

Plain Language Summary for New Source Review (NSR) Amendment Application for Air New Source Review Permit Number 166930

The following summary is provided for this pending air permit application being reviewed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as required by 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 39. The information provided in this summary may change during the technical review of the application and are not federal enforceable representations of the permit application.

Texas International Refining Company, LLC (CN605947902) has submitted an application for an amendment to permit number 166930. The Galveston Crude Processing Unit (CPU) (RN111360525) will produce/manufacture refined petroleum products at 4800 Old Port Industrial Road, Galveston, Galveston County.

This amendment will authorize continued operation of the plant in the as-built configuration which differs slightly from the configuration as originally permitted. The differences include updating tank fittings and products being stored, updating combustion source emissions based on operating measurements, updating piping component counts, and representing several new pieces of equipment. This amendment will also roll in authorizations for several pieces of equipment originally authorized under permit by rule. Texas International Refining Company, LLC has listed in the application the pollutants and amounts that will be emitted for each facility. Below is the current amount allowed, the amount to be added or removed, and the total amount for each pollutant that is proposed to be emitted each year for all the facilities.

Pollutant	Permitted Emissions (tons per year)	Emissions Added/Removed (tons per year)	Total Proposed Emissions (tons per year)
VOC	16.11	+23.42	39.53
Particulate Matter (PM)	5.08	-0.34	4.74
PM less than 10 microns in diameter (PM ₁₀)	5.08	-0.34	4.74
PM less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5})	5.08	-0.35	4.73
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	36.09	-13.19	22.90
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	38.75	-19.14	19.61
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.39	+0.22	0.61
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	0.09	-0.06	0.03

The new and/or modified facilities will be controlled by the same mechanisms proposed in the original permit application.

Boilers (for steam generation) and process heaters – These devices will use best available low NO_x combustion/control technologies which may include one or more of the following: low-NO_x burners, flue gas recirculation, and/or post-combustion controls.

Flare (control device) – A flare is used to control gases from the crude processing unit. Gases from the unit will be piped to the flare, which is where the gases will be burned to lower the amount of process pollutants going into the air.

Internal floating roof storage tanks – Tanks roofs will float on the liquid contained inside. This limits the amount of space in the tank for liquid to turn into vapor which will limit the amount of stored liquid that could turn into vapor.

Fugitive components – To identify if there are leaks, or “fugitive emissions,” from piping components such as valves, connectors, pumps, and similar equipment, instrument monitoring is used. Using a calibrated hand-held instrument, personnel will check for fugitive emissions by holding the device near each piping component to measure for potential leaks of materials that can be detected by such instruments. This method is designed for early detection and repair of potential leaks, thus reducing the duration of such leaks, resulting in a reduced potential for emissions from this equipment.

Wastewater treatment facilities – Wastewater from the site will be collected and treated in a series of storage and treatment vessels to remove pollutants before discharging the water.

Emergency engines – Use EPA-certified engines to keep emissions from the engines as low as practicable.

Atmospheric storage tanks – Tanks will be painted white to assist in minimizing the temperature of the liquids inside, which will limit the amount of stored liquid that could turn into vapor. Liquids will also be added to the tank using a submerged-fill pipe, which means that the pipe used to fill the tank will add liquid to the tank below the liquid surface. This method of tank filling reduces splashing, so less liquid is exposed to air, which could turn into vapor and be emitted from the tank.

Pressure tanks – Pressure tanks are designed to hold contents under pressure and are designed to be free from leaks. Emissions from occasional overpressure will be controlled by a portable flare.