



west virginia department of environmental protection

Division of Air Quality
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304
Phone (304) 926-0475 • FAX: (304) 926-0479

Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor
Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary
www.dep.wv.gov

ENGINEERING EVALUATION / FACT SHEET

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Application No.: G70-A098
Plant ID No.: 017-00129
Applicant: Antero Resources Corporation
Facility Name: Melody Wellpad
Location: near Alma, Doddridge County
NAICS Code: 211111
Application Type: Construction
Received Date: September 22, 2014
Engineer Assigned: David Keatley
Fee Amount: \$1,500
Date Fee Received: September 24, 2014
Complete Date: November 7, 2014
Due Date: December 21, 2014
Applicant Ad Date: September 26, 2014
Newspaper: *The Doddridge Independent*
UTM's: Easting: 520.748 km Northing: 4,356.583 km Zone: 17
Description: Installation and operation of: nine (9) 1.5-MMBTU/hr GPU heaters, one (1) 24-bhp compressor engine, six (6) 400-bbl condensate tanks, two (2) 400-bbl produced water tanks, and one (1) 6.6-mmBtu/hr Cimarron flare.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

Operation of natural gas production facility. Raw natural gas (natural gas, condensate, and produced water) from nine (9) natural gas wells is sent to nine (9) wellheads to be metered. The raw natural gas is heated by nine (9) 1.5 MMBTU/hr gas producing units (GPU) heaters (H001 and H009). Natural gas from the GPUs are sent a compressor to raise the pressure of the natural gas stream. The compressor is powered by a 24-bhp natural gas fired Kubota DG972-E2 compressor engine ENG001. After compression the natural gas stream exits the facility via the sales gas pipeline. Condensate from the GPUs is sent to six (6) 400-bbl condensate tanks at a maximum rate of 3,449,250 gallons/year. Produced water from the GPUs is sent to two (2) produced water tanks

at a maximum rate of 41,391,000 gallons/year. Working, Breathing, and flash losses from the condensate tanks and produced water tanks will be controlled by the 6.6 MMBTU/hr Cimarron flare (FL001). Condensate and produced water will be trucked off site.

SITE INSPECTION

Douglas Hamell of DEP DAQ Compliance and Enforcement Section performed a site visit and the facility seems to meet siting requirements for the G70-A. The closest residence was approximately 975 feet away.

From US 50 near West Union turn onto SR 18. Travel north on SR 18 until you reach CR 28 (Nutter Fork). Turn right onto CR 28 and travel until you reach CR 28-2 (Knights Fork aka CR 24-3). Turn left onto CR 28-2 and travel until you reach CR 24 (Camp Mistake). Turn left onto CR 24 and travel for approximately 0.6 miles the facility will be on the left.

ESTIMATE OF EMISSIONS BY REVIEWING ENGINEER

A representative liquid sample and representative gas sample were taken from Forest Pad and used in ProMax 3.2 to estimate the emissions from the condensate tanks and produced water tanks. The vapor combustor is considered to have a 98% efficiency. Emissions from EU-H001 through EU-H009 were estimated with AP-42. Emissions from Engine EN001 were estimated with manufacturer emission factors and AP-42. Fugitive emissions were estimated using the EPA's *Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates*. Condensate and produced water loading emissions were estimated with AP-42.

Table 1: Maximum Estimated Controlled Air Emissions

Emission Point ID	Emission Unit ID	Emission Source	Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (tpy)
FL001	TANKCOND 001-004	Cimarron Combustor	Carbon Monoxide	0.37	1.63
			Nitrogen Oxides	0.45	1.94
	TANKPW 001-002	(Controlled Condensate and Produced Water Tanks)	Volatile Organic Compounds	6.96	30.47
			Total Particulate Matter	0.06	0.11
			Ethylbenzene	<0.01	0.01
			n-Hexane	1.40	6.10
			Toluene	<0.01	0.02
			Xylenes	<0.01	0.03
			CO ₂ e	1,482	6,489
EP-H001 and EP-H009	EU-H001 and EU-H009	GPU Heaters (Emissions from All)	Nitrogen Oxides	1.09	4.75
			Carbon Monoxide	0.91	3.99
			Volatile Organic Compounds	0.06	0.26
			PM	0.09	0.36
			PM ₁₀	0.09	0.36
			n-Hexane	0.02	0.09
			CO ₂ e	1,307	5,724
EP-L001 and EP-L002	EU-L001 and EU-L002	Condensate and Produced Water Truck Loading	Volatile Organic Compounds	6.98	1.20
			n-Hexane	0.11	0.02
			CO ₂ e	7	3
EP- ENG001	ENG001	Compressor Engine Kubota DG972-E2	Nitrogen Oxides	0.32	1.39
			Carbon Monoxide	5.65	24.73
			PM	<0.01	0.01
			Volatile Organic Compounds	<0.01	0.03

			CO ₂ e	28	122
EP-FUG	EU-FUG	Fugitive Emissions	Volatile Organic Compounds	6.98	1.20
			Ethylbenzene	0.03	0.13
			n-Hexane	0.18	0.79
			Toluene	0.02	0.07
			Xylenes	0.07	0.29
			CO ₂ e	73	319

Table 2: Summarized Estimated Total Facility Air Emissions

Pollutant	Maximum Annual Facility Wide Emissions (tons/year)
Nitrogen Oxides	8.06
Carbon Monoxide	30.33
Volatile Organic Compounds	47.34
Total Particulate Matter	1.53
PM ₁₀	1.53
Sulfur Dioxide	0.03
Benzene	0.02
Ethylbenzene	0.14
Toluene	0.09
Xylenes	0.31
n-Hexane	7.04
Total HAP Emissions	7.61
CO ₂ e	12,692

REGULATORY APPLICABILITY

The following rules and regulations apply to the facility:

45CSR2 (Particulate Air Pollution from Combustion of Fuel in Indirect Heat Exchangers)

The purpose of 45CSR2 (Particulate Air Pollution from Combustion of Fuel in Indirect Heat Exchangers) is to establish emission limitations for smoke and particulate matter which are discharged from fuel burning units.

45CSR2 states that any fuel burning unit that has a heat input under ten (10) million B.T.U.'s per hour is exempt from sections 4 (weight emission standard), 5 (control of fugitive particulate matter), 6 (registration), 8 (testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting) and 9 (startups, shutdowns, malfunctions). However, failure to attain acceptable air quality in parts of some urban areas may require the mandatory control of these sources at a later date.

The individual heat input of all of the proposed fuel burning units (EU-H001 through EU-H009) are below 10 MMBTU/hr. Therefore, these units are exempt from the aforementioned sections of 45CSR2. However this facility would be subject to the opacity requirements in 45CSR2, which is 10% opacity based on a six minute block average.

45CSR4 (To Prevent and Control the Discharge of Air Pollutants into the Open Air which Causes or Contributes to an Objectionable Odor or Odors)

This facility shall not cause the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor at any location occupied by the public. 45CSR4 states that an objectionable odor is an odor that is deemed objectionable when in the opinion of a duly authorized representative of the Air Pollution Control Commission (Division of Air Quality), based upon their investigations and complaints, such odor is objectionable.

45CSR6 (To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Combustion of Refuse)

The purpose of this rule is to prevent and control air pollution from combustion of refuse.

Antero has one (1) vapor combustor at this facility. The vapor combustor is subject to section 4, emission standards for incinerators. The vapor combustor has a maximum capacity of 0.239 tons/hr and an allowable emission rate of 1.30 pounds of particulate matter per hour. The vapor combustor has a 0.06 lb/hr particulate matter emissions rate which is less than the allowable emission rate. Therefore, the facility's vapor combustor should demonstrate compliance with this section. The facility will demonstrate compliance by maintaining records of the amount of natural gas consumed by the vapor combustor and the hours of operation. The facility will also monitor the flame of the vapor combustor and record any malfunctions that may cause no flame to be present during operation.

45CSR10 (To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emissions of Sulfur Oxides)

45CSR10 states that any fuel burning unit that has a heat input under ten (10) million B.T.U.'s per hour is exempt from sections 3 (weight emission standard), 6 (registration), 7 (permits), and 8 (testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting). However, failure to attain acceptable air quality in parts of some urban areas may require the mandatory control of these sources at a later date.

The individual heat input of all of the proposed fuel burning units (EU-H001 through EU-H009) are below 10 MMBTU/hr. Therefore, these units are exempt from the aforementioned sections of 45CSR10.

45CSR13 (Permits for Construction, Modification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Notification Requirements, Administrative Updates, Temporary Permits, General Permits, and Procedures for Evaluation)

As can be seen from Table 2, carbon dioxide is at above the 6lb/hr and 10 tons/year thresholds and this facility requires a permit under this rule.

45CSR16 (*Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources Pursuant to 40CFR60*)

45CSR16 incorporates by reference the standards of performance for new stationary sources (40CFR60). This facility is subject to 40CFR60 Subpart OOOO and 40CFR60 subpart JJJJ and therefore this facility is subject to 45CSR16.

45CSR22 (Air Quality Management Fee Program)

This facility is a minor source as can be seen in Table 2 and not subject to 45CSR30 since they are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71. This facility has a maximum horsepower capacity less than 1,000 hp (facility wide 24 hp) and is a 9M source and is required to pay a \$200 annual fee. Antero is required to keep their Certificate to Operate current.

40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ (Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (SI ICE))

40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ sets forth emission limits, fuel requirements, installation requirements, and monitoring requirements based on the date of construction, date of manufacture, and horsepower (hp) of the spark ignition internal combustion engine. All proposed engines will commence construction after June 12, 2006.

ENG001 is subject to this subpart due to the manufacturers date of the engine. ENG001 is a certified engine and the Certificate on Conformity will be available in the file. To keep the designation of certified this engine must be operated and maintained to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions and must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance.

40CFR60 Subpart OOOO (Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution)

EPA published in the Federal Register new source performance standards (NSPS) and air toxics rules for the oil and gas sector on August 16, 2012. 40CFR60 Subpart OOOO establishes emission standards and compliance schedules for the control of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from affected facilities that commence construction, modification or reconstruction after August 23, 2011. The following affected sources which commence construction, modification or reconstruction after August 23, 2011 are subject to the applicable provisions of this subpart:

- a. Each gas well affected facility, which is a single natural gas well.

The nine (9) natural gas wells were drilled principally for the production of natural gas and condensate and were done so after August 23, 2011. Therefore, these wells would be considered affected facilities under this subpart. The compliance date for these hydraulically fractured wells is October 15, 2012. Antero is required under §60.5410 to submit an initial notification, initial annual report, maintain a log of records for each well completion, and maintain records of location and method of compliance. §60.5420 requires Antero demonstrate continuous compliance by submitting reports and maintaining records for each completion operation.

- b. Each reciprocating compressor affected facility, which is a single reciprocating compressor located between the wellhead and the point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage segment. For the purposes of this subpart, your reciprocating compressor is considered to have commenced construction on the date the compressor is installed (excluding relocation) at the facility. A reciprocating compressor located at a well site, or an adjacent well site and servicing more than one well site, is not an affected facility under this subpart.

There is one (1) proposed reciprocating compressor which will be located at this facility. This compressor will be delivered after the effective date of this rule. However, §60.5365(c) states that a reciprocating compressor located at a well site, or an adjacent well site and servicing more than one well site, is not an affected facility under this subpart. Therefore, all requirements regarding reciprocating compressors under 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO would not apply.

- c. Each storage vessel affected facility, which is a single storage vessel, located in the oil and natural gas production segment, natural gas processing segment or natural gas transmission and storage segment.

40CFR60 Subpart OOOO defines a storage vessel as a unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provides structural support and is designed to contain an

accumulation of liquids or other materials. The following are not considered storage vessels:

- Vessels that are skid-mounted or permanently attached to something that is mobile (such as trucks, railcars, barges or ships), and are intended to be located at a site for less than 180 consecutive days. If the source does not keep or are not able to produce records, as required by §60.5420(c)(5)(iv), showing that the vessel has been located at a site for less than 180 consecutive days, the vessel described herein is considered to be a storage vessel since the original vessel was first located at the site.
- Process vessels such as surge control vessels, bottoms receivers or knockout vessels.
- Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere.

This rule requires that the permittee determine the VOC emission rate for each storage vessel affected facility utilizing a generally accepted model or calculation methodology within 30 days of startup, and minimize emissions to the extent practicable during the 30 day period using good engineering practices. For each storage vessel affected facility that emits more than 6 tpy of VOC, the permittee must reduce VOC emissions by 95% or greater within 60 days of startup. The compliance date for applicable storage vessels is October 15, 2013.

All storage vessels (TANKCOND and TANKPW) located at this facility would emit more than 6 tpy of VOC per tank uncontrolled (300 tpy each and 35.52 tpy respectively). Antero has proposed installing a vapor combustor to control 98% of the VOC emissions from the storage tanks, which makes this facility not subject to this section of this regulation.

40CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ (National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines)

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

The facility is a minor source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPS < 10 tpy of an individual HAP and < 25 tpy of aggregate HAPs) as can be seen in Table 2. The facility is therefore considered an area source (§63.6585(c)). The engine is considered new stationary RICE (§63.6590(a)(2)(iii)) due to the installation date of the engine (ENG001) being after June 12, 2006.

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Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60 must meet the requirements of those subparts that apply (40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines) if the engine is a new stationary RICE located at an area source (§63.6590(c)(1)). No additional requirements apply for this engine under this subpart.

The following rules and regulations do not apply to the facility:

40CFR60 Subpart A §60.18 (General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements)

40CFR60 Subpart A §60.18 contains requirements for control devices when they are used to comply with applicable subparts of 40CFR60 and 40CFR61. The vapor combustor that Antero has proposed is not used to comply with one of these regulations. The purpose of the vapor combustor is to control emissions from the tanks that are routed to it. However, these tanks are not subject to 40CFR60 Subpart Kb due to their size. In addition 40CFR60.18 refers to flares but makes no mention of enclosed combustion devices. Therefore, Antero is not subject to this regulation.

40CFR60 Subpart Kb (Standards of Performance for VOC Liquid Storage Vessels)

40CFR60 Subpart Kb does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity less than 75 cubic meters. The tanks that Antero has proposed to install are 63.60 cubic meters each. Therefore, Antero would not be subject to this regulation.

TOXICITY OF NON-CRITERIA REGULATED POLLUTANTS

There will be small amounts of various regulated hazardous air pollutants emitted from the operation of this facility as seen in Table 1. The facility is a minor source of HAPs as can be seen in Table 2. If you want to obtain additional information about certain hazardous air pollutants feel free to visit [<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/hlthef/hapindex.html>].

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

Based on the annual emission rates this facility will not be a major source as defined by 45CSR14, so air quality modeling was not performed.

RECOMMENDATION TO DIRECTOR

The information provided in this facility's permit application indicates that compliance with all state and federal air quality requirements will be achieved . It is recommended that Antero should be granted a 45CSR13 Construction permit for Melody Wellpad.



David Keatley
Permit Writer - NSR Permitting

November 21, 2014

Date