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ENGINEERING EVALUATION / FACT SHEET

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Application No.:	R13-3085A
Plant ID No.:	051-00167
Applicant:	Williams Ohio Valley Midstream LLC
Facility Name:	Caveney Compressor Station
Location:	Near Moundsville, Marshall County
NAICS Code:	213112
Application Type:	Class II Administrative Update
Received Date:	June 9, 2015
Engineer Assigned:	Caraline Griffith
Fee Amount:	$300
Date Received:	June 10, 2015
Complete Date:	June 23, 2015
Due Date:	August 24, 2015
Applicant's Ad Date:	June 5, 2015
Newspaper:	*Moundsville Daily Echo*
UTM's:	Easting: 527.249 km Northing: 4,415.794 km Zone: 17
Latitude/Longitude:	39.8918/-80.6813
Description:	Update to number of pipes and piping limitations under section 4.1.11 of permit.

SUMMARY/DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

Williams Ohio Valley Midstream LLC (Williams) had originally proposed to construct a natural gas compressor station to be located in a rural area of Marshall County approximately 3.86 miles east-southeast of Moundsville, WV. Upon initial application fugitive emissions were estimated using estimates for the number of valves, connectors, flanges, etc. that were to be used for the construction of the compressor station. After the original permit (R13-3085) was granted Williams discovered that the number of connectors, flanges, valves, etc. had changed to what was originally estimated. Due to this change an increase in fugitive emissions was caused of 6.01 tpy. This increase in fugitive emissions is below the threshold for a Modification application, thus a Class II Administrative Update is appropriate.

Table 1: Total Number of Pipes (Flanges, Valves, Connectors, etc.) Estimates (3085) and Actual (3085A).

Unit ID	Description	Component Type	R13-3085 Unit Count	R13-3085A Unit Count	Differences in Unit Count
FUG	Process Piping Fugitives (Gas and Light Liquid)	Valves	257	301	44
		Pump Seals	0	6	6
		Other	30	96	66
		Connectors	737	1,542	805
		Flanges	120	226	106
		Open-Ended	14	32	18
TOTAL			1,158	2,203	1,045

SITE INSPECTION

The writer did not inspect the site. On March 28, 2014, Richard Fenton conducted an inspection of the proposed location of the Caveney Compressor Station. The site received a rating of 30 meaning no violations were found. The Caveney site is located in a rural area of Marshall County approximately 3.86 miles east-southeast of Moundsville, WV off of County Route (CR) 34 (Middle Grave Creek Road).

AIR EMISSIONS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES

Below is the comparative tables showing the controlled emission estimates from R13-03085 and how they differ from the current emissions estimates for permit application R13-3085A.

Table 2: Facility-Wide Aggregate Hourly (lb/hr) Criteria Pollutant Controlled PTE Summary.

Unit ID	Point ID	Description	R13-3085 VOC (lb/hr)	R13-3085A VOC (lb/hr)	Difference (lb/hr)
CE-01	1E	Caterpillar Engine	0.12	0.12	
RBV-1	2E	Dehydrator Reboiler	0.001	0.001	
RSV-1	3E	Dehydrator Still Vent/Flash Tank	13.27	13.27	
T01	4E	Produced Water Tank	0.02	0.02	
TLO	5E	Truck Loadout	--	--	
SSM	6E	Startup/Shut Down/Maintenance	--	--	

FUG	7E	Process Piping Fugitives	1.09	2.46	
TOTAL			14.51	15.88	1.37

Table 3: Facility-Wide Aggregate Annual (TPY) Criteria Pollutant Controlled PTE Summary.

Unit ID	Point ID	Description	R13-3085	R13-3085A	
			VOC (TPY)	VOC (TPY)	
CE-01	1E	Caterpillar Engine	0.55	0.55	
RBV-1	2E	Dehydrator Reboiler	0.01	0.01	
RSV-1	3E	Dehydrator Still Vent/Flash Tank	58.13	58.13	
T01	4E	Produced Water Tank	0.21	0.21	
TLO	5E	Truck Loadout	0.25	0.25	
SSM	6E	Startup/Shut Down/Maintenance	2.83	2.83	Difference (TPY)
FUG	7E	Process Piping Fugitives	4.76	10.77	
TOTAL			66.73	72.74	1.37

Table 4: Facility-Wide Aggregate Annual (ton/yr) Total HAP Controlled PTE Summary[1]

Unit ID	Point ID	Description	R13-3085	R13-3085A	
			HAPs (TPY)	HAPs (TPY)	
CE-01	1E	Caterpillar Engine	0.37	0.37	
RBV-1	2E	Dehydrator Reboiler	0.002	0.002	
RSV-1	3E	Dehydrator Still Vent/Flash Tank	10.58	10.58	
T01	4E	Produced Water Tank	0.03	0.03	
TLO	5E	Truck Loadout	0.06	0.06	
SSM	6E	Startup/Shut Down/Maintenance	0.14	0.14	Difference (TPY)
FUG	7E	Process Piping Fugitives	0.24	1.48	
TOTAL			11.43	12.67	1.24

(1) As the PTE of all individual HAPs are less than 10 TPY and the PTE of total HAPs is less than 25 TPY, the proposed Caveney Compressor Station is defined as a minor (area) source of HAPs for purposes of 40 CFR 61, 40CFR63, and Title V.

REGULATORY APPLICABILITY

There are no extra regulatory applicability requirements that pertain to this update, however the permittee shall follow all regulation requirements that were set forth in the original permit (R13-3085). Those are listed below for easy reference.

The Caveney Compressor Station is subject to the following substantive state and federal air quality rules and regulations: 45CSR2, 45CSR13, 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, 40 CFR 63 Subpart HH, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Each applicable rule (and those that have questionable non-applicability) and Williams's compliance therewith will be discussed in detail below.

45CSR2: To Prevent and Control Particulate Air Pollution from Combustion of Fuel in Indirect Heat Exchangers

Pursuant to the definition of "fuel burning unit" under 45CSR2 ("producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer"), 45CSR2 does not apply to the compressor engine.

The GDU Reboiler has been determined to meet the definition of a "fuel burning unit" under 45CSR2 and is, therefore, subject to the applicable requirements therein. However, pursuant to the exemption given under §45-2-11, as the MDHI of the GDU Reboiler is less than 10 mmBtu/hr, the unit is not subject to sections 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of 45CSR2. The only remaining substantive requirement is under Section 3.1 - Visible Emissions Standards.

Pursuant to 45CSR2, Section 3.1, the reboiler is subject to an opacity limit of 10%. Proper maintenance and operation of the reboiler (and the use of GDU Flash Tank off-gases/natural gas as fuel) should keep the opacity of the unit well below 10% during normal operations.

45CSR10: To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emission of Sulfur Oxides - (NON APPLICABILITY)

Pursuant to the definition of "fuel burning unit" under 45CSR10 ("producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer"), the limitations on fuel burning units under 45CSR10 do not apply to the compressor engine.

45CSR10 has requirements limiting SO_2 emissions from "fuel burning units," limiting in-stack SO_2 concentrations of "manufacturing processes," and limiting H_2S concentrations in process gas streams. The only potential applicability of 45CSR10 to the Caveney Compressor Station is the limitations on fuel burning units. The GDU Reboiler has been determined to meet the definition of a "fuel burning unit" under 45CSR10. However, pursuant to the exemption given under §45-10-10.1, as the MDHI of the GDU Reboiler is less than 10 mmBtu/hr, the unit is not subject to the limitations on fuel burning units under 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

The Caveney Compressor Station has a potential to emit in excess of six (6) lbs/hour and ten (10) TPY of a regulated pollutant and, therefore, pursuant to §45-13-2.24, the construction is defined as a "stationary source" under 45CSR13. Pursuant to §45-13-5.1, "[n]o person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the construction . . . and operation of any stationary source to be commenced without . . . obtaining a permit to construct." Therefore, Williams is required to obtain a permit under 45CSR13 for the construction and operation of the facility.

As required under §45-13-8.3 ("Notice Level A"), Williams placed a Class I legal advertisement in a "newspaper of general circulation in the area where the source is . . . located." The ad ran on June 4, 2013 in the *Moundsville Daily Echo* and the affidavit of publication for this legal advertisement was submitted prior to July 18, 2013.

45CSR14/45CSR19 (Non-Applicability)

The Caveney Compressor Station is located in Marshall County, WV. Marshall County and is classified as "in attainment" with all National Ambient Air Quality Standards except $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2. Therefore, as the facility is not a "listed source" under §45-14-2.43, the individual major source applicability threshold for all pollutants except $PM_{2.5}$ NO_x (a defined precursor of $PM_{2.5}$) and SO_2 is 250 TPY (and pursuant to 2.80(e)(1), 100,000 TPY of CO_2e). Pursuant to §45-19-2.35, the major source applicability threshold for $PM_{2.5}$, NO_x, and SO_2 is 100 TPY. As given above in Table 6, the facility-wide PTE of the proposed Caveney Compressor Station is less than 100 TPY TPY for all criteria pollutants and less than 100,000 TPY of CO_2e. Therefore, the facility is not defined as a "major stationary source" under either 45CSR14 or 45CSR19 and the rules do not apply.

Potential Source Aggregation

Classifying multiple facilities as one "stationary source" under 45CSR13, 45CSR14, and 45CSR19 is based on the definition of "Building, structure, facility, or installation" as given in §45-14-2.13 and §45-19-2.12. The definition states:

> "Building, Structure, Facility, or Installation" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities are a part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., which have the same two (2)-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 (United States Government Printing Office stock number GPO 1987 0-185-718:QL 3).

As noted above, the Caveney station is co-located on a site with a well-pad (and associated production facility) owned and operated by Chevron Appalachia, LLC. The application included an analysis of a potential "one-source" classification of the existing well-pad and the proposed compressor station. The Williams' analysis, determined to be reasonable by the DAQ, indicates that while the two facilities do belong to the same industrial grouping and are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, the facilities are not under control of the same person (or persons under common control).

45CSR30: Requirements for Operating Permits - (NON APPLICABILITY)

45CSR30 provides for the establishment of a comprehensive air quality permitting system consistent with the requirements of Title V of the Clean Air Act. The proposed Caveney Compressor Station does not meet the definition of a "major source under §112 of the Clean Air Act" as outlined under §45-30-2.26 and clarified (fugitive policy) under 45CSR30b. The proposed facility-wide PTE of any regulated pollutant does not exceed 100 TPY (and, in the case of CO_2e, does not exceed 100,000 TPY). Additionally, the facility-wide PTE does not exceed 10 TPY of any individual HAP or 25 TPY of aggregate HAPs.

However, as the facility is subject to two New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) - 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ and Subpart OOOO - and two Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) rules - 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ and 40 CFR 63, Subpart HH, the facility would, in most cases, be subject to Title V as a "deferred source." However, pursuant to §60.4230(c), §60.5370(c), §63.6585(d), and §63.760(h) as a non-major "area source," Williams is not required to obtain a Title V permit for the proposed facility. Therefore, the Caveney Compressor Station is not subject to 45CSR30.

40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb: Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 - (NON APPLICABILITY)

Pursuant to §60.110b, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb applies to "each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984." The storage tank proposed for the Caveney Compressor Station is 8,820 gallons, or 33 m^3. Therefore, Subpart Kb does not apply to the storage tanks.

40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ: Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

Williams's Caterpillar G3306NA 4SRB 145 hp compressor engine for the Caveney Compressor Station is defined under 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ as stationary spark-ignition internal combustion engine (SI ICE) but is not, pursuant to §60.4230(a)(4)(iii), subject to the applicable provisions of the rule as the engine was manufactured, according to information provided in the permit application, on November 25, 1986.

40 CFR 60, Subpart OOOO: Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution - (NON APPLICABILITY)

On April 27, 2012, the USEPA issued a final rule (Federal Register Date: August 16, 2012) that consists of federal air standards for natural gas wells that are hydraulically fractured, along with requirements for several other sources of pollution in the oil and gas industry that currently are not regulated at the federal level. Each potentially applicable section of Subpart OOOO is discussed below.

Compressor Engines (NON APPLICABILITY)

Pursuant to §60.5365(c), "[e]ach 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" that commenced construction, modification or

reconstruction after August 23, 2011 is subject to the applicable provisions of Subpart OOOO. As the compressor engine was manufactured prior to August 23, 2011 and is being relocated to Caveney (relocation is excluded from the definition of "modification" under §60.14(e)(6)), the engine is not subject to the requirements of OOOO.

Pneumatic Controllers (NON APPLICABILITY)

Pursuant to §60.5365(d)(2), "[f]or the natural gas production segment (between the wellhead and the point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage segment and not including natural gas processing plants), each pneumatic controller affected facility, which is a single continuous bleed natural gas-driven pneumatic controller operating at a natural gas bleed rate greater than 6 scfh" that is constructed after August 23, 2011 is subject to the applicable provisions of Subpart OOOO. As the Caveney Compressor Station is located before the point of custody transfer, any pneumatic controllers that meet the above definition will be required to meet the substantive requirement for pneumatic controllers as given under §60.5390. However, Williams has stated that no pneumatic controllers will have a bleed rate in excess of 6 scfh.

Storage Tanks (NON APPLICABILITY)

Pursuant to §60.5365(e), for "[e]ach 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" that is constructed after August 23, 2011 and, pursuant to §60.5395 has "VOC emissions equal to or greater than 6 tpy" must meet the control requirements under §60.5395 as of October 15, 2013. The substantive requirement is to "reduce VOC emissions by 95.0 percent or greater." The proposed produced water storage tank does not have VOC emissions greater than 6 TPY so the tank is not subject to the percent-reduction provisions of Subpart OOOO.

40 CFR 63 Subpart HH: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities

On June 1, 2013 the DAQ took delegation of the area source provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart HH. Pursuant to §63.760(a)(3), as the Caveney Compressor Station - an area source of HAPs (see Table 7) - "process[es], upgrade[s], or store[s] natural gas prior to the point at which natural gas enters the natural gas transmission and storage source category or is delivered to a final end user," it is defined as an area source subject to the applicable provisions under Subpart HH.

Pursuant to §63.760(b)(2), each TEG GDU located at an area source that meets the requirements under §63.760(a)(3) is defined as an affected facility under Subpart HH. The requirements for affected sources at area sources are given under §63.764(d). However, for a GDU, exemptions to these requirements are given under §63.764(e): if (1) "actual annual average flowrate of natural gas to the glycol dehydration unit is less than 85 thousand standard cubic meters [3 mmscf/day] per day" or (2) "actual average emissions of benzene from the glycol dehydration unit process vent to the atmosphere are less than 0.90 megagram [1 TPY] per year."

As shown in Tables 2 and 3 above, the maximum PTE of benzene emissions from the GDU process vent is 0.61 TPY. Therefore, the GDU is exempt from the Subpart HH requirements given under §63.764(d) but must meet the compliance demonstration and record-keeping requirements under §63.772(b).

40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ: Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

On June 1, 2013 the DAQ took delegation of the area source provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ. As the Caveney Compressor Station is defined as an areas source of HAPs (see Table 7), the facility is subject to applicable requirements of Subpart ZZZZ. Pursuant to §63.6603(a), "an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions . . . must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b." Pursuant to §63.6590(a)(1)(iii), for a "stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if [the owner or operator] commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006." Under §63.2, the definition of construction explicitly excludes the relocation of an affected source. Therefore, based on the above, the proposed engine at the Caveney Station is defined as an existing engine and must meet the applicable requirements under Tables 2b and 2d.

As Table 2d only includes requirements for existing diesel engines, the requirements applicable to the engine proposed for Caveney are located in Table 2d. Specifically, under Requirement 10, Caveney will be required to:

- Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;
- Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
- Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

TOXICITY OF NON-CRITERIA REGULATED POLLUTANTS

This section provides an analysis for those regulated pollutants that may be emitted from the Caveney Compressor Station and that are not classified as "criteria pollutants." Criteria pollutants are defined as Carbon Monoxide (CO), Lead (Pb), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Ozone, Particulate Matter (PM), Particulate Matter less than 10 microns (PM_{10}), Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2). These pollutants have National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set for each that are designed to protect the public health and welfare. Other pollutants of concern, although designated as non-criteria and without national concentration standards, are regulated through various federal and programs designed to limit their emissions and public exposure. These programs include federal source-specific Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) limits promulgated under 40 CFR 61 (NESHAPS) and 40 CFR 63 (MACT). Any potential applicability to these programs were discussed above under REGULATORY APPLICABILITY.

The majority of non-criteria regulated pollutants fall under the definition of HAPs which, with some revision since, were 188 compounds identified under Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as pollutants or groups of pollutants that EPA knows or suspects may cause cancer or other serious human health effects. As noted above, the proposed Caveney Compressor Station has the potential to emit the following HAPs: Hexane, Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl-benzene, Xylene, and Formaldehyde. The following table lists each HAP's carcinogenic risk (as based on analysis provided in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)):

Table 9: Potential HAPs - Carcinogenic Risk

HAPs	Type	Known/Suspected Carcinogen	Classification
Hexane	VOC	No	Inadequate Data
Benzene	VOC	Yes	Category A - Known Human Carcinogen
Toluene	VOC	No	Inadequate Data
Ethyl-benzene	VOC	No	Category D - Not Classifiable
Xylene	VOC	No	Inadequate Data
Formaldehyde	VOC	Yes	B1 - Probable Human Carcinogen

All HAPs have other non-carcinogenic chronic and acute effects. These adverse health affects may be associated with a wide range of ambient concentrations and exposure times and are influenced by source-specific characteristics such as emission rates and local meteorological conditions. Health impacts are also dependent on multiple factors that affect variability in humans such as genetics, age, health status (e.g., the presence of pre-existing disease) and lifestyle. As stated previously, *there are no federal or state ambient air quality standards for these specific chemicals*. For a complete discussion of the known health effects of each compound refer to the IRIS database located at *www.epa.gov/iris*.

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

The estimated maximum emissions of the proposed facility are less than applicability thresholds that would define the proposed facility as "modification" under 45CSR13 and, therefore, no air quality impacts modeling analysis was required. Additionally, based on the nature and location of the proposed source, an air quality impacts modeling analysis was not required under 45CSR13, Section 7.

MONITORING, COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATIONS, REPORTING, AND RECORDING OF OPERATIONS

There are no specific monitoring requirements that pertain to this update, however the permittee shall follow all monitoring, compliance demonstrations, reporting, and recording of operations requirements that were set forth in the original permit (R13-3085). Those are listed below for easy reference.

The following substantive monitoring, compliance demonstration, reporting, and record-keeping requirements (MRR) shall be required:

- For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the maximum wet gas throughput limit set forth in 4.1.4. of the original permit, Williams shall be required to monitor daily, monthly and rolling twelve month records of the wet gas throughput of the Glycol Dehydration Unit.

- In order to demonstrate compliance with 4.1.5(a)of the draft permit, upon request of the Director, Williams shall be required to demonstrate compliance with the VOC/HAP emissions thresholds using GLYCalc Version 4.0 or higher. Williams shall be required to sample in accordance with GPA Method 2166 and analyze the samples utilizing the extended GPA Method 2286 as specified in the GRI-GLYCalc V4 Technical Reference User Manual and Handbook.

- For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with visible emissions limitations set forth in 4.1.6(e) of the draft permit, Williams shall be required to:

  - Conduct an initial Method 22 visual emission observation on the Reboiler exhaust to determine the compliance with the visible emission provisions. Williams shall be required to take a minimum of two (2) hours of visual emissions observations on the units;

  - Conduct monthly Method 22 visible emission observations of the Reboiler exhaust to ensure proper operation for a minimum of ten (10) minutes each month the units are in operation;

  - In the event visible emissions are observed in excess of the limitations given under 4.1.6(e) of the draft permit, Williams shall be required to take immediate corrective action;

  - Maintain records of the visible emission opacity tests conducted per Section 4.2.3. of the draft permit; and

  - Any deviation(s) from the allowable visible emission requirement for any emission source discovered during observations using 40CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or 22 shall be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but in any case within ten (10) calendar days of the occurrence and shall include at least the following information: the results of the visible determination of opacity of emissions, the cause or suspected cause of the violation(s), and any corrective measures taken or planned.

- For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the Reboiler fueling requirements set forth in 4.1.5(c) of the draft permit, Williams shall be required to monitor and record the twelve month rolling amount of GDU Flash Tank off-gases sent to the Reboiler as fuel;

- For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the truck loadout throughput limit set forth in 4.1.10(b) of the draft permit, Williams shall be required to monitor and maintain monthly and rolling twelve month records of the amount of liquids loaded out; and

- Williams shall be required to meet all applicable Monitoring, Compliance Demonstration and Source-Specific Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements as given under 45CSR2, 40 CFR 63, Subpart HH, and Subpart ZZZZ.

PERFORMANCE TESTING OF OPERATIONS

There are no specific testing requirements that pertain to this update, however the permittee shall follow all testing requirements that were set forth in the original permit (R13-3085). Those are listed below for easy reference.

The following substantive performance testing requirements shall be required:

- At such reasonable time(s) as the Secretary may designate, in accordance with the provisions of 3.3 of the draft permit, Williams shall be required to conduct or have conducted test(s) to determine compliance with the emission limitations established in this permit and/or applicable regulations.

- Williams shall be required to meet all applicable Performance Testing Requirements as given under 45CSR2, 40 CFR 63, Subpart HH, and Subpart ZZZZ..

RECOMMENDATION TO DIRECTOR

The information provided in the permit application indicates that compliance with all applicable state and federal air quality regulations will be achieved. Therefore, I recommend to the Director the issuance of a Permit Number R13-3085A to Williams Ohio Valley Midstream LLC for the proposed Class II Administrative Update to the Caveney Compressor Station located near Moundsville, Marshall County, WV.

Caraline Griffith
Permit Engineer

7/10/15
Date