TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

EXAMPLE A

COMBINED

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

AND

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY DECISION FOR AIR QUALITY PERMITS

PROPOSED AIR QUALITY PERMIT NUMBERS 175173, PSDTX1636, AND GHGPSDTX238

APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY DECISION. Wolf Hollow II Power, LLC, 8787 Wolf Hollow Court, Granbury, TX 76048-7736, has applied to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for issuance of proposed State Air Quality Permit 175173, issuance of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Air Quality Permit PSDTX1636, and issuance of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) PSD Air Quality Permit GHGPSDTX238 for emissions of GHGs, which would authorize construction of the Wolf Hollow II located at 8787 Wolf Hollow Court, Granbury, Hood County, Texas 76048. **AVISO DE IDIOMA ALTERNATIVO.** El aviso de idioma alternativo en espanol está disponible en https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/newsourcereview/airpermits-pendingpermit-apps. The proposed facility will emit the following air contaminants in a significant amount: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter including particulate matter with diameters of 10 microns or less and 2.5 microns or less. In addition, the facility will emit the following air contaminants: hazardous air pollutants, organic compounds, sulfur dioxide, sulfur hexafluoride, and sulfuric acid mist. The proposed facility will also emit greenhouse gases.

The degree of PSD increment predicted to be consumed by the proposed facility and other increment-consuming sources in the area is as follows:

$PM_{2.5}$

Maximum Averaging Time	Maximum Increment Consumed ($\mu g/m^3$)	Allowable Increment ($\mu g/m^3$)
24-hour	6.63	9
Annual	0.71	4

This application was submitted to the TCEQ on January 25, 2024. The executive director has determined that the emissions of air contaminants from the proposed facility which are subject to PSD review will not violate any state or federal air quality regulations and will not have any significant adverse impact on soils, vegetation, or visibility. All air contaminants have been evaluated, and “best available control technology” will be used for the control of these contaminants.

The executive director has completed the technical review of the application and prepared a draft permit which, if approved, would establish the conditions under which the facility must operate. The permit application, executive director’s preliminary decision, draft permit, and the executive director’s preliminary determination summary and executive director’s air quality analysis, will be available for viewing and copying at the TCEQ central office, the TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth regional office, and at the Hood County Library, 222 North Travis Street, Granbury, Hood County, Texas beginning the first day of publication of this notice. The facility’s compliance file, if any exists, is available for public review at the TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Office, 2309 Gravel Dr, Fort Worth, Texas.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE ONLINE. These documents are accessible through the Commission's Web site at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid: the executive director's preliminary decision which includes the draft permit, the executive director's preliminary determination summary, air quality analysis, and, once available, the executive director's response to comments and the final decision on this application. Access the Commissioners' Integrated Database (CID) using the above link and enter the permit number for this application. The public location mentioned above, the Hood County Library, 222 North Travis Street, Granbury, Hood County, Texas provides public access to the internet. This link to an electronic map of the site or facility's general location is provided as a public courtesy and not part of the application or notice. For exact location, refer to application. https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-97.735555,32.34&level=13.

PUBLIC COMMENT/PUBLIC MEETING. You may submit public comments to the Office of the Chief Clerk at the address below. The TCEQ will hold a public meeting on this application because it was requested by a local legislator. The TCEQ will consider all public comments in developing a final decision on the application. A public meeting will be held and will consist of two parts, an Informal Discussion Period and a Formal Comment Period. A public meeting is not a contested case hearing under the Administrative Procedure Act. During the Informal Discussion Period, the public will be encouraged to ask questions of the applicant and TCEQ staff concerning the permit application. The comments and questions submitted orally during the Informal Discussion Period will not be considered before a decision is reached on the permit application, and no formal response will be made. Responses will be provided orally during the Informal Discussion Period. During the Formal Comment Period on the permit application, members of the public may state their formal comments orally into the official record. At the conclusion of the comment period, all formal comments will be considered before a decision is reached on the permit application. A written response to all formal comments will be prepared by the executive director and will be sent to each person who submits a formal comment or who requested to be on the mailing list for this permit application and provides a mailing address. Only relevant and material issues raised during the Formal Comment Period can be considered if a contested case hearing is granted on this permit application.

The Public Meeting is to be held:

Monday, September 9, 2024 at 7:00 PM
Lake Granbury Conference Center
621 E Pearl Street
Granbury, Texas 76048

Persons with disabilities who need special accommodations at the meeting should call the Office of the Chief Clerk at 512-239-3300 or 1-800-RELAY-TX (TDD) at least five business days prior to the meeting.

You may submit additional written public comments within 30 days of the date of newspaper publication of this notice in the manner set forth in the AGENCY CONTACTS AND INFORMATION paragraph below, or by the date of the public meeting, whichever is later. After the deadline for public comment, the executive director will consider the comments and prepare a response to all public comment. The response to comments, along with the executive director's decision on the application will be mailed to everyone who submitted public comments or is on a mailing list for this application.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A CONTESTED CASE HEARING. You may request a contested case hearing regarding the portions of the application for State Air Quality Permit Number 175173 and for PSD Air Quality Permit Number PSDTX1636. There is no opportunity to request a contested case hearing regarding the portion of the application for GHG PSD Air Quality Permit Number GHGPSDTX238. A contested case hearing is a legal proceeding similar to a civil trial in a state district court. A person who may be affected by emissions of air contaminants, other than GHGs, from the facility is entitled to request a hearing. A contested case hearing request must include the following: (1) your name (or for a group or association, an official representative), mailing address, daytime phone number; (2) applicant's name and permit number; (3) the statement "I/we request a contested case hearing;" (4) a specific description of how you would be adversely affected by the application and air emissions from the facility in a way not common to the general public; (5) the location and distance of your property relative to the facility; (6) a description of how you use the property which may be impacted by the facility; and (7) a list of all disputed issues of fact that you submit during the comment period. If the request is made by a group or association, one or more members who have standing to request a hearing must be identified by name and physical address. The interests the group or association seeks to protect must also be identified. You may also submit your proposed adjustments to the application/permit which would satisfy your concerns. Requests for a contested case hearing must be submitted in writing within 30 days following this notice to the Office of the Chief Clerk, at the address provided in the information section below.

A contested case hearing will only be granted based on disputed issues of fact or mixed questions of fact and law that are relevant and material to the Commission's decisions on the application. The Commission may only grant a request for a contested case hearing on issues the requestor submitted in their timely comments that were not subsequently withdrawn. Issues that are not submitted in public comments may not be considered during a hearing.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ACTION. The executive director may issue final approval of the application for the portion of the application for GHG PSD Air Quality Permit GHGPSDTX238. If a timely contested case hearing request is not received or if all timely contested case hearing requests are withdrawn regarding State Air Quality Permit Number 175173 and for PSD Air Quality Permit Number PSDTX1636, the executive director may issue final approval of the application. The response to comments, along with the executive director's decision on the application will be mailed to everyone who submitted public comments or is on a mailing list for this application, and will be posted electronically to the CID. If any timely hearing requests are received and not withdrawn, the executive director will not issue final approval of the State Air Quality Permit Number 175173 and for PSD Air Quality Permit Number PSDTX1636 and will forward the application and requests to the Commissioners for their consideration at a scheduled commission meeting.

MAILING LIST. You may ask to be placed on a mailing list to obtain additional information on this application by sending a request to the Office of the Chief Clerk at the address below.

AGENCY CONTACTS AND INFORMATION. Public comments and requests must be submitted either electronically at www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/, or in writing to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief Clerk, MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Please be aware that any contact information you provide, including your name, phone number, email address and physical address will become part of the agency's public record. For more information about this permit application or the permitting process, please call the Public Education Program toll free at 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

Further information may also be obtained from Wolf Hollow II Power LLC at the address stated above or by calling Mr. Albert Hatton III, Director, Environmental Programs at (844) 783-2885.

Notice Issuance Date: July 30, 2024

Special Conditions

Permit Numbers 1715173, PSDTX1636, and GHGPSDTX238

1. This permit covers only those sources of emissions listed in the attached table entitled "Emission Sources – Maximum Allowable Emission Rates (MAERT)," including planned maintenance, startup, and shutdown (MSS) activities, and those sources are limited to the emission limits on that table and other conditions specified in this permit.

Federal Applicability

2. These facilities shall comply with applicable requirements of the EPA regulations on Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 (40 CFR Part 60):

   A. Subpart A: General Provisions.

   B. Subpart GG: Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines

3. These facilities shall comply with applicable requirements of the EPA regulations on National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63 (40 CFR Part 63):

   A. Subpart A: General Provisions.

   B. Subpart ZZZZ: National Emission Standards for HAPs for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)

4. This permit authorizes eight General Electric Model 6B (GE 6B) simple cycle combustion turbines (CTGs) rated at nominal capability of 352 megawatts (MW) combined.

CTG Emission Rates/Operating Specifications

5. Each CTG shall not exceed the following emission limits expressed in parts per million by volume dry (ppmvd) at 15% oxygen (O_2) subject to the following specifications:

Pollutant	Concentration	Averaging time
NO_x	9.0	3-hr average
CO	25.0	3-hr average

   A. Startup is defined as the period beginning when the gas turbine receives a "turbine start" signal and an initial flame detection signal is recorded in the plant's control system and ending when the combustion turbine output reaches minimum sustainable load, which is typically the point at which the unit reaches the lean pre-mix operating mode. A planned startup shall not exceed 60 minutes. Planned startups are excluded from the emission limits of this Special Condition.

   B. The shutdown period is defined as the period beginning when the gas turbine receives a "turbine stop" command and the generator output drops below the minimum stable load and ending when a flame detection signal is no longer recorded in the plant's control system. A planned shutdown shall not exceed 60 minutes. Planned shutdowns are excluded from the emission limits of this Special Condition.

C. Reduced load operation is defined as operational loads below 50% of full load and the emission concentrations are excluded. The emission from reduced load operation shall not exceed the maximum hourly emission rates in the MAERT.

D. In the event a CTG is instructed to return to normal operating load during a shutdown event, this will immediately end the shutdown event (i.e., an interrupted shutdown), and begin a start-up event and is excluded.

6. The CTGs combined shall not exceed 13,076,000 MMBtu/yr on a 12-month rolling average.

CTG GHG Emission Rates/Operating Specifications

7. Each CTG during turbine load operations shall not exceed the following limits based on a 12-month rolling average.

Source	EPNs	Output Specific CO_2 Emission Rate (lbs CO_2e/MWh)
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT7	1,482
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	ESCT8	1,482
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT9	1,482
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT10	1,482
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT11	1,482
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT12	1,482
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT13	1,482
GE 6B Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT14	1,482

A. Emissions associated with the activities listed in Special Condition No. 5 (A-D) shall not be included in determining compliance with the performance standards listed above and shall be minimized through the application of work practices. Emissions during all operating modes shall not exceed the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) mass emission rates identified in the MAERT.

General Operating Specifications/Fuel Specifications

8. During normal operations, opacity of emissions from all stacks authorized by this permit shall not exceed 5 percent averaged over a six-minute period. During periods of MSS operation of the turbines, the opacity shall not exceed 15 percent averaged over a six-minute period. The permit holder shall demonstrate compliance with this Special Condition in accordance with the following procedures:

A. Visible emission observations shall be conducted and recorded at least once during each calendar quarter while the facilities are in operation unless the emission unit is not operating for the entire calendar quarter.

B. This determination shall be made by first observing for visible emissions while each facility is in operation. Observations shall be made at least 15 feet and no more than 0.25 miles from

the emission point(s). Up to three emissions points may be read concurrently, provided that all three emissions points are within a 70-degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position (at the observer's back) can be maintained for all three emission points. A certified opacity reader is not required for these visible emission observations.

C. If visible emissions are observed from an emission point, then the opacity shall be determined and documented within 24 operating hours for that emission point using Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 (40 CFR Part 60), Appendix A, Reference Method 9.

D. If the opacity limitations of this Special Condition are exceeded, corrective action to eliminate the source of visible emissions shall be taken promptly and documented within one operating week of the exceedance.

E. Each emergency diesel generator shall each not exceed 100 hours of non-emergency operation per year each on a rolling 12-month average.

Fuel requirements

9. Natural gas containing no more than 1.0 grains total sulfur per 100 dry standard cubic feet (gr/100 dscf) on an hourly/annual basis.

10. Diesel fuel containing no more than 15 ppm sulfur by weight.

Initial Determination of Compliance

11. Sampling ports and platforms shall be incorporated into the design of all exhaust stacks according to the specifications set forth in the manual entitled “Chapter 2, Stack Sampling Facilities.” Alternate sampling facility designs may be submitted for approval by the TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Director.

12. The holder of this permit shall perform stack sampling and other testing as required to establish the actual quantities of air contaminants being emitted into the atmosphere from each CTG to determine initial compliance with all emission limits established in this permit.

Sampling shall be conducted in accordance with the appropriate procedures of the TCEQ Sampling Procedures Manual and in accordance with the appropriate EPA Reference Methods to be determined during the pretest meeting.

A. Air contaminants and diluents to be sampled and analyzed on the gas turbines include (but are not limited to) NO_x, O_2, CO, volatile organic compounds, sulfur dioxide (SO_2) unless deriving from the sulfur-in-fuel, particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter, and formaldehyde.

B. Each CTG shall be tested at ± 10% of peak load.

C. Fuel sampling using the methods and procedures of 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart GG. If fuel sampling is used, compliance with New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart GG, SO_2 limits shall be based on 100 percent conversion of the sulfur in the fuel to SO_2. Any deviations from those procedures must be approved by the Executive Director of the TCEQ prior to sampling. The TCEQ Executive Director or his designated representative shall be afforded the opportunity to observe all such sampling.

D. The holder of this permit is responsible for providing sampling and testing facilities and conducting the sampling and testing operations at his expense.

E. The TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Office shall be contacted as soon as testing is scheduled but not less than 45 days prior to sampling to schedule a pretest meeting. The notice shall include:

(1) Date for pretest meeting.

(2) Date sampling will occur.

(3) Name of firm conducting sampling.

(4) Type of sampling equipment to be used.

(5) Method or procedure to be used in sampling.

(6) Procedure used to determine turbine loads during and after the sampling period.

The purpose of the pretest meeting is to review the necessary sampling and testing procedures, to provide the proper data forms for recording pertinent data, and to review the format procedures for submitting the test reports. A written proposed description of any deviation from sampling procedures specified in permit conditions, or the TCEQ or EPA sampling procedures shall be made available to the TCEQ prior to the pretest meeting. The TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Director shall approve or disapprove of any deviation from specified sampling procedures. Requests to waive testing for any pollutant specified in this condition shall be submitted to the TCEQ Office of Air, Air Permits Division. Test waivers and alternate or equivalent procedure proposals for NSPS testing which must have EPA approval shall be submitted to the EPA and copied to TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Director.

F. Sampling as required by this condition shall occur within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which each turbine will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial start-up of each unit. Additional sampling may be required by TCEQ or EPA.

G. Within 60 days after the completion of the testing and sampling required herein, two copies of the sampling reports shall be distributed as follows:

(1) One copy to the TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Office.

(2) One copy to the EPA Region 6 Office, Dallas.

GHG Initial Demonstration of Compliance (CTG)

13. After the first full calendar month of operation, the permit holder shall compare that month's gross heat rate and output specific CO_2 emission rate to the limits in this permit and the MAERT. Within 45 days after collecting the data, the permit holder shall submit a report to the region identifying whether the data causes any concerns regarding the permit holder's ability to comply with the applicable limitations.

Acid Rain Permit Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) Trading Program Requirements

14. For the eight CTGs, the designated representative and the owner or operator, as applicable, shall comply with applicable Acid Rain and CSAPR requirements.

15. The facility will, at least initially, utilize the provisions contained within 40 CFR 75.19 for low mass emission (LME) units to calculate NO_x, SO_2, and CO_2 emissions from the eight units. The facility has the option to follow 40 CFR 75 procedures to switch monitoring methods in the future.

Continuous Determination of Compliance

16. Exclusive of MSS hours, the holder of this permit shall demonstrate compliance with TCEQ NOx emission limits (ppm@15%O_2 and lb/hr) each operating hour by monitoring that the turbine is in the low-NOx or premixed combustion mode; therefore, maintaining proper operation of the dry low-NOx premix technology used to control NO_x emissions.

17. In addition to the initial compliance stack testing, the facility may conduct the optional stack testing to obtain fuel-and-unit-specific NOx emission rates every five years (20 calendar quarters) or use the NOx emission rate from Table LM-2 in accordance with 40 CFR 75.19(c)(1)(iv).

18. The TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Office shall be notified at least 21 days prior to any optional testing conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 75.19(c)(1)(iv) to provide them the opportunity to observe testing.

19. The permit holder shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the average hourly natural gas consumption of the CTGs using a fuel flow meter certified and maintained according to 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D. The permit holder may use an alternate method as specified in 40 CFR Part 75.19(c)(3)(ii)(B).

GHG Continuous Demonstration of Compliance (CTG)

20. Compliance with the GHG requirements of this permit shall be demonstrated by following the requirements of and using the applicable equations of 40 CFR, Part 98, Mandatory GHG Reporting. Global warming potentials are listed in footnote 3 of the MAERT.

Continuous Demonstration of Compliance (Natural Gas Fugitives)

21. The permit holder shall minimize emissions from pressurized components and equipment containing GHG as follows:

    A. Piping and valves in natural gas service within the operating area must be checked weekly for leaks using audio, visual, and olfactory (AVO) sensing for natural gas leaks. If the site is not manned for a given week, an AVO check shall be performed the next week plant personnel are on-site.

    B. As soon as practicable following the detection of a leak, plant personnel shall take one or more of the following actions:

        (1) Locate and isolate the leak, if necessary.

        (2) Commence repair or replacement of the leaking component.

        (3) Use a leak collection or containment system to control the leak until repair or replacement can be made if immediate repair is not possible.

Continuous Demonstration of Compliance (Circuit Breakers)

22. The sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)-enclosed circuit breakers shall be designed to meet the latest American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C37.013 standard for high voltage circuit breakers. The circuit breakers must be guaranteed to achieve a SF_6 leak rate of 0.5% by weight or less annually. The circuit breakers must be in a totally enclosed, pressurized compartment equipped with an alarm that signals the plant control room in the event that any circuit breaker loses pressure to the extent that 10% of the SF_6 has leaked.

23. The permit holder shall equip the circuit breakers with a low-pressure alarm and a low pressure lockout. As soon as practicable following the detection of a leak, plant personnel shall take one or more of the following actions:

    A. Locate and isolate the leak using a sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) leak collections or containment system to control the leak until repair or replacement can be made if immediate repair is not possible.

    B. Commence repair or replacement of the leaking component.

Maintenance

24. Compliance with the emissions limits for planned maintenance activities for each CTG and fugitives (E-TRBMSSP3) identified in Attachment A may be demonstrated as follows.

    A. For each pollutant emitted during planned maintenance activities whose emissions occur through a stack the permit holder shall for each calendar month determine the total emissions of the pollutant.

    B. Sum all emissions from planned maintenance activities on a 12-month rolling basis for each EPN to show compliance with the MAERT.

    C. Emissions from CTG diagnostic load reduction activities identified in Attachment A shall be subject to the hourly MSS emission rates on the MAERT and shall not exceed 54 hours for all CTGs combined at the site.

Recordkeeping Requirements

25. The following records shall be kept at the plant for the life of the permit. All records required in this permit shall be made available at the request of personnel from the TCEQ, EPA, or any air pollution control agency with jurisdiction:

    A. A copy of this permit.

    B. Permit application dated January 25, 2024 and subsequent representations submitted to the TCEQ.

    C. A complete copy of the testing reports and records of the initial performance testing completed to demonstrate initial compliance.

    D. Stack sampling results or other air emissions testing (other than CEMS data) that may be conducted on units authorized under this permit after the date of issuance of this permit.

26. The following information shall be maintained by the holder of this permit in a form suitable for inspection for a period of five years after collection and shall be made available upon request to representatives of the TCEQ, EPA, or any local air pollution control program having jurisdiction:

    A. Records to demonstrate compliance NO_x and CO, and O_2 emissions from each CTG to demonstrate compliance with the emission rates listed in this permit and attached MAERT.

    B. Records of dates and times for startups and shutdowns of each CTG.

    C. Records of the amount of natural gas fired on 12-month rolling average.

    D. Records of visible emissions observations and opacity readings.

    E. Records of hours of operation and sulfur content of diesel fuel fired in each emergency diesel generator.

    F. Records of AVO checks, maintenance performed to any piping and valves in natural gas service.

    G. Records of monitored or calculated maintenance emissions.

    H. Records of all calculations to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 98.

    I. Records of maintenance or leak repair performed on SF_6 containing circuit breakers.

Date: TBD

Permit Numbers 175173, PSDTX1636, and GHGPSDTX238

Attachment A

Planned Maintenance Activities						
Activities	**EPN**	**Emissions**				
		NO_x	**CO**	**VOC**	**PM**	**SO_2**
Combustion unit tuning[1]	E-SCT7, ESCT8 E-SCT9, E-SCT10 E-SCT11, E-SCT12 E-SCT13, E-SCT14	X	X	X	X	X
On-line turbine washing[2]	E-SCT7, ESCT8 E-SCT9, E-SCT10 E-SCT11, E-SCT12 E-SCT13, E-SCT14	X	X	X	X	X
Miscellaneous PM filter maintenance[3]	E-TRBMSSP3				X	
Management of sludge from pits, ponds, sumps, and water conveyances[4]	E-TRBMSSP3			X		
Inspection, repair, replacement, adjusting, testing, and calibration of analytical equipment, process instruments including sight glasses, meters, gauges, CEMS, PEMS	E-TRBMSSP3		X	X	X	X

Date: TBD

[1] Includes, but is not limited to: leak operability checks (*e.g. turbine overspeed test, troubleshooting*), seasonal tuning, and balancing.

[2] Involves use of water only.

[3] Includes, but is not limited: process-related building filters, and combustion turbine air intake filters

[4] Includes, but is not limited to: mgmt. by vacuum truck/dewatering of material in open pits/ponds/sumps/tanks and other closed or open vessels. Material managed include water and sludge materials containing miscellaneous VOCs such as diesel, lube oil, and other waste oils.

Emission Sources — Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Permit Numbers 175173 and PSDTX1636

This table lists the maximum allowable emission rates and all sources of air contaminants on the applicant's property covered by this permit. The emission rates shown are those derived from information submitted as part of the application for permit and are the maximum rates allowed for these facilities, sources, and related activities. Any proposed increase in emission rates may require an application for a modification of the facilities covered by this permit.

Air Contaminants Data

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
E-SCT7	CT7 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
E-SCT8	CT8 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
E-SCT9	CT9 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
E-SCT10	CT10 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
E-SCT11	CT11 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
E-SCT12	CT12 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
E-SCT13	CT13 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
E-SCT14	CT14 (5)	NO_x	17.36	-

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		NOx (MSS)	33.00	-
		CO	29.35	-
		CO (MSS)	42.0	-
		VOC	0.94	-
		PM	4.00	-
		PM_{10}	4.00	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	4.00	-
		SO_2	1.48	-
		H_2SO_4	0.18	-
		H_2CO (7)	0.37	-
8 SCTs	Simple Cycle CTGs	NO_x	-	244.61
		CO	-	394.36
		VOC	-	11.96
		PM	-	56.00
		PM_{10}	-	56.00
		$PM_{2.5}$	-	56.00
		SO_2	-	4.01
		H_2SO_4	-	0.49
		H_2CO (7)	-	4.75
ST-SCT7LOV	Turbine 7 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
ST-SCT8LOV	Turbine 8 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
ST-SCT9LOV	Turbine 9 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
ST-SCT10LOV	Turbine 10 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
ST-SCT11LOV	Turbine 11 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
ST-SCT12LOV	Turbine 12 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
ST-SCT13LOV	Turbine 13 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
ST-SCT14LOV	Turbine 14 Lube Oil Vent	VOC	<0.01	0.01
		PM	<0.01	0.01
		PM_{10}	<0.01	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
E-GEN3	Emergency Generator 3	NO_x	45.74	2.29
		CO	6.44	0.32
		VOC	1.29	0.06

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		PM	0.26	0.01
		PM_{10}	0.26	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	0.26	0.01
		SO_2	0.03	<0.01
		H_2CO (7)	<0.01	<0.01
E-GEN4	Emergency Generator 4	NO_x	45.74	2.29
		CO	6.44	0.32
		VOC	1.29	0.06
		PM	0.26	0.01
		PM_{10}	0.26	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	0.26	0.01
		SO_2	0.03	<0.01
		H_2CO (7)	<0.01	<0.01
E-GEN5	Emergency Generator 5	NO_x	45.74	2.29
		CO	6.44	0.32
		VOC	1.29	0.06
		PM	0.26	0.01
		PM_{10}	0.26	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	0.26	0.01
		SO_2	0.03	<0.01
		H_2CO (7)	<0.01	<0.01
E-NGFUG-P3	Natural Gas Fugitives Plant 3	VOC	0.02	0.07
E-TRBMSSP3	Turbine Maintenance Fugitives Plant 3	NO_x	0.01	0.01
		CO	0.01	0.01
		VOC	0.85	0.01
		PM	0.37	0.07

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		PM_{10}	0.37	0.07
		$PM_{2.5}$	0.37	0.07
E-DSLTK3	Storage Tank – No. 2 Fuel Oil	VOC	0.11	<0.01
E-DSLTK4	Storage Tank – No. 2 Fuel Oil	VOC	0.11	<0.01
E-DSLTK5	Storage Tank – No. 2 Fuel Oil	VOC	0.11	<0.01

(1) Emission point identification - either specific equipment designation or emission point number from plot plan.

(2) Specific point source name. For fugitive sources, use area name or fugitive source name.

(3) NO_x - total oxides of nitrogen
VOC - volatile organic compounds as defined in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code § 101.1
CO - carbon monoxide
H_2CO - formaldehyde
PM - total particulate matter, suspended in the atmosphere, including PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$
PM_{10} - total particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in diameter, including $PM_{2.5}$
$PM_{2.5}$ - particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in diameter
SO_2 - sulfur dioxide
H_2SO_4 - sulfuric acid
H_2CO - formaldehyde
MSS - maintenance, startup, and shutdown
NH_3 - ammonia

(4) Compliance with annual emission limits (tons per year) is based on a 12-month rolling period.

(5) Planned maintenance, startup, and shutdown emissions for all pollutants are authorized even if not specifically identified as MSS. During any clock hour that includes one or more minutes of planned MSS that pollutant's maximum hourly emission rated shall apply during that clock hour.

(6) Emission rate is an estimate and is enforceable through compliance with the applicable special condition(s) and permit application representations.

(7) The speciated emission rate is included in the VOC emission rate.

Date: TBD

Emission Sources — Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Permit Number GHGPSDTX238

This table lists the maximum allowable emission rates of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as defined in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code § 101.1, for all sources of GHG air contaminants on the applicant's property that are authorized by this permit. The emission rates shown are those derived from information submitted as part of the application for permit and are the maximum rates allowed for these facilities, sources, and related activities. Any proposed increase in emission rates may require an application for a modification of the facilities authorized by this permit.

Air Contaminants Data

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates
			TPY (4,5)
8 SCTs	Simple Cycle CTGs	N_2O (5)	1.47
		CH_4 (5)	14.72
		CO_2 (5)	795,115.89
		CO_2e (a)	795,922.40
		CO_2e (b)	795,917.99
E-GEN3	Emergency Generator 3	N_2O (5)	<0.01
		CH_4 (5)	0.01
		CO_2 (5)	154.47
		CO_2e (a)	155.00
		CO_2e (b)	154.98
E-GEN4	Emergency Generator 4	N_2O (5)	<0.01
		CH_4 (5)	0.01
		CO_2 (5)	154.47
		CO_2e (a)	155.00
		CO_2e (b)	154.98
E-GEN5	Emergency Generator 5	N_2O (5)	<0.01
		CH_4 (5)	0.01
		CO_2 (5)	154.47
		CO_2e (a)	155.00
		CO_2e (b)	154.98
E-TRBMSSP3	Turbine Maintenance Fugitives Plant 3	CH_4 (5)	0.10
		CO_2 (5)	<0.01
		CO_2e (a)	2.56
		CO_2e (b)	2.87
E-NGFUG-P3	Natural Gas Fugitives – Plant 3	CH_4 (5)	8.43
		CO_2 (5)	0.08

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates
			TPY (4,5)
		CO_2e (a)	210.94
		CO_2e (b)	236.24
E-SF6FUG	SF6 Fugitives	SF_6 (5)	<0.01
		CO_2e (a)	22.80
		CO_2e (b)	23.50

(1) Emission point identification - either specific equipment designation or emission point number from plot plan.
(2) Specific point source name. For fugitive sources, use area name or fugitive source name.
(3) N_2O - nitrous oxide
CH_4 - methane
CO_2 - carbon dioxide
SF_6 - sulfur hexafluoride
CO_2e - carbon dioxide equivalents based on the following Global Warming Potentials (GWP): a) found in Table A-1 of Subpart A 40 CFR Part 98 (78 FR 71904) for each pollutant: CO_2 (1), N_2O (298), CH_4 (25), SF_6 (22,800) and effective prior to 01/2025, b) found in Table A-1 of Subpart A 40 CFR Part 98 (89 FR 31894) for each pollutant: CO_2 (1), N_2O (265), CH_4 (28), SF_6 (23,500) and effective on or after 01/2025
(4) Compliance with annual emission limits (tons per year) is based on a 12- month rolling period.
(5) SF_6, NO_2, CH_4, and CO_2 emission rates are for informational purposes only and does not constitute an enforceable limit.

Date: TBD

Preliminary Determination Summary
Wolf Hollow II Power LLC
Permit Numbers 175173, PSDTX1636, GHGPSDTX238

I. Applicant

Wolf Hollow II Power LLC
8787 Wolf Hollow Court
Granbury, Texas 76048

II. Project Location

Wolf Hollow II
8787 Wolf Hollow Court
Hood County
Granbury, Texas 76048

III. Project Description

Wolf Hollow II Power LLC owns and operates the Wolf Hollow II electric generating facility. The site currently consists of two combined cycle natural gas-fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs), an auxiliary boiler, a dew point heater, emergency equipment, and fugitives authorized by Permit No. 83638.

Wolf Hollow is seeking authorization to expand the existing Wolf Hollow II Power Plant and will be referred to as Wolf Hollow III (WHIII). The WHIII power project will consist of eight simple cycle CTGs, three emergency generators, turbine lube oil vents, three diesel storage tanks, and fugitives.

Combustion Turbine Generator

Each CTG is a General Electric 6E that will be fired with natural gas. The new units will be capable of generating approximately 44 MW each and are designed for peaking service, including daily startup and shutdown (SUSD) and extended periods of operation or non- operation.

Diesel Emergency Generators

Three diesel-fired emergency generators will be installed to provide electricity to essential service users during emergencies. Each emergency will have its own storage tank.

Natural Gas Piping Fugitives

Natural gas will be delivered to the site via pipeline and then metered and piped to the combustion turbine. The piping and fittings associated with the pipeline will be sources of fugitive emissions.

Maintenance, Startup and Shutdown (MSS)

Planned MSS emissions are being authorized in this project. This will result in separate emission rates for MSS in the table entitled "Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates," (MAERT). The startup and shutdown will have separate short term (hourly) limits and the annual emissions are not expected to exceed the normal operations annual emissions and are included in the annual emissions limits in the MAERT. The durations of startups and shutdowns are included in the Special Conditions of the permit.

Maintenance Activities are identified in Attachment A and are quantified on the MAERT as Emission Point Number (EPN): E-TRBMSSP3.

IV. Emissions

Emission sources for the proposed project consists of the CTG, lube oil vents, emergency diesel generator, fire foam suppression diesel pump, and equipment fugitives.

Air Contaminant	Proposed Allowable Emission Rates (tpy)
NO_x	251.49
CO	395.33
VOC	12.30
PM	56.18
PM_{10}	56.18
$PM_{2.5}$	56.18
SO_2	4.01
H_2SO_4	0.49
CH_2O	4.75
N_2O	1.47
CH_4	23.28
SF_6	<0.01
CO_2	795,579.38
CO_{2e}[1]	796,623.70
CO_{2e}[2]	796,645.54

Note: SF_6, NO_2, CH_4, and CO_2 emission rates are for informational purposes only and does not constitute an enforceable limit. Carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_{2e}) based on the following Global Warming Potentials (GWP): [1] found in Table A-1 of Subpart A 40 CFR Part 98 (78 FR 71904) for each pollutant: CO_2 (1), N_2O (298), CH_4 (25), SF_6 (22,800) and effective prior to 01/2025. [2] found in Table A-1 of Subpart A 40 CFR Part 98 (89 FR 31894) for each pollutant: CO_2 (1), N_2O (265), CH_4 (28), SF_6 (23,500) and effective on or after 01/2025.

V. Federal Applicability

Plant III is in Hood County which is classified as attainment. The site is an existing major source with respect to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program.

This is a project is a new source at an existing site, there are no changes in the contemporaneous period, and a baseline of zero was used for all pollutants. The new project will have the potential to emit emissions greater than the major modification significance level for the pollutants identified below. This is new source, and the baseline is zero. A minor NSR review was performed for all pollutants not triggering a federal review.

The following tables illustrate the annual project emissions for each pollutant and whether this pollutant triggers PSD review. These totals include MSS emissions.

Table 1. PSD Major Modification Trigger

Pollutant	Project Increase (tpy)	PSD Netting Trigger (tpy)	Netting Required (Y/N)	Net Emission Change (tpy)	PSD Major Mod Trigger	PSD Review Triggered (Y/N)
NO_x	251.49	40	Y	N/A	40	Y
CO	395.33	100	Y	N/A	100	Y
VOC	12.30	40	N	N/A	40	N
PM	56.18	25	Y	N/A	25	Y
PM_{10}	56.18	15	Y	N/A	15	Y
$PM_{2.5}$	56.18	10	Y	N/A	10	Y
SO_2	4.01	40	N	N/A	40	N
H_2SO_4	0.49	7	N	N/A	7	N

Table 2. GHG PSD Major Modification Trigger

Pollutant	Project Increase (tpy)	GHG Netting Trigger (tpy)	Netting Required (Y/N)	Net Emission Change (tpy)	GHG Major Mod Trigger	GHG Review Triggered (Y/N)
GHG, CO_{2e}[1]	796,623.70	75,000	Y	NA	75,000	Y
GHG, CO_{2e}[2]	796,645.54	75,000	Y	N/A	75,000	Y

Carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_{2e}) based on the following Global Warming Potentials (GWP): [1] found in Table A-1 of Subpart A 40 CFR Part 98 (78 FR 71904) for each pollutant: CO_2 (1), N_2O (298), CH_4 (25), SF_6 (22,800) and effective prior to 01/2025. [2] found in Table A-1 of Subpart A 40 CFR Part 98 (89 FR 31894) for each pollutant: CO_2 (1), N_2O (265), CH_4 (28), SF_6 (23,500) and effective on or after 01/2025.

VI. Control Technology Review

BACT for the proposed project is summarized in the table below for each emitting source and the pollutants that triggered PSD review, which are NOx, CO, PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$, and GHGs as CO2e. State minor BACT was also evaluated for the other pollutants that did not trigger PSD review and is also summarized in the table below. The applicant submitted RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) database search summaries for the pollutants that triggered PSD review (NOx, CO, PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$, and GHGs as CO2e), and these RBLC search summary results are included in the table below. The EPA has agreed to accept the TCEQ three-tier BACT approach as equivalent to the EPA top-down BACT approach for PSD review when the following are considered: recently issued/approved permits within the state of Texas; recently issued/approved permits in other states; and control technologies contained within the EPA's RBLC. BACT determinations are based upon an evaluation of information from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC), TCEQ Current BACT Spreadsheet (June 2019), TCEQ Gas Turbine list (February 2022), on-going permitting in Texas and other

states, and the TCEQ's continuing review of emissions control developments. The applicant fulfilled these requirements.

Source	EPN	BACT
Simple Cycle Turbine	E-SCT7 through E-SCT14	NO_x: Dry low NOx (DLN) combustors will limit NO_x emissions to 9.0 ppmvd corrected to 15 % O_2 on a rolling three-hour average. The RBLC search returned 50 projects for which natural gas-fired simple-cycle units were permitted between 2012 and 2021, with reported NO_x emission limit. CO: Good combustion practices, and DLNs will limit CO to a level of 25.0 ppmvd on a rolling 3-hour average corrected to 15% O_2. The proposed controls and emission limits are consistent with the expectations for control of CO for natural gas-fired combined cycle turbines and the result of the RBLC search returned reported CO emission limit; therefore, BACT is satisfied. VOC: Good combustion practices, DLNs, and an oxidation catalyst will limit VOC emissions to 2.0 ppmvd for both natural gas and diesel corrected to 15% O_2 on rolling three-hour average. The proposed controls and emission limits represent BACT. PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$: PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ is emitted from combustion processes due to the presence of ash and other inorganic constituents contained in the fuel, particulate matter in the inlet air, and incomplete combustion of the organic constituents in the fuel. PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ emissions is due to incomplete combustion and are anticipated to be relatively low. A search of the RBLC and TCEQ Gas Turbine List shows that no add-on controls are required for natural gas-fired combustion turbines to control PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$. Therefore, the use of good combustion practices to minimize emissions of particulate matter and the use of natural gas is BACT for PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$. Sulfur Compound: Emissions of SO_2 occurs as a result of oxidation of sulfur in the natural gas-fired in the combustion turbines, with the majority of the sulfur converted to SO_2. A portion of the SO_2 will be further converted to H_2SO_4, with a conversion contribution due to the action of the SCR. The formation of SO2 and H_2SO_4 will be minimized by using pipeline-quality natural gas with a sulfur content not exceeding 1.0 grains sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet on an hourly/annual basis. Therefore, the proposed fuel and sulfur limits represented are BACT for SO_2 and H_2SO_4. Greenhouses Gases (GHG): Simple cycle units serve a different purpose that the combined cycle turbine and their ability to quickly ramp up and down make them ideal for "peaking", quick ramping for use during periods with the highest electricity demand. Wolf Hollow proposing a limit per turbine of 1,482 lb CO_2e/MWh and an

Source	EPN	BACT
		operational limitation of 13,076,000MMBtu/yr (all turbines combined) firing on natural gas firing. A search of the RBLC and the TCEQ Gas Turbine List for facilities permitted since January 2012 to 2021 show that the CO_2 emission limits ranged from 1,276 to 1,707 lb/MWh. The proposed emission limit and operational limitation represents BACT. Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown (MSS): Operation of the combustion turbines will result in emissions from startup and shutdown. The combustion turbines will be started up and shut down in a manner that minimizes the emissions during these events. The duration of each startup and shutdown is limited to 60 minutes. BACT will be achieved by minimizing the duration of the startup and shutdown events (consistent with market demands), engaging the pollution control equipment as soon as practicable (based on vendor recommendations and guarantees), and meeting the emissions limitations on the MAERT.
Turbine lube oil vent	ST-SCTLOV7 through ST-SCTLOV14	VOC: The heating of recirculating lubrication oil in the gas turbine generates oil vapor and oil condensate droplets in the oil reservoir compartments. The venting of turbine lubrication oil is a minor source of VOC and PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ emissions, represented as <0.01 lb/hr and 0.01 tpy for VOC and <0.01 lb/hr and 0.01 tpy for PM/PM10/PM2.5. These emissions will be controlled with oil mist eliminators. PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ The TCEQ does not provide Tier 1 BACT guidelines lube oil vent emissions. There is no process code associated with lube oil vents that can be searched in the RBLC. However, a search by the permit reviewer for simple cycle energy projects in the RBLC and a review of other available permits identified a recently permitted facility with lube oil vent listed as a process source. These recent RBLC determinations identify mist eliminators as the control method. The proposed use of mist eliminators satisfies BACT.
Diesel-Fired Generator	EGEN3, EGEN4, EGEN5	BACT will be achieved through firing diesel fuel containing no more than 15 parts per million sulfur by weight, proper operation, maintenance, and limiting annual operation to 100 hours per year for each engine. The requirement of NSPS Subpart IIII does not apply since the engines were constructed prior to 07/11/2005. However, the engines will meet the Tier 1 Exhaust Standard for Generator Sets, 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, and have a non-resettable runtime meter.
Diesel Storage Tanks	E-DSLTK3, E-DSLTK4, E-DSLTK5	BACT for fixed roof storage tanks with a capacity less than 25,000 gallons or containing a material with a true vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia is met by using submerged fill and uninsulated exterior surfaces exposed to the sun shall be white or aluminum. The diesel tanks have a max storage capacity of 1,900 gallons and will be storing ultra-low sulfur diesel (0.01 psia).
Fugitives	E-NGFUG-P3	Includes VOC which originate from the natural gas fuel lines. The uncontrolled VOC emissions are less than 10 tons per year and due to the negligible amount of GHG emissions from

Source	EPN	BACT
		process fugitives, the only available control, implementation of a Leak Detection and Repair Program (LDAR), is not cost effective and would result in no significant reduction in overall project GHG emissions. Periodic audio/visual/olfactory inspections will be performed for natural gas. Any leaks will be repaired when detected. Therefore, BACT is satisfied.
MSS Fugitives	E-TRBMSSP3	Emissions associated with result from routine maintenance activities undertaken to ensure the proper operability of equipment. Good work practices and limiting the frequency and duration of maintenance activities represents BACT.
SF6 Electrical Equipment	E-SF6FUG	The use of circuit breakers with totally enclosed insulation systems equipped with a low-pressure alarm/lockout is BACT.

VII. Air Quality Analysis

The air quality analysis (AQA) is acceptable for all review types and pollutants. The results are summarized below.

A. De Minimis Analysis

A De Minimis analysis was initially conducted to determine if a full impacts analysis would be required. The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 1-hr NO_2 and 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ (NAAQS [National Ambient Air Quality Standards] and Increment) exceed the respective de minimis concentrations and require a full impacts analysis. The De Minimis analysis modeling results for annual NO_2, 1-hr and 8-hr CO and 24-hr and annual PM_{10} indicate that the project is below the respective de minimis concentrations and no further analysis is required.

The justification for selecting EPA's interim 1-hr NO_2 De Minimis level is based on the assumptions underlying EPA's development of the 1-hr NO_2 De Minimis level. As explained in EPA guidance memoranda[1], EPA believes it is reasonable as an interim approach to use a De Minimis level that represents 4% of the 1-hr NO_2 NAAQS.

The $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone De Minimis levels are EPA recommended De Minimis levels. The use of EPA recommended De Minimis levels is sufficient to conclude that a proposed source will not cause or contribute to a violation of an ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS or $PM_{2.5}$ Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increments based on the analyses documented in EPA guidance and policy memoranda[2].

While the De Minimis levels for both the NAAQS and increment are identical for $PM_{2.5}$ in the table below, the procedures to determine significance (that is, predicted concentrations to compare to the De Minimis levels) are different. This difference occurs because the NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ are statistically-based, but the corresponding increments are exceedance-based.

Table 1. Modeling Results for PSD De Minimis Analysis in Micrograms Per Cubic Meter (µg/m³)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax[3] (µg/m³)	De Minimis (µg/m³)
PM_{10}	24-hr	1.83	5

[1] www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/permitting/air/memos/guidance_1hr_no2naaqs.pdf
[2] www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/modeling/epa-mod-guidance.html
[3] Ground level maximum concentration

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax[3] (µg/m^3)	De Minimis (µg/m^3)
PM_{10}	Annual	0.36	1
$PM_{2.5}$ (NAAQS)	24-hr	1.35	1.2
$PM_{2.5}$ (NAAQS)	Annual	0.34	0.13
$PM_{2.5}$ (Increment)	24-hr	1.83	1.2
$PM_{2.5}$ (Increment)	Annual	0.36	0.13
NO_2	1-hr	35	7.5
NO_2	Annual	0.58	1
CO	1-hr	181	2000
CO	8-hr	19	500

The 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ (NAAQS) and 1-hr NO_2 GLCmax are based on the highest five-year averages of the maximum predicted concentrations determined for each receptor. The GLCmax for all other pollutants and averaging times represent the maximum predicted concentrations over five years of meteorological data.

EPA intermittent guidance was relied on for the 1-hr NO_2 PSD De Minimis and NAAQS analyses. Refer to the Modeling Emissions Inventory section for details.

To evaluate secondary $PM_{2.5}$ impacts, the applicant provided an analysis based on a Tier 1 demonstration approach consistent with EPA's Guideline on Air Quality Models (GAQM). Specifically, the applicant used a Tier 1 demonstration tool developed by EPA referred to as Modeled Emission Rates for Precursors (MERPs). The basic idea behind the MERPs is to use technically credible air quality modeling to relate precursor emissions and peak secondary pollutants impacts from a source. Using data associated with the 500 tpy Parker County source, the applicant estimated 24-hr and annual secondary $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations of 0.25 µg/m^3 and 0.005 µg/m^3, respectively. Since the combined direct and secondary 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ impacts are above the De minimis levels, a full impacts analysis is required.

Table 2. Modeling Results for Ozone PSD De Minimis Analysis in Parts per Billion (ppb)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (ppb)	De Minimis (ppb)
O_3	8-hr	0.989	1

The applicant performed an O_3 analysis as part of the PSD AQA. The applicant evaluated project emissions of O_3 precursor emissions (NO_X and VOC). For the project NO_X and VOC emissions, the applicant provided an analysis based on a Tier 1 demonstration approach consistent with EPA's GAQM. Specifically, the applicant used a Tier 1 demonstration tool developed by the EPA referred to as MERPs. Using data associated with the 500 tpy Parker County source, the applicant estimated an 8-hr O_3 concentration of 0.989 ppb. When the estimates of ozone concentrations from the project emissions are added together, the results are less than the De Minimis level.

B. Air Quality Monitoring

The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 24-hr PM_{10}, annual NO_2, and 8-hr CO are below their respective monitoring significance level.

Table 3. Modeling Results for PSD Monitoring Significance Levels

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	Significance (µg/m^3)
PM_{10}	24-hr	1.83	10
NO_2	Annual	0.58	14
CO	8-hr	19	575

The GLCmax represent the maximum predicted concentrations over five years of meteorological data.

The applicant evaluated ambient $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data to satisfy the requirements for the pre-application air quality analysis.

Background concentrations for $PM_{2.5}$ were obtained from the EPA AIRS monitor 481390016 located at 2725 Old Fort Worth Rd., Midlothian, Ellis County. The three-year average (2019-2021) of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of the 24-hr concentrations was used for the 24-hr value (17.51 ug/m^3). The three-year average (2019-2021) of the annual concentrations was used for the annual value (7.78 ug/m^3). The use of this monitor is reasonable based on a comparison of county-wide emissions, population, and a quantitative review of emissions sources in the surrounding area of the monitor site relative to the project site. Please note that the selected monitor was discontinued April 2022. Although the data relied on is older, the applicant noted that data from this representative monitoring station located within the same airshed offers background concentrations estimates that are more representative to the site location than selecting alternative data from a monitor outside the airshed or state. These background concentrations were also used as part of the NAAQS analysis.

Since the project has a net emissions increase of 100 tpy or more of VOC or NO_X, the applicant evaluated ambient O_3 monitoring data to satisfy the requirements for the pre-application air quality analysis.

Background concentrations for ozone were obtained from EPA AIRS monitor 482210001 located at 200 N Gordon St., Granbury, Hood County. The applicant used the three-year average (2021-2023) of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hr concentrations in the analysis (76 ppb). This monitor is reasonable based on the applicant's quantitative review of emissions sources in the surrounding area of the monitor site relative to the project site and proximity of the monitor to the project site (approximately 12.5 kilometers (km) northwest). The proposed project is located in an attainment area for ozone and is required to obtain a PSD permit[4]. The PSD permitting program requires that proposed new major stationary sources and major modifications must demonstrate that the emissions from the proposed source or modification will not cause or contribute to a violation of any NAAQS[5]. The predicted concentrations in Table 2 demonstrate the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of the NAAQS.

C. National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) Analysis

[4] October 26, 2015 *Federal Register* (80 FR 65292)
[5] 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 52.21(k)

The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ and 1-hr NO_2 exceed the respective de minimis concentration and require a full impacts analysis. The full NAAQS modeling results indicate the total predicted concentrations will not result in an exceedance of the NAAQS.

Table 4. Total Concentrations for PSD NAAQS (Concentrations > De Minimis)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	Background (µg/m^3)	Total Conc. = [Background + GLCmax] (µg/m^3)	Standard (µg/m^3)
$PM_{2.5}$	24-hr	4.03	17.51	21.54	35
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual	0.66	7.78	8.44	9
NO_2	1-hr	164.33	See background discussion below	164.33	188

The 24-hr $PM_{2.5}$ GLCmax is the highest five-year average of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of predicted 24-hr concentrations determined for each receptor. The annual $PM_{2.5}$ GLCmax is the maximum five-year average of the annual concentrations determined for each receptor. The 1-hr NO_2 GLCmax is the highest five-year average of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of predicted daily maximum 1-hr concentrations determined for each receptor.

Background concentrations for NO_2 were obtained from the EPA AIRS monitor 483491051 at Corsicana Airport, Corsicana, Navarro County. For the 1-hr NO_2 NAAQS analysis, the applicant conducted the evaluation by combining NO_2 background concentrations with the predicted concentrations on a seasonal-hour of day basis for each modeled receptor. The applicant followed EPA guidance when developing seasonal-hour of day background concentrations. The seasonal-hour of day background concentrations were based on the three-year average (2020-2022) of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of the maximum daily 1-hr concentrations for each season and hour of day. These background values were then used in the model (as background scalars) to be combined with model predictions giving a total predicted concentration. Monitoring data for 2023 are available but less than 50% complete for the second quarter and could not be validated since it does not meet the EPA's requirement for completeness to use the substitution test; however, ADMT reviewed the available monitoring data and verified that the background concentrations used are comparable to the recent data and relying on complete data is reasonable. The use of this monitor is reasonable based on a comparison of county-wide emissions, population, and a quantitative review of emissions sources in the surrounding area of the monitor site relative to the project site.

As stated above, to evaluate secondary $PM_{2.5}$ impacts, the applicant provided an analysis based on a Tier 1 demonstration approach consistent with EPA's GAQM. Specifically, the applicant used a Tier 1 demonstration tool developed by EPA referred to as MERPs. Using data associated with the 500 tpy Parker County source, the applicant estimated 24-hr and annual secondary $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations of 0.25 µg/m^3 and 0.005 µg/m^3, respectively. When these estimates are added to the GLCmax listed in Table 4 above, the results are less than the NAAQS.

D. Increment Analysis

The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ exceed the respective de minimis concentrations and require a PSD increment analysis.

Table 5. Results for PSD Increment Analysis

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	Increment (µg/m^3)
$PM_{2.5}$	24-hr	6.63	9
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual	0.71	4

The GLCmax for 24-hr $PM_{2.5}$ is the maximum high, second high (H2H) predicted concentration across five years of meteorological data. For annual $PM_{2.5}$, the GLCmax represents the maximum predicted concentration over five years of meteorological data.

The GLCmax for 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ reported in the table above represent the total predicted concentrations associated with modeling the direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and the contributions associated with secondary $PM_{2.5}$ formation (discussed above in the NAAQS Analysis section).

E. Additional Impacts Analysis

The applicant performed an Additional Impacts Analysis as part of the PSD AQA. The applicant conducted a growth analysis and determined that population will not significantly increase as a result of the proposed project. The applicant conducted a soils and vegetation analysis and determined that all evaluated criteria pollutant concentrations are below their respective secondary NAAQS. The applicant meets the Class II visibility analysis requirement by complying with the opacity requirements of 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 111. The Additional Impacts Analyses are reasonable and possible adverse impacts from this project are not expected.

The ADMT evaluated predicted concentrations from the proposed project to determine if emissions could adversely affect a Class I area. The nearest Class I area, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, is located approximately 277 km from the proposed site.

The H_2SO_4 24-hr maximum predicted concentration of 0.04 µg/m^3 occurred within the noncontiguous property to the north of Mitchel Bend Highway (approximately 365 meters to the north of the project boundary). The H_2SO_4 24-hr maximum predicted concentration occurring at the edge of the receptor grid, 30 km from the proposed sources, in the direction of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area is 0.004 µg/m^3. The Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area is an additional 247 km from the edge of the receptor grid. Therefore, emissions of H_2SO_4 from the proposed project are not expected to adversely affect the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area.

The predicted concentrations of 24-hr and annual PM_{10}, 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$, annual NO_2, and 1-hr and 3-hr SO_2 are all less than de minimis levels at a distance of one km from the proposed sources in the direction the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area. The predicted concentrations of 1-hr NO_2 are greater than de minimis levels at a distance of 50 km from the proposed sources to the west of the project site; however, this will not adversely affect the Class I area since the concentrations decrease with distance, and the Class I area is an additional 227 km to the north. In addition, the NO_2 1-hr maximum predicted concentration occurring at the edge of the receptor grid, 50 km from the proposed sources, in the direction of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area is 3.39 µg/m^3, which is de minimis. As noted, the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area is an additional 227 km from the edge of the receptor grid. Therefore, emissions from the proposed project are not expected to adversely affect the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area.

F. Minor Source NSR and Air Toxics Analysis

Table 6. Project-Related Modeling Results for State Property Line

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	De Minimis (µg/m^3)
SO_2	1-hr	1.87	20.42
H_2SO_4	1-hr	0.23	1
H_2SO_4	24-hr	0.04	0.3

Table 7. Modeling Results for Minor NSR De Minimis

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	De Minimis (µg/m^3)
SO_2	1-hr	1.87	7.8
SO_2	3-hr	1.06	25

The GLCmax are the maximum predicted concentrations associated with one year of meteorological data.

EPA intermittent guidance was relied on for the 1-hr SO_2 De Minimis analysis. Refer to the Modeling Emissions Inventory section for details.

The justification for selecting EPA's interim 1-hr SO_2 De Minimis level was based on the assumptions underlying EPA's development of the 1-hr SO_2 De Minimis level. As explained in EPA guidance memoranda[6] , EPA believes it is reasonable as an interim approach to use a De Minimis level that represents 4% of the 1-hr SO_2 NAAQS.

Table 8. Generic Modeling Results

Source ID	1-hr GLCmax (µg/m^3 per lb/hr)	Annual GLCmax (µg/m^3 per lb/hr)
SCT07100	0.16	0.004
SCT08100	0.16	0.004
SCT09100	0.16	0.004
SCT10100	0.16	0.004
SCT11100	0.16	0.004
SCT12100	0.17	0.004
SCT13100	0.17	0.004
SCT14100	0.17	0.004
SCT07075	0.20	0.005
SCT08075	0.20	0.005

[6] www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/appwso2.pdf

Source ID	1-hr GLCmax (µg/m^3 per lb/hr)	Annual GLCmax (µg/m^3 per lb/hr)
SCT09075	0.20	0.005
SCT10075	0.20	0.005
SCT11075	0.20	0.005
SCT12075	0.20	0.005
SCT13075	0.20	0.005
SCT14075	0.20	0.005
SCT07050	0.23	0.006
SCT08050	0.23	0.006
SCT09050	0.23	0.006
SCT10050	0.23	0.006
SCT11050	0.23	0.006
SCT12050	0.23	0.006
SCT13050	0.23	0.006
SCT14050	0.23	0.006
E_GEN3	19.21	0.24
E_GEN4	21.43	0.24
E_GEN5	20.09	0.23
E_NGFUG3	2667	20.14
MSS_FVNT	5336.84	37.11

Table 9. Minor NSR Project (Increases Only) Modeling Results for Health Effects

Pollutant & CAS#[7]	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	10% ESL[8] (µg/m^3)
formaldehyde 50-00-0	1-hr	0.73	1.5
n-hexane 110-54-3	1-hr	0.23	560

[7] Chemical Abstract Service Number
[8] Effects Screening Level

Pollutant & CAS#[7]	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	10% ESL[8] (µg/m^3)
n-hexane 110-54-3	Annual	<0.01	20

Table 10. Minor NSR Site-Wide Modeling Results for Health Effects

Pollutant	CAS#	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	GLCmax Location	ESL (µg/m^3)
fuel oil No. 2	68476-30-2	1-hr	557	W Property Line	1000

The GLCmax location is listed in Table 10 above.

MERA Summary

The applicant provided a health effects review as specified in the TCEQ's Modelling and Effects Review Applicability (MERA) guidance (APDG 5874 dated March 2018) for project emission increases of non-criteria pollutants. The project emissions of non-criteria pollutants listed below satisfy the MERA and are protective of human health and the environment.

Health Effects Review - Minor NSR Project-Related Results

Pollutant & CAS#	Averaging Time	GLC$_{max}$ (µg/m^3)	ESL (µg/m^3)	Modelling and Effects Review Applicability (MERA) Step in Which Pollutant Screened Out
Propane 74-98-6	1-hr	N/A	N/A	Step 0 – simple asphyxiate
	Annual	N/A	N/A	
Propylene 115-07-1	1-hr	N/A	N/A	Step 0 – simple asphyxiate
	Annual	N/A	N/A	
n-Butane 106-97-8	1-hr	N/A	66,000	Step 2 – long-term ESL ≥ 10% of short-term ESL, short-term ESL is greater than 3,500 µg/m^3 and production emissions increase ≤ 0.4 lb/hr
	Annual	N/A	7100	Step 0 – long-term ESL ≥ 10% of short-term ESL
n-Pentane 109-66-0	1-hr	N/A	59,000	Step 2 – long-term ESL ≥ 10% of short-term ESL, short-term ESL is greater than 3,500 µg/m^3 and production emissions increase ≤ 0.4 lb/hr
	Annual	N/A	7100	Step 0 – long-term ESL ≥ 10% of short-term ESL
n-hexane 110-54-3	1-hr	0.23	5600	Step 3 – GLCmax < 10% ESL
	Annual	<0.00	200	
Formaldehyde 50-00-0	1-hr	0.73	15	Step 3 – GLCmax < 10% ESL
	Annual	N/A	3.3	Step 0 - Long-term ESL ≥ 10% of short-term ESL
Fuel oil No. 2 68476-30-2	1-hr	556.53	1000	Step 7 – Sitewide modeling deemed acceptable by ADMT
	Annual	0.06	100	

A. Greenhouse Gases

EPA has stated that unlike the criteria pollutants for which EPA has historically issued PSD permits, there is no National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for GHGs, including no PSD increment. The global climate-change inducing effects of GHG emissions, according to the "Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Finding", are far-reaching and multi-dimensional (75 FR 66497). Climate change modeling and evaluations of risks and impacts are typically conducted for changes in emissions that are orders of magnitude larger than the emissions from individual projects that might be analyzed in PSD permit reviews. Quantifying the exact impacts attributable to a specific GHG source obtaining a permit in specific places and points would not be possible [EPA's PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance for GHGs at 48]. Thus, EPA has concluded in other GHG PSD permitting actions it would not be meaningful to evaluate impacts of GHG emissions on a local community in the context of a single permit.

The TCEQ has determined that an air quality analysis would provide no meaningful data and has not required the applicant to perform one. As stated in the preamble to TCEQ's adoption of the GHG PSD program, the impacts review for individual air contaminants will continue to be addressed, as applicable, in the state's traditional minor and major NSR permits program per 30 TAC Chapter 116.

VIII. Conclusion

Wolf Hollow has demonstrated that this project meets all applicable rules, regulations and requirements of the Texas and Federal Clean Air Acts. The proposed facilities and controls represent BACT. The modeling analysis indicates that the proposed project will not violate the NAAQS, cause an exceedance of the increment, or have any adverse impacts on soils, vegetation, or Class I Areas. In addition, the modeling predicted no exceedance of ESLs at all receptors for non-criteria contaminants evaluated.

The Executive Director of the TCEQ proposes a preliminary determination of issuance of this permit for Wolf Hollow to construct the electric power generating facilities and the associated support facilities, as proposed.

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DE TEXAS

EJEMPLO A

COMBINADO

AVISO DE REUNIÓN PÚBLICA

Y

ANUNCIO DE SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR
PARA PERMISOS DE CALIDAD DEL AIRE

NÚMEROS DE PERMISOS DE CALIDAD DEL AIRE PROPUESTOS 175173, PSDTX1636 Y GHGPSDTX238

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR. Wolf Hollow II Power, LLC, 8787 Wolf Hollow Court, Granbury, TX 76048-7736, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) la emisión de la propuesta de Permiso Estatal de Calidad del Aire 175173, la emisión del Permiso de Calidad del Aire para la Prevención del Deterioro Significativo (PSD, por sus siglas en inglés) PSDTX1636 y la emisión del Permiso de Calidad del Aire PSD de Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI, por sus siglas en inglés) GHGPSDTX238 para las emisiones de GEI, que autorizaría la construcción del Wolf Hollow II ubicado en 8787 Wolf Hollow Court, Granbury, Hood County, Texas 76048.

AVISO DE IDIOMA ALTERNATIVO. El aviso de idioma alternativo en español está disponible en https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/newsourcereview/airpermits-pendingpermit-apps. La instalación propuesta emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos en una cantidad significativa: monóxido de carbono, óxidos de nitrógeno y material particulado, incluido el material particulado con diámetros de 10 micras o menos y 2.5 micras o menos. Además, la instalación emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: contaminantes atmosféricos peligrosos, compuestos orgánicos, dióxido de azufre, hexafluoruro de azufre y neblina de ácido sulfúrico. La instalación propuesta también emitirá gases de efecto invernadero.

El grado de incremento de la PSD que se prevé que consumirá la instalación propuesta y otras fuentes de consumo de incremento en la zona es el siguiente:

PM2.5

Máximo Promedio Hora	**Máximo Incremento Consumido (µg/m3)**	**Permisible Incremento (µg/m3)**
24 horas	6.63	9
Anual	0.71	4

Esta solicitud se presentó a la TCEQ el 25 de enero del 2024. El director ejecutivo ha determinado que las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la instalación propuesta que están sujetas a revisión de la PSD no violarán ninguna regulación estatal o federal de calidad del aire y no tendrán ningún impacto adverso significativo en los suelos, la vegetación o la visibilidad. Todos los contaminantes del aire han sido evaluados y se utilizará la "mejor tecnología de control disponible" para el control de estos contaminantes.

El director ejecutivo ha completado el examen técnico de la solicitud y ha preparado un borrador de permiso que, de ser aprobado, establecería las condiciones en las que debe funcionar la instalación. La solicitud de permiso, la decisión preliminar del director ejecutivo, el borrador del permiso y el resumen de la determinación preliminar del director ejecutivo y el análisis de la calidad del aire del director ejecutivo, estarán disponibles para su visualización y copia en la oficina central de la TCEQ, la oficina regional de TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth y Hood County Library, 222 North Travis Street, Granbury, Hood County, Texas a partir del primer día de publicación de este aviso. El expediente de cumplimiento de la instalación, si existe, está disponible para revisión pública en la Oficina Regional de TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth, 2309 Gravel Dr, Fort Worth, Texas.

INFORMACIÓN DISPONIBLE EN LÍNEA. Estos documentos están disponibles a través del sitio web de la Comisión en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid: la decisión preliminar del director ejecutivo que incluye el borrador del permiso, el resumen de la determinación preliminar del director ejecutivo, el análisis de la calidad del aire y, una vez disponible, la respuesta del director ejecutivo a los comentarios y la decisión final sobre esta solicitud. Acceda a la Base de Datos Integrada de los Comisionados (CID, por sus siglas en inglés) utilizando el enlace anterior e ingrese el número de permiso para esta solicitud. La ubicación pública mencionada anteriormente, Hood County Library, 222 North Travis Street, Granbury, Hood County, Texas, proporciona acceso público a Internet. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o instalación se proporciona como una cortesía pública y no forma parte de la solicitud o aviso. Para conocer la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-97.735555,32.34&level=13.

COMENTARIO PÚBLICO/REUNIÓN PÚBLICA. Puede enviar comentarios públicos a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial en la dirección que se indica a continuación. La TCEQ llevará a cabo una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud porque fue solicitada por un legislador local. La TCEQ considerará todos los comentarios públicos para desarrollar una decisión final sobre la solicitud. Se llevará a cabo una reunión pública que constará de dos partes, un Período de Discusión Informal y un Período de Comentarios Formales. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia de caso impugnado según la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo. Durante el Período de Discusión Informal, se alentará al público a hacer preguntas al solicitante y al personal de TCEQ con respecto a la solicitud de permiso. Los comentarios y preguntas presentados oralmente durante el Período de Discusión Informal no se considerarán antes de que se tome una decisión sobre la solicitud de permiso, y no se dará una respuesta formal. Las respuestas se proporcionarán oralmente durante el Período de Discusión Informal. Durante el Período de Comentarios Formales sobre la solicitud de permiso, los miembros del público pueden expresar sus comentarios formales oralmente en el registro oficial. Al final del período de comentarios, todos los comentarios formales serán considerados antes de llegar a una decisión sobre la solicitud de permiso. El director ejecutivo preparará una respuesta por escrito a todos los comentarios formales y se enviará a cada persona que presente un comentario formal o que haya solicitado estar en la lista de correo para esta solicitud de permiso y proporcione una dirección postal. Solo se pueden considerar las cuestiones relevantes y materiales planteadas durante el Período Formal de Comentarios si se concede una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre esta solicitud de permiso.

La Reunión Pública se llevará a cabo:

lunes 9 de septiembre del 2024 7:00 PM
Lake Granbury Conference Center
621 E Pearl Street
Granbury, Texas 76048

Las personas con discapacidades que necesiten acomodaciones especiales en la reunión deben llamar a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial al 512-239-3300 o al 1-800-RELAY-TX (TDD) al menos cinco días hábiles antes de la reunión.

Puede presentar comentarios públicos adicionales por escrito dentro de los 30 días posteriores a la fecha de publicación de este aviso en el periódico de la manera establecida en el párrafo CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA a continuación, o antes de la fecha de la reunión pública, lo que ocurra más tarde. Después de la fecha límite para los comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos. La respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, se enviará por correo a todas las personas que enviaron comentarios públicos o están en una lista de correo para esta solicitud.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO. Usted puede solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado con respecto a las partes de la solicitud para el Permiso Estatal de Calidad del Aire Número 175173 y para el Permiso de Calidad del Aire PSD Número PSDTX1636. No hay oportunidad de solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado con respecto a la parte de la solicitud para el Permiso de Calidad del Aire GHG PSD Número GHGPSDTX238. Una audiencia de caso impugnado es un procedimiento legal similar a un juicio civil en un tribunal de distrito estatal. Una persona que pueda verse afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos, distintos de los GEI, de la instalación tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. Una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado debe incluir lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día; (2) nombre del solicitante y número de permiso; (3) la declaración "Solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado"; (4) una descripción específica de cómo se vería afectado negativamente por la aplicación y las emisiones atmosféricas de la instalación de una manera que no es común para el público en general; (5) la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad en relación con la instalación; (6) una descripción de cómo utiliza la propiedad que puede verse afectada por la instalación; y (7) una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que envíe durante el período de comentarios. Si la solicitud es hecha por un grupo o asociación, uno o más miembros que tengan capacidad para solicitar una audiencia deben ser identificados por nombre y dirección física. También se deben identificar los intereses que el grupo o asociación busca proteger. También puede presentar sus ajustes propuestos a la solicitud/permiso que satisfagan sus inquietudes. Las solicitudes para una audiencia de caso impugnado deben presentarse por escrito dentro de los 30 días posteriores a este aviso a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial, a la dirección proporcionada en la sección de información a continuación.

Solo se concederá una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre la base de cuestiones de hecho controvertidas o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho que sean relevantes y materiales para las decisiones de la Comisión sobre la solicitud. La Comisión solo puede conceder una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado sobre cuestiones que el solicitante presentó en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. Los asuntos que no se presenten en los comentarios públicos no se pueden considerar durante una audiencia.

ACCIÓN DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO. El director ejecutivo puede emitir la aprobación final de la solicitud para la parte de la solicitud para el Permiso de Calidad del Aire GHG PSD GHGPSDTX238. Si no se recibe una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado a tiempo o si se retiran todas las solicitudes de audiencia de caso impugnado oportunamente con respecto al Permiso Estatal de Calidad del Aire Número 175173 y para el Permiso de Calidad del Aire Número PSDTX1636 del PSD, el director ejecutivo puede emitir la aprobación final de la solicitud. La respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, se enviará por correo a todos los que presentaron comentarios públicos o están en una lista de correo para esta solicitud y se publicarán electrónicamente en el CID. Si se reciben solicitudes de audiencia oportunas y no se retiran, el director ejecutivo no emitirá la aprobación final del Permiso Estatal de Calidad del Aire Número 175173 y del Permiso de Calidad del Aire Número PSDTX1636 del PSD y enviará la solicitud y las solicitudes a los Comisionados para su consideración en una reunión programada de la comisión.

LISTA DE CORREO. Usted puede solicitar que lo incluyan en una lista de correo para obtener información adicional sobre esta solicitud enviando una solicitud a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial a la dirección que se indica a continuación.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA. Los comentarios públicos y las solicitudes deben presentarse electrónicamente en www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/ o por escrito a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief Clerk, MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información de contacto que proporcione, incluido su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física, pasará a formar parte del registro público de la agencia. Para obtener más información sobre esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al número gratuito del Programa de Educación Pública al 18006874040. Si desea información en español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener más información de Wolf Hollow II Power LLC en la dirección indicada anteriormente o llamando al Sr. Albert Hatton III, Director de Programas Ambientales al (844) 783-2885.

Fecha de Emisión del Aviso: 30 de julio de 2024