

**Plain Language Summary for New Source Review (NSR) Initial
Application for Air New Source Review Permit Number 182466, GHGPSDTX265, PSDTX1694**

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.

Corpus Christi Liquefaction Stage IV, LLC (CCL Stage IV) (CN CN604136374]) has submitted an application for initial permit number 182466, GHGPSDTX265, PSDTX1694. The Stage 4 Project (RN104104716) will produce/manufacture and export Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) at 622 State Highway 35 Gregory, San Patricio County.

This permit will authorize construction and operation of an expansion of the existing and approved LNG terminal. The proposed CCL Terminal expansion consists of the addition of four liquefaction trains, two LNG storage tanks, three ground flares, a third marine berth, an interplant header pipeline, and other associated infrastructure (collectively, the “CCL Stage 4 Project”). CCL Stage IV has listed in the application the pollutants and amounts that will be emitted for each facility. Below is the total amount for each pollutant that is proposed to be emitted each year for all the facilities.

Pollutant	Total Proposed Emissions (tons per year)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	3,342.39
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	1,092.96
Particulate Matter (PM)	112.65
PM with a diameter of 10 microns or less (PM10)	112.65
PM with a diameter of 12.5 microns or less (PM2.5)	112.65
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	51.15
Organic Compounds (VOC)	471.04
Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)	1.76
Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	7,248,570
Methane (CH4)	2,325
Nitrous Oxide (N2O)	11.13
CO2 Equivalent	7,316,842

The new facilities with significant emissions will be controlled by the following:

- Turbines: NO_x emission will be controlled using selective catalytic reduction (SCR) and CO and VOC will be controlled using oxidation catalyst. Inherently low sulfur fuels and good combustion practices will minimize other pollutants.
- Thermal Oxidizers: VOC emissions are reduced by 99.9%. NO_x emission will be controlled using low-NO_x burner design. Inherently low sulfur fuels and good combustion practices will minimize other pollutants.
- Flare: The fuel and vent gases to these facilities are burned using good combustion practices and cutting-edge technology which lower air pollutant emissions.

- Fugitives from piping and equipment leaks: Fugitive emissions from piping and equipment components are minimized using good operational practices including frequent leak tests, isolation, and repair of leaks.