any electricity not consumed by the plant is sold to the AEP grid for export.

The waste heat from the gas turbine exhaust is used to generate 250-psig steam (stream 3) in the HRSG. The gas turbine produces emissions (stream 4) which escape to the atmosphere through the HRSG stack. Injection steam (stream 5) is introduced into the gas turbine to reduce NOx emissions.

Utilities Plant Package Boilers
The Utilities Plant uses two boiler packages (EPN 7H and 7J), each having a heat input capacity greater than 250 MMBtu/hr, at the Utility Cogeneration area. Each boiler fires natural gas (stream 1a) and Process Gas, which produces 250,000 lb/hr of 600-psig steam (stream 14) at 750°F. The vent stream from each boiler has a flow rate less than 100,000 acfm.

Electrical Substation
Located on the South end of the Utility Plant, the Electrical Substation provides for the distribution and control of 69,000-volt electricity from the gas turbines/steam turbines to and from AEP. This substation uses gas-insulated switchgear to perform this function. Also located in this area, are the transformers that reduce the voltage to 13,800 volts and associated switchgear for distribution to the process areas.

Combined Water Treatment Plant (CWTP)
The Combined Water Treatment Plant (EPN CWTP1) consists of three processes for the removal of contaminants from the previously used and reused within the Formosa Point Comfort Plant prior to discharge to Lavaca Bay. The Biological Treatment Facility provides removal and destruction of contaminants within the process wastewater from all areas where hydrocarbons, or chlorinated hydrocarbons, may be present. The Physical Treatment Facility contains the other two processes, one for the treatment of Caustic/Chlorine Plant water and Utilities demineralized water, and one for the treatment of cooling tower blow down water.

The Biological Treatment Facility treats the collected wastewater to remove suspended solids and dissolved hydrocarbons from the overall wastewater and copper from the VCM unit wastewater. The combined water then undergoes “polishing” (i.e., tertiary treatment) prior to discharge to Outfall 001.

Process wastewater, collected from the Ethylene Glycol (EG) Unit, the High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE I and HDPE II) Units, the Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Unit, the Ethylene Dichloride (EDC) Unit, and the Polypropylene (PPI and PPII), the Olefins 3 (OL3) Unit, the Ethylene Glycol 2 (EG2) Unit, the Polyethylene 3 (PE3) Unit, and the Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Unit are combined with steam blow down, along with spent caustic from the Olefins (OL1 and OL1B) Units. This combined wastewater (31) is fed to the degasifiers where the off-gas is vented off site from the CWTP to the EDC incinerator. The degassed wastewater is pumped to the equalization tanks and combined with contaminated stormwater from process units, as well as, other process streams not requiring degassing. The equalization tanks provide both a concentration and flow buffer to the biological treatment system downstream of the tanks.

Process wastewater from the PVC Unit is segregated from the other process wastewaters to allow treatment in the “C” Biological Train, for recycle and reuse.

Process wastewater from the VCM is segregated from other process wastewaters to allow treatment in a separate equalization tank prior to joining the combined flow in the equalization tanks in the Biological Treatment system.

Two new units have since been added which discharge wastewater to Biological Treatments. These are SPVC process wastewater and CDF wastewater streams. Both streams are discharged to the Equalization tanks. Wastewater from the equalization tank is sent to the primary treatment system for the removal of oil and grease and suspended solids using dissolved air flotation units (DAFs). The float is transferred to the sludge handling system for dewatering prior to off-site disposal.

The “B” and “D” Trains of the biological treatment system consist of an activated sludge system. A fine bubble air diffuser system is provided for the aeration and mixing requirements of the bioaeration section of the activated sludge system and

the clarification section provides for separation of the biosludge and the effluent water. Biosludge is recycled to the bioaeration section and the waste sludge from the activated sludge system is transferred to the sludge handling system. The clarifier effluent is transferred to the tertiary treatment system. “C” Train of the biological treatment system consists of an activated sludge system. A fine bubble air diffuser system is provided for the aeration and mixing requirements of the bioaeration section of the activated sludge system and the clarification section provides for separation of the biosludge and the effluent water. Biosludge is recycled to the bioaeration section and the waste sludge from the activated sludge system is transferred to the sludge handling system. The clarifier effluent can be recycled as cooling tower make-up water or discharged to Outfall 101.

The Biological clarifier effluent is then routed through the tertiary clarifier unit followed by filtration to remove residual suspended solids from the wastewater, prior to discharge through Outfall 101 to the Effluent Sump. Air emissions (stream 33) from wastewater containing volatile organics occur within the CWTP at locations where the wastewater is open to atmosphere. Air emissions from wastewater originating from the Ethylene Glycol Unit, High Density Polyethylene Units, Low Density Polyethylene Unit, Linear Low Density Polyethylene Unit, Ethylene Dichloride Unit, Polypropylene Units, and Olefins Plants are identified as one area source for the entire CWTP as EPN CWTP1.

The Physical Treatment Facility contains the remaining two discharge water treatment sections. These are the Caustic/Chlorine Plant and demineralized water treatment section (stream 34) and the Cooling Tower Blowdown section (stream 35). Both of these processes provide pH neutralization, flocculation, and clarification for the removal of inorganic, non-hydrocarbon solids/contaminants from the water, prior to commingling and discharge through Outfall 201 to the Effluent Sump.

The flow from the Biological Treatment Facility and the Physical Treatment Facility commingle at the Effluent Sump, from which, lift pumps transfer the treated water into the pipeline for discharge 8,400 feet offshore in Lavaca Bay (stream 32).

The Sanitary Treatment Facility receives all water from the process area break rooms and restrooms, and provides treatment to remove and destroy contaminants in the water. Following treatment, chlorine is used to sanitize the water before it is combined with treated water from the ‘C’ Train Biological Treatment Unit and recycled (36) for use as cooling tower make-up.

Technical & Maintenance Department Process Description
The Technical and Maintenance Departments provide laboratory and maintenance services for the Formosa Point Comfort Plant.

Technical Department
The Technical Department provides laboratory and pilot scale analysis and testing to demonstrate environmental compliance and improved product development. Technical Department Operations are conducted at different sites located in the Vinyl Plant area and the Expansion area, including the General Lab, the Polyolefins Lab, the Specialty PVC Lab, and the Pilot Plant.

Analytical plans are developed with operations personnel from each of the Process Unit. A data management program called Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) manages the plans. Each process unit has access to TQMS in their respective control rooms and may retrieve information.

Samples are delivered to each of the labs for analysis where custody is transferred. Lab technicians perform analysis utilizing department standard operating procedures. QA/QC testing is also performed in addition to analysis of the lab sample to ensure that the analytical system is working effectively. Upon completion of analysis, sample results are logged and archived. Unused sample material is returned to operations personnel where it may be re-introduced to the process. Spent material is either collected for return to operations personnel or disposed of accordingly depending upon the material’s characteristics.

Maintenance Department
The Maintenance Department conducts activities to maintain equipment safety, integrity, on-stream time, and reliability.

The Maintenance Department provides a variety of functions to support equipment and plant reliability including but not limited to equipment inspections, repairs, and improvements.

Painting and General Material Usage
Site-wide maintenance activities at FPC TX generally involve lubrication of equipment, painting and coating of tanks and vessels, parts washing, and instrumentation systems clearing. The planned site-wide maintenance emissions associated

with this site are represented by the following broad categories: Maintenance use of aerosols, solvents and solvent products, such as for lubrication and surface coating of equipment.

Abrasive Blasting Facility
The Maintenance Department performs abrasive blasting of process and mobile equipment. Outdoor abrasive blasting is conducted to remove paint and debris from metal or other materials, takes place outdoors uncontrolled, and is limited to 1,200 lbs/hr of blasting media. Blast media is limited to the use of coal slag or similar products.

Degreasing Units
The degreasers have been updated to use a VOC free cleaning solvent and are no longer emitting sources.

Oily Water Collection and Treatment
Mobile Equipment is washed down at the washdown pad area at the Central Maintenance Shop. The washdown pads drain into three separate concrete basins. Wastewater samples are obtained from these basins and analyzed for content. The oily water (stream 1) is sent to Waste Oil Storage Vessel (EPN XZ-OS01). Water (Stream 2) is sent to the CWTP via a vacuum truck for further treatment and the oil (stream 3) is trucked off site for disposal.

Storage Vessels and Fuel
The Diesel storage vessel (EPN XZ-DT01) and gasoline storage vessel (EPN XZ-GT01) are used to support fueling operations of mobile equipment. In addition to these storage vessels, the Central Maintenance Shop also utilizes two fuel trucks, the #1 Fuel Truck and the #2 Fuel Truck to supply fuel to various pieces of mobile equipment in different process areas.

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: O1484, O1953, O1954, O1955, O1956, O1957, O1958, O3409, O3421, O4165, O4166, O4212, O4286, O4293, O4953

Major Source Pollutants

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

Major Pollutants	VOC, SO2, PM, NOX, HAPS, CO

Reading State of Texas’s Federal Operating Permit

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

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

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
    - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
    - Additional Monitoring Requirements
    - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
    - Compliance Requirements
    - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone

    - Permit Location
    - Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
    - Applicable Requirements Summary
        - Unit Summary
        - Applicable Requirements Summary
    - Additional Monitoring Requirements
    - Permit Shield
    - New Source Review Authorization References
    - Compliance Plan
    - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
    - Acronym list
- Appendix B
    - Copies of major NSR authorizations

General Terms and Conditions

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

Special Terms and Conditions

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

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

Attachments

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

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

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

applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

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

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

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

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

Appendix A

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

Appendix B

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

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

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

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

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

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B).

An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

Stationary Vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

All other stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not covered in the Special Terms and Conditions are listed in the permit's Applicable Requirements Summary. The basis for the applicability determinations for these vents are listed in the Determination of Applicable Requirements table.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

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

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	Yes
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	Yes
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	Yes
CSAPR (Cross-State Air Pollution Rule)	No
Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze (Texas SO_2 Trading Program)	No

Basis for Applying Permit Shields

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

Insignificant Activities and Emission Units

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

De Minimis Sources

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

Miscellaneous Sources

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

Sources Authorized by 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule

15. Sources authorized by §106.102: Combustion units designed and used exclusively for comfort heating purposes employing liquid petroleum gas, natural gas, solid wood, or distillate fuel oil.
16. Sources authorized by §106.122: Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
17. Sources authorized by §106.141: Batch mixers with rated capacity of 27 cubic feet or less for mixing cement, sand, aggregate, lime, gypsum, additives, and/or water to produce concrete, grout, stucco, mortar, or other similar products.
18. Sources authorized by §106.143: Wet sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from subterranean and subaqueous beds where the deposits of sand and gravel are consolidated granular materials resulting from natural disintegration of rock and stone and have a production rate of 500 tons per hour or less.
19. Sources authorized by §106.148: Railcar or truck unloading of wet sand, gravel, aggregate, coal, lignite, and scrap iron or scrap steel (but not including metal ores, metal oxides, battery parts, or fine dry materials) into trucks or other railcars for transportation to other locations.
20. Sources authorized by §106.149: Sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from deposits of sand and gravel consisting of natural disintegration of rock and stone, provided that crushing or breaking operations are not used and no blasting is conducted to obtain the material.
21. Sources authorized by §106.161: Animal feeding operations which confine animals in numbers specified and any associated on-site feed handling and/or feed millings operations, not including caged laying and caged pullet operations.
22. Sources authorized by §106.162: Livestock auction sales facilities.
23. Sources authorized by §106.163: All animal racing facilities, domestic animal shelters, zoos, and their associated confinement areas, stables, feeding areas, and waste collection and treatment facilities, other than incineration units.
24. Sources authorized by §106.229: Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping of textiles.
25. Sources authorized by §106.241: Any facility where animals or poultry are slaughtered and prepared for human consumption provided that waste products such as blood, offal, and feathers are stored in such a manner as to

prevent the creation of a nuisance condition and these waste products are removed from the premises daily or stored under refrigeration.

26. Sources authorized by §106.242: Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
27. Sources authorized by §106.243: Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 100 square feet.
28. Sources authorized by §106.244: Ovens, mixers, blenders, barbecue pits, and cookers if the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
29. Sources authorized by §106.266: Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
30. Sources authorized by §106.301: Aqueous fertilizer storage tanks.
31. Sources authorized by §106.313: All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
32. Sources authorized by §106.316: Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
33. Sources authorized by §106.317: Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
34. Sources authorized by §106.318: Die casting machines.
35. Sources authorized by §106.319: Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.
36. Sources authorized by §106.331: Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.
37. Sources authorized by §106.333: Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water-based adhesives.
38. Sources authorized by §106.372: Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
39. Sources authorized by §106.391: Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.
40. Sources authorized by §106.394: Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.
41. Sources authorized by §106.414: Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.
42. Sources authorized by §106.415: Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers used for fabrics cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents.
43. Sources authorized by §106.431: Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.
44. Sources authorized by §106.432: Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.
45. Sources authorized by §106.451: Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.
46. Sources authorized by §106.453: Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided no volatile organic materials are used in the process and no oil or solid fuel is burned.
47. Sources authorized by §106.471: Equipment used exclusively to store or hold dry natural gas.
48. Sources authorized by §106.531: Sewage treatment facilities, excluding combustion or incineration equipment, land farms, or grease trap waste handling or treatment facilities.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operational Flexibility

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

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
CWTP-ENG-05	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-3	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a non-emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder and engine is a constant-speed engine. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2017 or later. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 37 KW and less than 56 KW. Filter = The CI ICE is not equipped with a diesel particulate filter. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
CWTP-ENG-05	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-3	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006. 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).
CWTP-ENG-06	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	63IIII-3	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a non-emergency engine. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 04/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder and engine is a constant-speed engine. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2017 or later. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than or equal to 37 KW and less than 56 KW. Filter = The CI ICE is not equipped with a diesel particulate filter. AECD = The CI ICE is not equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECDs) pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
CWTP-ENG-06	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-3	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006. 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).
GRPFWP-ACE	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-1	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 07/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2011. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than 368 KW and less than 450 KW. Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. Options = The CI ICE rated speed is less than 2650 RPMs.
GRPFWP-ACE	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006. 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).
GRPFWP-BD	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-1	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after 07/11/2005. Exemptions = The CI ICE is not exempt due to national security, testing at an engine test cell/stand or as a temporary replacement. Service = CI ICE is a fire-pump engine, an emergency engine certified to National Fire Protection Association requirements. Commencing = CI ICE was newly constructed after 07/11/2005 Manufacture Date = Date of manufacture was after 07/01/2006. Diesel = Diesel fuel is used. Displacement = Displacement is less than 10 liters per cylinder. Model Year = CI ICE was manufactured in model year 2013. Kilowatts = Power rating is greater than 368 KW and less than 450 KW.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Standard = The emergency CI ICE does not meet the Tier 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards applicable to non-emergency engines (for the same KW and model year) Compliance Option = The CI ICE and control device is installed, configured, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions.
GRPFWP-BD	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	HAP Source = The site is a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR § 63.2 Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction on or after June 12, 2006. 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).
GRPOLDFWP	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-2	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before 07/11/2005.
GRPOLDFWP	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-2	HAP Source = The site is a major 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. 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
TTW-15A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
TTW-15B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
TTW-15C	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
TTW-15D	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
TTW-15E	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
UT-FO2A	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
UT-FO2B	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
UT-FO2C	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-2	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 Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than or equal to 1,000 gallons
XZ-DT01	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-3	Alternate Control Requirement = Not using an alternate method for demonstrating and documenting continuous compliance with applicable control requirements or exemption criteria. Product Stored = VOC other than crude oil or condensate Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than 1,000 gallons but less than or equal to 25,000 gallons Construction Date = On or after May 12, 1973 Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 1.5 psia
XZ-GT01	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	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 Construction Date = On or after May 12, 1973 Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
XZ-GT01	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60kb-1	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons but less than 19,813 gallons (capacity is greater than 40,000 liters but less than or equal to 75,000 liters)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
XZ-OS01	30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	R5112-1	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 Construction Date = On or after May 12, 1973 Tank Description = Tank using a submerged fill pipe True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is greater than or equal to 1.5 psia
7A-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-0B	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 1978. Covered Under Subpart Da or KKKK = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit. Heat Input Rate = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).
7A-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60DB-2	Construction/Modification Date = Constructed on or after November 25, 1986, and on or before July 9, 1997 Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW) but less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281. Subpart Ea, Eb, AAAA, or CCCC = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA. Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines. Temporary Boiler = The steam-generating unit is not a temporary boiler D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Byproduct/waste. Additional Applicability Requirement = The affected facility does not meet the applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts J, Ja, E, or BB ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF. Monitoring Type PM = No particulate monitoring. Monitoring Type PM (Opacity) = No particulate (opacity) monitoring. Monitoring Type NOx = No NO_x monitoring. Monitoring Type SO2 = No SO_2 monitoring. Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Unit Type = Duct burner as part of combined cycle system (compliance with NO_x limitations is determined by conducting a performance test). Alternate Emission Limit (AEL) = The facility combusts byproduct/waste with either natural gas or oil and did not petition the EPA Administrator to establish a NO_x emission limit that applies specifically when the byproduct/waste is combusted.
7A-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-1	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 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).
7B-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-0B	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 1978. Covered Under Subpart Da or KKKK = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit. Heat Input Rate = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW).
7B-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60DB-2	Construction/Modification Date = Constructed on or after November 25, 1986, and on or before July 9, 1997 Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW) but less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281. Subpart Ea, Eb, AAAA, or CCCC = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA. Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines. Temporary Boiler = The steam-generating unit is not a temporary boiler D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Byproduct/waste. Additional Applicability Requirement = The affected facility does not meet the applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts J, Ja, E, or BB ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF. Monitoring Type PM = No particulate monitoring. Monitoring Type PM (Opacity) = No particulate (opacity) monitoring. Monitoring Type NOx = No NO_x monitoring. Monitoring Type SO2 = No SO_2 monitoring. Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Unit Type = Duct burner as part of combined cycle system (compliance with NO_x limitations is determined by conducting a performance test). Alternate Emission Limit (AEL) = The facility combusts byproduct/waste with either natural gas or oil and did not petition the EPA Administrator to establish a NO_x emission limit that applies specifically when the byproduct/waste is combusted.
7B-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-1	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 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).
7C-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-0B	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 1978. Covered Under Subpart Da or KKKK = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit. Heat Input Rate = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Gaseous fossil fuel other than natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Non-fossil fuel other than wood residue. Alternate 43D = No alternative requirement is used for SO_2, unit is complying with requirements of § 60.43(a) and (b). Alternate 44E = The facility is meeting the requirements of § 60.44(a), (b), and (d) for NO_x. Flue Gas Desulfurization = The unit does not utilize a flue gas desulfurization device. SO2 Monitoring = Fuel sampling and analysis. Cyclone-Fired Unit = The unit is not a cyclone-fired unit. NOx Monitoring Type = It was demonstrated during the performance test that emissions of NO_x are less than 70% of applicable standards in 40 CFR § 60.44.
7C-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60DB-2	Construction/Modification Date = Constructed on or after November 25, 1986, and on or before July 9, 1997 Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW) but less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281. Subpart Ea, Eb, AAAA, or CCCC = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA. Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines. Temporary Boiler = The steam-generating unit is not a temporary boiler D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Byproduct/waste. Additional Applicability Requirement = The affected facility does not meet the applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts J, Ja, E, or BB

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF. Monitoring Type PM = No particulate monitoring. Monitoring Type PM (Opacity) = No particulate (opacity) monitoring. Monitoring Type NOx = No NO_x monitoring. Monitoring Type SO2 = No SO_2 monitoring. Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions Unit Type = Duct burner as part of combined cycle system (compliance with NO_x limitations is determined by conducting a performance test). Alternate Emission Limit (AEL) = The facility combusts byproduct/waste with either natural gas or oil and did not petition the EPA Administrator to establish a NO_x emission limit that applies specifically when the byproduct/waste is combusted.
7C-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-1	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 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).
7D-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-0B	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 1978. Covered Under Subpart Da or KKKK = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit. Heat Input Rate = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Gaseous fossil fuel other than natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Non-fossil fuel other than wood residue. Alternate 43D = No alternative requirement is used for SO_2, unit is complying with requirements of § 60.43(a) and (b). Alternate 44E = The facility is meeting the requirements of § 60.44(a), (b), and (d) for NO_x. Flue Gas Desulfurization = The unit does not utilize a flue gas desulfurization device. SO2 Monitoring = Fuel sampling and analysis. Cyclone-Fired Unit = The unit is not a cyclone-fired unit. NOx Monitoring Type = It was demonstrated during the performance test that emissions of NO_x are less than 70% of applicable standards in 40 CFR § 60.44.
7D-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60DB-3	Construction/Modification Date = Constructed on or after November 25, 1986, and on or before July 9, 1997 Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW) but less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281. Subpart Ea, Eb, AAAA, or CCCC = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines. Temporary Boiler = The steam-generating unit is not a temporary boiler D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Byproduct/waste. Additional Applicability Requirement = The affected facility does not meet the applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts J, Ja, E, or BB ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF. Monitoring Type PM = No particulate monitoring. Monitoring Type PM (Opacity) = No particulate (opacity) monitoring. Monitoring Type NOx = Continuous emission monitoring system. Monitoring Type SO2 = No SO_2 monitoring. Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions Unit Type = Duct burner as part of combined cycle system (compliance on a 30-day rolling average basis determined by using a continuous emission monitoring system). Alternate Emission Limit (AEL) = The facility combusts byproduct/waste with either natural gas or oil and did not petition the EPA Administrator to establish a NO_x emission limit that applies specifically when the byproduct/waste is combusted.
7D-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-1	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 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).
7E-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-0B	Construction/Modification Date = After September 18, 1978. Covered Under Subpart Da or KKKK = The steam generating unit is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da or 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit. Heat Input Rate = Heat input rate is less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Gaseous fossil fuel other than natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Non-fossil fuel other than wood residue. Alternate 43D = No alternative requirement is used for SO_2, unit is complying with requirements of § 60.43(a) and (b). Alternate 44E = The facility is meeting the requirements of § 60.44(a), (b), and (d) for NO_x. Flue Gas Desulfurization = The unit does not utilize a flue gas desulfurization device. SO2 Monitoring = Fuel sampling and analysis. Cyclone-Fired Unit = The unit is not a cyclone-fired unit. NOx Monitoring Type = It was demonstrated during the performance test that emissions of NO_x are less than 70% of applicable standards in 40 CFR § 60.44.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
7E-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60DB-3	Construction/Modification Date = Constructed on or after November 25, 1986, and on or before July 9, 1997 Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW) but less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281. Subpart Ea, Eb, AAAA, or CCCC = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA. Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines. Temporary Boiler = The steam-generating unit is not a temporary boiler D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. D-Series Fuel Type #2 = Byproduct/waste. Additional Applicability Requirement = The affected facility does not meet the applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts J, Ja, E, or BB ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF. Monitoring Type PM = No particulate monitoring. Monitoring Type PM (Opacity) = No particulate (opacity) monitoring. Monitoring Type NOx = Continuous emission monitoring system. Monitoring Type SO2 = No SO_2 monitoring. Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions Unit Type = Duct burner as part of combined cycle system (compliance on a 30-day rolling average basis determined by using a continuous emission monitoring system). Alternate Emission Limit (AEL) = The facility combusts byproduct/waste with either natural gas or oil and did not petition the EPA Administrator to establish a NO_x emission limit that applies specifically when the byproduct/waste is combusted.
7E-HRSG	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-1	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 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).
7H	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60DB-4	Construction/Modification Date = Constructed after February 28, 2005 Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Subpart Ea, Eb, AAAA, or CCCC = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA. Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK. Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines. Temporary Boiler = The steam-generating unit is not a temporary boiler D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. Additional Applicability Requirement = The affected facility does not meet the applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts J, Ja, E, or BB ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF. 60.42b(k)(2) Low Sulfur Exemption = The § 60.42b(k)(2) exemption applies. Electrical or Mechanical Output = 10% or less of the annual output is electrical or mechanical. Monitoring Type PM = No particulate monitoring. Monitoring Type PM (Opacity) = No particulate (opacity) monitoring. Monitoring Type NOx = Continuous emission monitoring system. Monitoring Type SO2 = No SO_2 monitoring. Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions Unit Type = OTHER UNIT TYPE Heat Release Rate = Natural gas oil with a heat release rate greater than 70 MBtu/hr/ft^3.
7H	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-2	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).
7H	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD-1	Commence = Source is existing (commenced construction or reconstruction on or before June 4, 2010) Table Applicability = The unit is designed to utilize a continuous oxygen trim system
7J	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60DB-4	Construction/Modification Date = Constructed after February 28, 2005 Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 250 MMBtu/hr (73 MW). Subpart Da = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da. Changes to Existing Affected Facility = No change has been made to the existing steam generating unit, which was not previously subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing totally reduced sulfur as defined under 40 CFR § 60.281. Subpart Ea, Eb, AAAA, or CCCC = The affected facility does not meet applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea, Eb or AAAA. Subpart KKKK = The affected facility is not a heat recovery steam generator associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meets applicability requirements of and is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Subpart Cb or BBBB = The affected facility is not covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cb or BBBB emission guidelines. Temporary Boiler = The steam-generating unit is not a temporary boiler D-Series Fuel Type #1 = Natural gas. Additional Applicability Requirement = The affected facility does not meet the applicability requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts J, Ja, E, or BB ACF Option - SO2 = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - NOx = Other ACF or no ACF. 60.42b(k)(2) Low Sulfur Exemption = The § 60.42b(k)(2) exemption applies. Electrical or Mechanical Output = 10% or less of the annual output is electrical or mechanical. Monitoring Type PM = No particulate monitoring. Monitoring Type PM (Opacity) = No particulate (opacity) monitoring. Monitoring Type NOx = Continuous emission monitoring system. Monitoring Type SO2 = No SO_2 monitoring. Technology Type = No emerging or conventional technology is used to reduce or control SO2 emissions Unit Type = OTHER UNIT TYPE Heat Release Rate = Natural gas oil with a heat release rate greater than 70 MBtu/hr/ft^3.
7J	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-2	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (29 MW).
7J	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDD-1	Commence = Source is existing (commenced construction or reconstruction on or before June 4, 2010) Table Applicability = The unit is designed to utilize a continuous oxygen trim system
012	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-2	Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr) Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004. Turbine Cycle = Unit recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust to heat water or generate steam. Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Manufacturer's Rated Base Load = Base load is greater than 30 MW. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Fuel Type Fired = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Monitoring and recording the sulfur content once per unit operating day.
7A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-1	Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr) Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Turbine Cycle = Unit recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust to heat water or generate steam. Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Manufacturer's Rated Base Load = Base load is greater than 30 MW. NOx Control Method = Water or steam injection only. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Fuel Type Fired = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Monitoring and recording the sulfur content once per unit operating day.
7B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-1	Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr) Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004. Turbine Cycle = Unit recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust to heat water or generate steam. Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Manufacturer's Rated Base Load = Base load is greater than 30 MW. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Fuel Type Fired = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Monitoring and recording the sulfur content once per unit operating day.
7C	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-1	Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr) Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004. Turbine Cycle = Unit recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust to heat water or generate steam. Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Manufacturer's Rated Base Load = Base load is greater than 30 MW. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Fuel Type Fired = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Monitoring and recording the sulfur content once per unit operating day.
7D	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-1	Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr) Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004. Turbine Cycle = Unit recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust to heat water or generate steam. Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Manufacturer's Rated Base Load = Base load is greater than 30 MW.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Fuel Type Fired = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Monitoring and recording the sulfur content once per unit operating day.
7E	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-1	Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr) Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004. Turbine Cycle = Unit recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust to heat water or generate steam. Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Manufacturer's Rated Base Load = Base load is greater than 30 MW. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Fuel Type Fired = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Monitoring and recording the sulfur content once per unit operating day.
7G	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-1	Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater than 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr) Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004. Turbine Cycle = Unit recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust to heat water or generate steam. Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Manufacturer's Rated Base Load = Base load is greater than 30 MW. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Fuel Type Fired = Gaseous fuel other than natural gas. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Monitoring and recording the sulfur content once per unit operating day.
TET07A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	63Q-0	Used Compounds Containing Chromium on or After September 8, 1994 = The industrial process cooling tower has not used compounds containing chromium on or after September 8, 1994.
TET07B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	63Q-0	Used Compounds Containing Chromium on or After September 8, 1994 = The industrial process cooling tower has not used compounds containing chromium on or after September 8, 1994.
012	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.
7A	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.
7B	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
7C	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
7D	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
7E	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
7G	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute. SIP Violation = The source is able to comply with applicable PM and opacity regulations without the use of PM collection equipment and has not been found to be in violation of any visible emission standard in a State Implementation Plan.
GRPCT	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113. Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit. Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3). Construction Date = After January 31, 1972 Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is at least 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.
GRPDBVNT	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 steam emissions of the specific VOCs ethylene, butadiene, isobutylene, styrene, isoprene, propylene, and/or methylstyrene. Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg). VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 30,000 ppmv.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			VOC Concentration or Emission Rate at Maximum Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected. Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.
GRPLOVNT	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 steam emissions of the specific VOCs ethylene, butadiene, isobutylene, styrene, isoprene, propylene, and/or methylstyrene. Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg). VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 30,000 ppmv. VOC Concentration or Emission Rate at Maximum Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected. Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.
GRPNGVNT	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 steam emissions of the specific VOCs ethylene, butadiene, isobutylene, styrene, isoprene, propylene, and/or methylstyrene. Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg). VOC Concentration = VOC concentration is less than 30,000 ppmv. VOC Concentration or Emission Rate at Maximum Operating Conditions = The VOC concentration or emission rate is less than the applicable exemption limit at maximum actual operating conditions and the alternate recordkeeping requirements of 30 TAC § 115.126(4) are being selected. Alternate Control Requirement = Alternate control is not used.
TCT01A	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 steam emissions of the specific VOCs ethylene, butadiene, isobutylene, styrene, isoprene, propylene, and/or methylstyrene. Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).
TCT01B	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.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			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 steam emissions of the specific VOCs ethylene, butadiene, isobutylene, styrene, isoprene, propylene, and/or methylstyrene. Combined 24-Hour VOC Weight = Combined VOC weight is less than or equal to 100 pounds (45.4 kg).

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

NSR Versus Title V FOP

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

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

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

New Source Review Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

New Source Review Authorization References

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits	
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX1230	Issuance Date: 10/02/2024
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX226M7	Issuance Date: 12/15/2025
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX699	Issuance Date: 02/01/2024
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX760M9	Issuance Date: 07/19/2023
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.: 7699	Issuance Date: 12/15/2025
Authorization No.: 17030	Issuance Date: 02/01/2024
Authorization No.: 19166	Issuance Date: 07/19/2023
Authorization No.: 83763	Issuance Date: 10/02/2024
Authorization No.: HAP10	Issuance Date: 07/19/2023
Permits by Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.124	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.262	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.371	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.412	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.472	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.512	Version No./Date: 06/13/2001
Number: 106.532	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Permits by Rule

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

This interpretation is consistent with how TCEQ has historically determined compliance with the emission limits prior to the addition of the “as applicable” language. The “as applicable” language was added in 2014 as part of changes to the

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

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

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

The application, or a previously submitted application, contains a PBR Supplemental Table. This table provides supplemental information for all PBR authorizations at the site or application area, including PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form. PBRs that are not listed on the OP-REQ1 form authorize emission units that the TCEQ has determined are insignificant sources of emissions (IEUs). PBRs are enforceable through permit condition number 12. The EPA gives States broad discretion in prescribing monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for generally applicable requirements that cover insignificant emission units. (see EPA *White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program*). Federal regulations specifically identify recordkeeping as an appropriate level of monitoring necessary to assure compliance with the requirements applicable to an emissions unit. Permitting authorities have the best sense of where it is appropriate to conclude that periodic monitoring is not necessary for IEUs, when state program rules already provide sufficient monitoring for these units.

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

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

Emission Units and Emission Points

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

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

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

Monitoring Sufficiency

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

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

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

Periodic Monitoring:

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

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 012	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Fuel = pipeline quality natural gas containing no more than 0.25 grain of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of fuel, hydrogen (H2), and process gas (natural gas mixed with up to 28 percent H2)	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 7A	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Fuel = pipeline quality natural gas containing no more than 0.25 grain of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of fuel, hydrogen (H2), and process gas (natural gas mixed with up to 28 percent H2)	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 7B	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Fuel = pipeline quality natural gas containing no more than 0.25 grain of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of fuel, hydrogen (H2), and process gas (natural gas mixed with up to 28 percent H2)	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 7C	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Fuel = pipeline quality natural gas containing no more than 0.25 grain of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of fuel, hydrogen (H2), and process gas (natural gas mixed with up to 28 percent H2)	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 7D	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Fuel = pipeline quality natural gas containing no more than 0.25 grain of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of fuel, hydrogen (H2), and process gas (natural gas mixed with up to 28 percent H2)	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 7E	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Fuel = pipeline quality natural gas containing no more than 0.25 grain of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of fuel, hydrogen (H2), and process gas (natural gas mixed with up to 28 percent H2)	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 7G	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Fuel = pipeline quality natural gas containing no more than 0.25 grain of sulfur per 100 cubic feet of fuel, hydrogen (H2), and process gas (natural gas mixed with up to 28 percent H2)	
Basis of monitoring: Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: GRPCT	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: Opacity	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(C)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Quarterly	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: Opacity shall not exceed 15% averaged over a six-minute period for any source having a total flow rate greater than or equal to 100,000 acfm.	
Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations. The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: XZ-GT01	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Record of Tank Construction Specifications	
Minimum Frequency: n/a	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: If the facility does not have the design documents	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: XZ-GT01	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Structural Integrity of the Pipe	
Minimum Frequency: Emptied and degassed	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: If the structural integrity of the fill pipe is in question.	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: XZ-OS01	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Liquid Level	
Minimum Frequency: End of each loading and unloading operation	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Bottom of fill pipe is submerged	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere. This approach was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: XZ-OS01	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 115, Storage of VOCs	SOP Index No.: R5112-1
Pollutant: VOC	Main Standard: § 115.112(c)(1)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Structural Integrity of the Pipe	
Minimum Frequency: Emptied and degassed	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Failure to conduct necessary repairs to the fill pipe before filling the storage vessel shall be considered and reported as a deviation.	
Basis of monitoring: The periodic monitoring option provided for emission units using a submerged fill pipe is location of the submerged fill pipe and structural integrity of the pipe. The location and the integrity of the pipe ensure that loading operations are controlled to prevent splash fill and reduce generated vapors; therefore, less emissions are released to the atmosphere. This approach was included as an option by the EPA in the “Periodic Monitoring Technical Reference Document” (April 1999) to monitor VOC sources.	

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 22, 2026.
   Site rating: 28.17 / Satisfactory Company rating: 26.69 / 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