west virginia department of environmental protection

Division of Air Quality
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Charleston, WV 25304
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Jim Justice, Governor
Austin Caperton, Cabinet Secretary
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March 21, 2017

Ward McNeilly
wmcneilly@anteroresources.com
Antero Midstream LLC
1615 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202

Re: Permit Issuance
Antero Midstream LLC
South Canton Compressor Station
Permit No. R13-3354
Plant ID No. 017-00163

Dear Mr. McNeilly,

Your application for a permit as required by Section 5 of 45CSR13 - "Permits for Construction, Modification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Notification Requirements, Temporary Permit, General Permit, and Procedures for Evaluation" has been approved. The enclosed permit R13-3354 is hereby issued pursuant to Subsection 5.7 of 45CSR13. Please be aware of the notification requirements in the permit which pertain to commencement of construction, modification, or relocation activities; startup of operations; and suspension of operations.

As a result of the granting of this permit, the source is a major source subject to 45CSR30. The Title V application will be due within twelve (12) months after the date of the commencement of the operation or activity (activities) authorized by this permit.

In accordance with 45CSR30- Operating Permit Program, the permittee shall submit a certified emissions statement and pay fees on an annual basis in accordance with the submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality. A receipt for the appropriate fee shall be maintained on the premises for which the receipt has been issued, and shall be made immediately available for inspection by the Secretary or his/her duly authorized representative.

Any person whose interest may be affected, including, but not necessarily limited to, the applicant and any person who participated in the public comment process, by a permit issued, modified or denied by the Secretary may appeal such action of the Secretary to the Air Quality Board pursuant to article one [§§22B-1-1 et seq.], Chapter 22B of the Code of West Virginia. West Virginia Code §§22-5-14.

Should you have any questions or comments, please contact me at (304) 926-0499, extension 1223.

Sincerely,

Jerry Williams, P.E.
Engineer

Enclosures

c: Barry Schatz (bschatz@anteroresources.com)
Michele Steyskal (msteyskal@kleinfelder.com)

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

Jim Justice
Governor

Division of Air Quality

Austin Caperton
Cabinet Secretary

Permit to Construct

R13- 3354

This permit is issued in accordance with the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Act (West Virginia Code §§22-5-1 et seq.) and 45 C.S.R. 13 – Permits for Construction, Modification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Notification Requirements, Temporary Permits, General Permits and Procedures for Evaluation. The permittee identified at the above-referenced facility is authorized to construct the stationary sources of air pollutants identified herein in accordance with all terms and conditions of this permit.

Issued to:

Antero Midstream LLC
South Canton Compressor Station
017-00163

William F. Durham
Director

Issued: March 21, 2017

Facility Location:	Nutter Fork Road, West Union, Doddridge County, West Virginia
Mailing Address:	1615 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202
Facility Description:	Natural gas compressor station
NAICS Codes:	221210
UTM Coordinates:	516.949 km Easting • 4,353.883 km Northing • Zone 17
Permit Type:	Construction
Description of Change:	Construction and operation of a natural gas compressor station.

Any person whose interest may be affected, including, but not necessarily limited to, the applicant and any person who participated in the public comment process, by a permit issued, modified or denied by the Secretary may appeal such action of the Secretary to the Air Quality Board pursuant to article one [§§22B-1-1 et seq.], Chapter 22B of the Code of West Virginia. West Virginia Code §§22-5-14.

As a result of the granting of this permit, the source is a major source subject to 45CSR30. The Title V (45CSR30) application will be due within twelve (12) months after the date of the commencement of the operation or activity (activities) authorized by this permit.

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1.0. Emission Units

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
C-100	1E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (1C)
C-200	2E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (2C)
C-300	3E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (3C)
C-400	4E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (4C)
C-500	5E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (5C)
C-600	6E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (6C)
C-700	7E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (7C)
C-800	8E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (8C)
C-900	9E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (9C)
C-1000	10E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (10C)
C-1100	11E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (11C)
C-1200	12E	Caterpillar G3608 Compressor Engine	2017	2,500 hp	Ox Cat (12C)
GEN1	13E	PSI Industrial NG Generator	2017	649 hp	None
DEHY1	13C/16C	TEG Dehydration Unit Still Vent	2017	150 mmscfd	Flare (13C) or TO-1 (16C)
DFLSH1	16E/16C	Dehydrator Flash Tank	2017	150 mmscfd	DREB1 (16E) or TO-1 (16C)
DREB1	16E	TEG Dehydration Unit Reboiler	2017	1.5 MMBtu/hr	None
DEHY2	13C/17C	TEG Dehydration Unit Still Vent	2017	150 mmscfd	Flare (13C) or TO-2 (17C)
DFLSH2	19E/17C	Dehydrator Flash Tank	2017	150 mmscfd	DREB2 (19E) or TO-2 (17C)
DREB2	19E	TEG Dehydration Unit Reboiler	2017	1.5 MMBtu/hr	None
DEHY3	13C/18C	TEG Dehydration Unit Still Vent	2017	150 mmscfd	Flare (13C) or TO-3 (18C)
DFLSH3	22E/18C	Dehydrator Flash Tank	2017	150 mmscfd	DREB3 (22E) or TO-3 (18C)
DREB3	22E	TEG Dehydration Unit Reboiler	2017	1.5 MMBtu/hr	None

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
T01	14C/15C	Condensate Storage Tank	2017	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1], VRU-200[1]
T02	14C/15C	Condensate Storage Tank	2017	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1], VRU-200[1]
T03	14C/15C	Condensate Storage Tank	2017	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1], VRU-200[1]
T04	14C/15C	Condensate/Produced Water Settling Tank	2017	500 bbl (21,000 gal)	VRU-100[1], VRU-200[1]
T05	14C/15C	Produced Water Storage Tank	2017	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1], VRU-200[1]
T06	14C/15C	Produced Water Storage Tank	2017	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1], VRU-200[1]
T07	14C/15C	Produced Water Storage Tank	2017	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1], VRU-200[1]
FUEL1	30E	Fuel Conditioning Heater	2017	0.5 MMBTU/hr	None
LDOUT1	35E	Production Liquids Truck Load Out	2017	390[2] bbl/day	None
FLARE1	31E	Flare Control Device	2017	4.8 MMBTU/hr	NA
TO-1	32E	Thermal Oxidizer Control Device	2017	6.0 MMBTU/hr	NA
TO-2	33E	Thermal Oxidizer Control Device	2017	6.0 MMBTU/hr	NA
TO-3	34E	Thermal Oxidizer Control Device	2017	6.0 MMBTU/hr	NA
TK-100	TK-100	Compressor Skid Oily Water Tank	2017	2,000 gal	None
TK-101	TK-101	Used Oil Tank	2017	4,000 gal	None
TK-102	TK-102	TEG Make-Up Tank	2017	1,000 gal	None
TK-103	TK-103	Compressor Coolant Tank	2017	2,000 gal	None
TK-104	TK-104	Engine Lube Oil Tank	2017	2,000 gal	None
TK-105	TK-105	Compressor Lube Oil Tank	2017	2,000 gal	None

1 – Working, Breathing, and Flashing losses routed to Vapor Recovery Unit for recirculation back into the process.
2 – 300 bbl/day Condensate and 90 bbl/day Produced Water

1.1. Control Devices

Emission Unit	Pollutant	Control Device	Control Efficiency
2,500 hp Caterpillar G3608 RICE w/ Ox Cat (C-100 – C-1200)	Carbon Monoxide	Oxidation Catalyst	0.16 g/bhp-hr
	Volatile Organic Compounds		0.27 g/bhp-hr
	Formaldehyde		0.02 g/bhp-hr
150 mmscfd TEG Dehydrator Still Vents (DEHY1 – DEHY3)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Flare (AOS1)	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %
150 mmscfd TEG Dehydrator Still Vents (DEHY1 – DEHY3)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Thermal Oxidizers (AOS2)	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %
150 mmscfd TEG Dehydrator Flash Tanks (DFLSH1 – DFLSH3)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Recycled Reboiler/ Condenser w VRU backup	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %
Product Tanks (T01 – T07)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Vapor Recovery Units	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %

2.0. General Conditions

2.1. Definitions

2.1.1. All references to the "West Virginia Air Pollution Control Act" or the "Air Pollution Control Act" mean those provisions contained in W.Va. Code §§ 22-5-1 to 22-5-18.

2.1.2. The "Clean Air Act" means those provisions contained in 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 to 7671q, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

2.1.3. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or such other person to whom the Secretary has delegated authority or duties pursuant to W.Va. Code §§ 22-1-6 or 22-1-8 (45CSR§30-2.12.). The Director of the Division of Air Quality is the Secretary's designated representative for the purposes of this permit.

2.2. Acronyms

CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CBI	Confidential Business Information
CEM	Continuous Emission Monitor
CES	Certified Emission Statement
C.F.R. *or* CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
C.S.R. *or* CSR	Codes of State Rules
DAQ	Division of Air Quality
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
dscm	Dry Standard Cubic Meter
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HON	Hazardous Organic NESHAP
HP	Horsepower
lbs/hr	Pounds per Hour
LDAR	Leak Detection and Repair
M	Thousand
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MDHI	Maximum Design Heat Input
MM	Million
MMBtu/hr *or* mmbtu/hr	Million British Thermal Units per Hour
MMCF/hr *or* mmcf/hr	Million Cubic Feet per Hour
NA	Not Applicable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NESHAPS	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_X	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	Particulate Matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 µm in diameter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter less than 10µm in diameter
Ppb	Pounds per Batch
Pph	Pounds per Hour
Ppm	Parts per Million
Ppm_V or ppmv	Parts per Million by Volume
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
Psi	Pounds per Square Inch
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
TAP	Toxic Air Pollutant
TPY	Tons per Year
TRS	Total Reduced Sulfur
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VEE	Visual Emissions Evaluation
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VOL	Volatile Organic Liquids

2.3. Authority

This permit is issued in accordance with West Virginia air pollution control law W.Va. Code §§ 22-5-1. et seq. and the following Legislative Rules promulgated thereunder:

2.3.1. 45CSR13 – *Permits for Construction, Modification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Notification Requirements, Temporary Permits, General Permits and Procedures for Evaluation*;

2.4. Term and Renewal

2.4.1. This Permit shall remain valid, continuous and in effect unless it is revised, suspended, revoked or otherwise changed under an applicable provision of 45CSR13 or any other applicable legislative rule;

2.5. Duty to Comply

2.5.1. The permitted facility shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the plans and specifications filed in Permit Application R13-3354 and any modifications, administrative updates, or amendments thereto. The Secretary may suspend or revoke a permit if the plans and specifications upon which the approval was based are not adhered to;
[45CSR§§13-5.11 and -10.3.]

2.5.2. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the West Virginia Code and the Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action by the Secretary or USEPA;

2.5.3. Violations of any of the conditions contained in this permit, or incorporated herein by reference, may subject the permittee to civil and/or criminal penalties for each violation and further action or remedies as provided by West Virginia Code 22-5-6 and 22-5-7;

2.5.4. Approval of this permit does not relieve the permittee herein of the responsibility to apply for and obtain all other permits, licenses, and/or approvals from other agencies; i.e., local, state, and federal, which may have jurisdiction over the construction and/or operation of the source(s) and/or facility herein permitted.

2.6. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Secretary within a reasonable time any information the Secretary may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for administratively updating, modifying, revoking, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Secretary copies of records to be kept by the permittee. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee shall furnish such records to the Secretary along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 45CSR31. If confidential information is to be sent to USEPA, the permittee shall directly provide such information to USEPA along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 2.

2.7. Duty to Supplement and Correct Information

Upon becoming aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or a submittal of incorrect information in any permit application, the permittee shall promptly submit to the Secretary such supplemental facts or corrected information.

2.8. Administrative Update

The permittee may request an administrative update to this permit as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR13.
[45CSR§13-4.]

2.9. Permit Modification

The permittee may request a minor modification to this permit as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR13.
[45CSR§13-5.4.]

2.10 Major Permit Modification

The permittee may request a major modification as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR14 or 45CSR19, as appropriate.
[45CSR§13-5.1]

2.11. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow any authorized representative of the Secretary, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to perform the following:

a. At all reasonable times (including all times in which the facility is in operation) enter upon the permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times (including all times in which the facility is in operation) any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit;

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters to determine compliance with the permit or applicable requirements or ascertain the amounts and types of air pollutants discharged.

2.12. Emergency

2.12.1. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonable unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by

improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

2.12.2. Effect of any emergency. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of Section 2.12.3 are met.

2.12.3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

c. During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and

d. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Secretary within one (1) working day of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency and made a request for variance, and as applicable rules provide. This notice must contain a detailed description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

2.12.4. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

2.12.5 The provisions of this section are in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

2.13. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it should have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as precluding consideration of a need to halt or reduce activity as a mitigating factor in determining penalties for noncompliance if the health, safety, or environmental impacts of halting or reducing operations would be more serious than the impacts of continued operations.

2.14. Suspension of Activities

In the event the permittee should deem it necessary to suspend, for a period in excess of sixty (60) consecutive calendar days, the operations authorized by this permit, the permittee shall notify the Secretary, in writing, within two (2) calendar weeks of the passing of the sixtieth (60) day of the suspension period.

2.15. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

2.16. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable and should any provision(s) be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, all other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

2.17. Transferability

This permit is transferable in accordance with the requirements outlined in Section 10.1 of 45CSR13. **[45CSR§13-10.1.]**

2.18. Notification Requirements

The permittee shall notify the Secretary, in writing, no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the actual startup of the operations authorized under this permit.

2.19. Credible Evidence

Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the ability of any person to establish compliance with, or a violation of, any applicable requirement through the use of credible evidence to the extent authorized by law. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to waive any defense otherwise available to the permittee including, but not limited to, any challenge to the credible evidence rule in the context of any future proceeding.

3.0. Facility-Wide Requirements

3.1. Limitations and Standards

3.1.1. **Open burning.** The open burning of refuse by any person, firm, corporation, association or public agency is prohibited except as noted in 45CSR§6-3.1.
[45CSR§6-3.1.]

3.1.2. **Open burning exemptions.** The exemptions listed in 45CSR§6-3.1 are subject to the following stipulation: Upon notification by the Secretary, no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit any form of open burning during existing or predicted periods of atmospheric stagnation. Notification shall be made by such means as the Secretary may deem necessary and feasible.
[45CSR§6-3.2.]

3.1.3. **Asbestos.** The permittee is responsible for thoroughly inspecting the facility, or part of the facility, prior to commencement of demolition or renovation for the presence of asbestos and complying with 40 C.F.R. § 61.145, 40 C.F.R. § 61.148, and 40 C.F.R. § 61.150. The permittee, owner, or operator must notify the Secretary at least ten (10) working days prior to the commencement of any asbestos removal on the forms prescribed by the Secretary if the permittee is subject to the notification requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 61.145(b)(3)(i). The USEPA, the Division of Waste Management, and the Bureau for Public Health - Environmental Health require a copy of this notice to be sent to them.
[40CFR§61.145(b) and 45CSR§34]

3.1.4. **Odor.** No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor at any location occupied by the public.
[45CSR§4-3.1] ***[State Enforceable Only]***

3.1.5. **Permanent shutdown.** A source which has not operated at least 500 hours in one 12-month period within the previous five (5) year time period may be considered permanently shutdown, unless such source can provide to the Secretary, with reasonable specificity, information to the contrary. All permits may be modified or revoked and/or reapplication or application for new permits may be required for any source determined to be permanently shutdown.
[45CSR§13-10.5.]

3.1.6. **Standby plan for reducing emissions.** When requested by the Secretary, the permittee shall prepare standby plans for reducing the emissions of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables I, II, and III of 45CSR11.
[45CSR§11-5.2.]

3.2. Monitoring Requirements

[Reserved]

3.3. Testing Requirements

3.3.1. **Stack testing.** As per provisions set forth in this permit or as otherwise required by the Secretary, in accordance with the West Virginia Code, underlying regulations, permits and orders, the permittee shall conduct test(s) to determine compliance with the emission limitations set forth in this permit and/or established or set forth in underlying documents. The Secretary, or his duly authorized representative, may at his option witness or conduct such test(s). Should the Secretary exercise his option to conduct such test(s), the operator shall provide all necessary sampling

connections and sampling ports to be located in such manner as the Secretary may require, power for test equipment and the required safety equipment, such as scaffolding, railings and ladders, to comply with generally accepted good safety practices. Such tests shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures set forth in this permit or as otherwise approved or specified by the Secretary in accordance with the following:

a. The Secretary may on a source-specific basis approve or specify additional testing or alternative testing to the test methods specified in the permit for demonstrating compliance with 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 61, and 63 in accordance with the Secretary's delegated authority and any established equivalency determination methods which are applicable. If a testing method is specified or approved which effectively replaces a test method specified in the permit, the permit may be revised in accordance with 45CSR§13-4. or 45CSR§13-5.4 as applicable.

b. The Secretary may on a source-specific basis approve or specify additional testing or alternative testing to the test methods specified in the permit for demonstrating compliance with applicable requirements which do not involve federal delegation. In specifying or approving such alternative testing to the test methods, the Secretary, to the extent possible, shall utilize the same equivalency criteria as would be used in approving such changes under Section 3.3.1.a. of this permit. If a testing method is specified or approved which effectively replaces a test method specified in the permit, the permit may be revised in accordance with 45CSR§13-4. or 45CSR§13-5.4 as applicable.

c. All periodic tests to determine mass emission limits from or air pollutant concentrations in discharge stacks and such other tests as specified in this permit shall be conducted in accordance with an approved test protocol. Unless previously approved, such protocols shall be submitted to the Secretary in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to any testing and shall contain the information set forth by the Secretary. In addition, the permittee shall notify the Secretary at least fifteen (15) days prior to any testing so the Secretary may have the opportunity to observe such tests. This notification shall include the actual date and time during which the test will be conducted and, if appropriate, verification that the tests will fully conform to a referenced protocol previously approved by the Secretary.

d. The permittee shall submit a report of the results of the stack test within sixty (60) days of completion of the test. The test report shall provide the information necessary to document the objectives of the test and to determine whether proper procedures were used to accomplish these objectives. The report shall include the following: the certification described in paragraph 3.5.1.; a statement of compliance status, also signed by a responsible official; and, a summary of conditions which form the basis for the compliance status evaluation. The summary of conditions shall include the following:

    1. The permit or rule evaluated, with the citation number and language;
    2. The result of the test for each permit or rule condition; and,
    3. A statement of compliance or noncompliance with each permit or rule condition.

[WV Code § 22-5-4(a)(14-15) and 45CSR13]

3.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

3.4.1. **Retention of records.** The permittee shall maintain records of all information (including monitoring data, support information, reports, and notifications) required by this permit recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation. The files shall be maintained for at least five (5) years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent two (2) years of data shall be maintained on site. The remaining three (3) years of data may be maintained off site, but must remain accessible within a reasonable time. Where appropriate, the permittee may maintain records electronically (on a computer, on computer floppy disks, CDs, DVDs, or magnetic tape disks), on microfilm, or on microfiche.

3.4.2. **Odors.** For the purposes of 45CSR4, the permittee shall maintain a record of all odor complaints received, any investigation performed in response to such a complaint, and any responsive action(s) taken.
[45CSR§4. *State Enforceable Only.*]

3.5. Reporting Requirements

3.5.1. **Responsible official.** Any application form, report, or compliance certification required by this permit to be submitted to the DAQ and/or USEPA shall contain a certification by the responsible official that states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

3.5.2. **Confidential information.** A permittee may request confidential treatment for the submission of reporting required by this permit pursuant to the limitations and procedures of W.Va. Code § 22-5-10 and 45CSR31.

3.5.3. **Correspondence.** All notices, requests, demands, submissions and other communications required or permitted to be made to the Secretary of DEP and/or USEPA shall be made in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given when delivered by hand, or mailed first class or by private carrier with postage prepaid to the address(es), or submitted in electronic format by email as set forth below or to such other person or address as the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection may designate:

DAQ:
Director
WVDEP
Division of Air Quality
601 57th Street
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

DAQ Compliance and Enforcement[1]:
DEPAirQualityReports@wv.gov

US EPA:
Associate Director
Office of Air Enforcement and Compliance Assistance (3AP20)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

[1]For all self-monitoring reports (MACT, GACT, NSPS, etc.), stack tests and protocols, Notice of Compliance Status Reports, Initial Notifications, etc.

3.5.4. **Operating Fee**

3.5.4.1. In accordance with 45CSR30 – Operating Permit Program, the permittee shall submit a certified emissions statement and pay fees on an annual basis in accordance with the submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality. A receipt for the appropriate fee shall be maintained on the premises for which the receipt has been issued, and shall be made immediately available for inspection by the Secretary or his/her duly authorized representative.

3.5.4.2. In accordance with 45CSR30 – Operating Permit Program, enclosed with this permit is a Certified Emissions Statement (CES) Invoice, from the date of initial startup through the following June 30. Said invoice and the appropriate fee shall be submitted to this office no later than 30 days prior to the date of initial startup. For any startup date other than July 1, the permittee shall pay a fee or prorated fee in accordance with Section 4.5 of 45CSR22. A copy of this schedule may be found attached to the Certified Emissions Statement (CES) Invoice.

3.5.5. **Emission inventory.** At such time(s) as the Secretary may designate, the permittee herein shall prepare and submit an emission inventory for the previous year, addressing the emissions from the facility and/or process(es) authorized herein, in accordance with the emission inventory submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality. After the initial submittal, the Secretary may, based upon the type and quantity of the pollutants emitted, establish a frequency other than on an annual basis.

4.0. Source-Specific Requirements

4.1. Limitations and Standards

4.1.1. **Record of Monitoring.** The permittee shall keep records of monitoring information that include the following:

a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
c. The company or entity that performed the analyses;
d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
e. The results of the analyses; and
f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

4.1.2. **Minor Source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP).** HAP emissions from the facility shall be less than 10 tons/year of any single HAP or 25 tons/year of any combination of HAPs. Compliance with this Section shall ensure that the facility is a minor HAP source.

4.1.3. **Operation and Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** The permittee shall, to the extent practicable, install, maintain, and operate all pollution control equipment listed in Section 1.0 and associated monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions, or comply with any more stringent limits set forth in this permit or as set forth by any State rule, Federal regulation, or alternative control plan approved by the Secretary.
[45CSR§13-5.11.]

4.1.4. **Record of Malfunctions of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** For all air pollution control equipment listed in Section 1.0, the permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any malfunction or operational shutdown of the air pollution control equipment during which excess emissions occur. For each such case, the following information shall be recorded:

a. The equipment involved.
b. Steps taken to minimize emissions during the event.
c. The duration of the event.
d. The estimated increase in emissions during the event.

For each such case associated with an equipment malfunction, the additional information shall also be recorded:

e. The cause of the malfunction.
f. Steps taken to correct the malfunction.
g. Any changes or modifications to equipment or procedures that would help prevent future recurrences of the malfunction.

4.1.5. Only those emission units/sources as identified in Table 1.0, with the exception of any *de minimis* sources as identified under Table 45-13B of 45CSR13, are authorized at the permitted facility.

5.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Engines, Generator)

5.1. Limitations and Standards

5.1.1. Maximum emissions from each of the 2,500 hp natural gas fired reciprocating engines equipped with oxidation catalyst, Caterpillar G3608 (C-100 – C-1200) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Nitrogen Oxides	1.65	7.24
Carbon Monoxide	0.88	3.86
Volatile Organic Compounds (excludes formaldehyde)	1.49	6.52
Formaldehyde	0.11	0.48

5.1.2. Maximum emissions from the 649 hp natural gas fired generator, PSI Industrial (GEN1) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Nitrogen Oxides	1.43	6.27
Carbon Monoxide	2.86	12.53
Volatile Organic Compounds	1.00	4.39

5.1.3. The emission limitations specified in permit conditions 5.1.1 – 5.1.2 shall apply at all times except during periods of start-up and shut-down provided that the duration of these periods does not exceed 30 minutes per occurrence. The permittee shall operate the engines in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times, including periods of start-up and shut-down. The emissions from start-up and shut-down shall be included in the twelve (12) month rolling total of emissions. The permittee shall comply with all applicable start-up and shut-down requirements in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts JJJJ and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

5.1.4 Requirements for Use of Oxidation Catalyst Reduction Devices (1C-12C))

a. Lean-burn natural gas compressor engines (C-100 – C-1200) equipped with oxidation catalyst air pollution control devices shall be fitted with a closed-loop automatic air/fuel ratio feedback controller to ensure emissions of regulated pollutants do not exceed the emission limit listed in permit condition 5.1.1 for any engine/oxidation catalyst combination under varying load. The closed-loop, automatic air/fuel ratio controller shall control a fuel metering valve to ensure a lean-rich mixture.

b. For natural gas compressor engines (C-100 – C-1200), the permittee shall monitor the temperature to the inlet of the catalyst and in accordance with manufacturer's specifications; a high temperature alarm shall shut off the engine before thermal deactivation of the catalyst occurs. If the engine shuts off due to high temperature, the permittee shall also check for thermal deactivation of the catalyst before normal operations are resumed.

c. The permittee shall follow a written operation and maintenance plan that provides the periodic and annual maintenance requirements.

d. No person shall knowingly:

1. Remove or render inoperative any air pollution or auxiliary air pollution control device installed subject to the requirements of this permit;
2. Install any part or component when the principal effect of the part or component is to bypass, defeat or render inoperative any air pollution control device or auxiliary air pollution control device installed subject to the requirements of this permit; or
3. Cause or allow engine exhaust gases to bypass any catalytic reduction device.

5.2. Monitoring Requirements

5.2.1. Oxidization Catalyst Control Devices (1C-12C)

a. The permittee shall regularly inspect, properly maintain and/or replace catalytic reduction devices and auxiliary air pollution control devices to ensure functional and effective operation of the engine's physical and operational design. The permittee shall ensure proper operation, maintenance and performance of catalytic reduction devices and auxiliary air pollution control devices by:

1. Maintaining proper operation of the automatic air/fuel ratio controller or automatic feedback controller.
2. Following operating and maintenance recommendations of the catalyst element manufacturer.

5.3. Testing Requirements

5.3.1. See Facility-Wide Testing Requirements Section 3.3 and Testing Requirements of Sections 10.5, 11.2, and 11.3.

5.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

5.4.1. To demonstrate compliance with section 5.1.4 the permittee shall maintain records of all catalytic reduction device maintenance. Said records shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

5.5. Reporting Requirements

5.5.1. See Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements Section 3.5 and Reporting Requirements of Sections 10.6 and 11.4.

6.0. Source-Specific Hazardous Air Pollutant Requirements (Natural Gas Dehydration Units Not Subject to MACT Standards and being controlled by a Flare Control Device (AOS1) or Thermal Oxidizer Control Devices (AOS2))

Two (2) alternative operating scenarios (AOS) for the dehydrators will be permitted, but only one (1) shall be implemented. The permittee shall notify the DAQ per permit condition 2.18 of the selected control device. Furthermore, the permittee shall submit a Class I administrative update permit application to remove the unselected control device language.

AOS1, will consist of a flare (FLARE1) as follows.

Within the dehydrator unit, vent gas from the flash gas tank (DFLSH1 - DFLSH3) is routed to the reboiler (DREB1 - DREB3) and used as fuel. In the case where the flash tank gas cannot be used by the reboiler due to excess gas or the reboiler being offline, the gas will be sent to the VRUs (VRU-100 and VRU-200) via the storage tanks (T01 - T07) and thus controlled by 98%. Emissions from each reboiler are routed to the atmosphere. The dehydrator still vents are controlled by a flare with at least 98% control efficiency (FLARE1). Each still vent is also equipped with a BTEX condenser unit.

AOS2, will consist of three (3) thermal oxidizers (TO-1 - TO-3) as follows.

Within the dehydrator unit, both vent gas from the flash gas tank (DFLSH1 - DFLSH3) and vent gas from the still vents will be routed to a thermal oxidizer (TO-1 - TO-3) with a control efficiency of 98%. Each dehydrator will have a dedicated thermal oxidizer, but will not be equipped with a BTEX condenser unit. Emissions from each reboiler are routed to the atmosphere.

6.1. Limitations and Standards

6.1.1. **Maximum Throughput Limitation.** The maximum dry natural gas throughput to the TEG dehydration units/still columns (RSV-1, RSV-2) shall not exceed 110 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd) for each unit. Compliance with the Maximum Throughput Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the monthly throughput at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

6.1.2. Maximum emissions from the flare (31E) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Volatile Organic Compounds	3.93	17.16
Benzene	0.08	0.33
Total HAP	0.40	1.75

6.1.3. The flare subject to this section shall be designed and operated in accordance with the following:

a Flare shall be non-assisted.

b. Flare shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

c. Flare shall be operated, with a flame present at all times whenever emissions may be vented to them, except during SSM (Startup, Shutdown, Malfunctions) events.

d. A flare shall be used only where the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or where the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flares is non-assisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

Where:

H_T=Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of off gas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C.

K=Constant=

$$1.740\times10^{-7}\left(\frac{1}{ppmv}\right)\left(\frac{\text{g-mole}}{\text{scm}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{kcal}}\right)$$

where the standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is 20 °C.

C_i=Concentration of sample component i in ppmv on a wet basis, which may be measured for organics by Test Method 18, but is not required to be measured using Method 18 (unless designated by the Director).

H_i=Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g-mole at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

n=Number of sample components.

e. Nonassisted flares shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec), except as provided by 6.1.3.f and 6.1.3.g of this section. The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing by the volumetric flow rate of gas being combusted (in units of emission standard temperature and pressure), by the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip, which may be determined by Test Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, but is not required to be determined using these Methods (unless designated by the Director).

f. Nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in 6.1.3.e. of this section, equal to or greater than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec) but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec), are allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).

g. Nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in 6.1.3.e. of this section, less than the velocity V_{max}, as determined by the calculation specified in this paragraph, but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed. The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for flares complying with this paragraph shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Log}_{10}(V_{max})=(H_T+28.8)/31.7$$

Where:

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

28.8=Constant.

31.7=Constant.

H_T=The net heating value as determined in 6.1.3.d of this section

6.1.4. The permittee is not required to conduct a flare compliance assessment for concentration of sample (i.e. Method 18) and tip velocity (i.e. Method 2) until such time as the Director requests a flare compliance assessment to be conducted in accordance with section 6.3.2, but the permittee is required to conduct a flare design evaluation in accordance with section 6.4.2. Alternatively, the

permittee may elect to demonstrate compliance with the flare design criteria requirements of section 6.1.3 by complying with the compliance assessment testing requirements of section 6.3.2.

6.1.5. Recycled reboilers controlling the Dehydrator Flash Tanks shall be designed and operated in accordance with the following:

a. The vapors/overheads from the flash tanks shall be routed through a closed vent system to the reboiler at all times when there is a potential that vapors (emissions) can be generated from the flash tank.

b. The reboiler shall only be fired with vapors from the flash tank, and natural gas may be used as supplemental fuel.

c. The vapors/overheads from the flash tank shall be introduced into the flame zone of the reboiler.

d. When the flash tank gas cannot be used by the reboiler due to excess gas or the reboiler is offline, the gas shall be sent to the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) via the storage tanks to achieve a minimum control efficiency of 98%.

6.1.6. *Thermal Oxidizers (TO1 – TO3).* If the permittee utilizes a thermal oxidizer device, the permittee shall comply with the design and operating requirements below:

a. Vapors that are being controlled by the thermal oxidizers shall be routed to the thermal oxidizers at all times;

b. Thermal oxidizers shall be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in permit condition 6.2.1;

c. Thermal oxidizers shall be operated according to the manufacturer's specifications for residence time and minimum combustion chamber temperature;

d. Thermal oxidizers shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to them;

e. To ensure compliance with permit condition 6.1.6(d), the permittee shall monitor in accordance with section 6.2.1 of this permit.

f. Thermal oxidizers shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by the methods specified in permit condition 6.3.1 except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours; and,

g. The permittee shall monitor the thermal oxidizer(s) to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs.

6.1.7. Maximum emissions from each of the thermal oxidizers (TO-1-TO-3) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	**Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)**	**Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)**
Volatile Organic Compounds	1.31	5.72
Benzene	0.08	0.33
Total HAP	0.40	1.75

6.2. Monitoring Requirements

6.2.1. To demonstrate compliance with the pilot flame requirements of permit conditions 6.1.3.c and 6.1.6.b, the presence of a pilot flame shall be continuously monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame when emissions are vented to it. The pilot shall be equipped such that it sounds an alarm, or initiates notification via remote alarm to the nearest field office, when the pilot light is out.

6.2.2. The permittee shall monitor the throughput of dry natural gas fed to the dehydration system on a monthly basis for each glycol dehydration unit.

6.3. Testing Requirements

6.3.1. In order to demonstrate compliance with the flare opacity requirements of permit conditions 6.1.3.b and 6.1.6.f the permittee shall conduct a Method 22 opacity test for at least two hours. This test shall demonstrate no visible emissions are observed for more than a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hour period using 40CFR60 Appendix A Method 22. The permittee shall conduct this test within one (1) year of permit issuance or initial startup whichever is later. The visible emission checks shall determine the presence or absence of visible emissions. At a minimum, the observer must be trained and knowledgeable regarding the effects of background contrast, ambient lighting, observer position relative to lighting, wind, and the presence of uncombined water (condensing water vapor) on the visibility of emissions. This training may be obtained from written materials found in the References 1 and 2 from 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 22 or from the lecture portion of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 9 certification course.

6.3.2. The Director may require the permittee to conduct a flare compliance assessment to demonstrate compliance with section 6.1.3. This compliance assessment testing shall be conducted in accordance with Test Method 18 for organics and Test Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, or other equivalent testing approved in writing by the Director. Also, Test Method 18 may require the permittee to conduct Test Method 4 in conjunction with Test Method 18.

6.3.3. In order to demonstrate compliance with the minor source status of hazardous air pollutants required by 4.1.2, upon request of the Director, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the HAP emissions thresholds using GLYCalc Version 3.0 or higher. The permittee shall 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.

6.3.4. Determination of glycol dehydration benzene emissions. In order to demonstrate that the benzene emissions are less than 1 tpy, the permittee shall determine the actual average benzene emissions using the procedure in the paragraph below. Emissions shall be determined either uncontrolled, or with federally enforceable controls in place.

The owner or operator shall determine actual average benzene or BTEX emissions using the model GRI-GLYCalc™, Version 3.0 or higher, and the procedures presented in the associated GRI-GLYCalc™ Technical Reference Manual. Inputs to the model shall be representative of actual operating conditions of the glycol dehydration unit and may be determined using the procedures documented in the Gas Research Institute (GRI) report entitled "Atmospheric Rich/Lean Method for Determining Glycol Dehydrator Emissions" (GRI-95/0368.1).
[§ 63.772 (b)(2)]

6.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

6.4.1. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with section 6.1.3.c, 6.1.6.b and 6.2.1, the permittee shall maintain records of the times and duration of all periods which the pilot flame was absent.

6.4.2 For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with section 6.1.4 and 6.3.2, the permittee shall maintain a record of the flare design evaluation. The flare design evaluation shall include, net heat value calculations, exit (tip) velocity calculations, and all supporting concentration calculations and other related information requested by the Director.

6.4.3 For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the requirements set forth in sections 6.1.3 and 6.3.3., the permittee shall maintain records of testing conducted in accordance with 6.3.3.

6.4.4. The permittee shall document and maintain the corresponding records specified by the on-going monitoring requirements of 6.2 and testing requirements of 6.3.

6.4.5. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with section 6.1.3.b, the permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission opacity tests conducted per Section 6.3.1.

6.4.6. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the minor source status of hazardous air pollutants required by section 4.1.2, the permittee shall maintain a record of all potential to emit (PTE) HAP calculations for the entire affected facility. These records shall include the natural gas compressor engines and ancillary equipment.

6.4.7. The permittee shall maintain a record of the dry natural gas throughput through the dehydration system to demonstrate compliance with section 6.1.1.

6.4.8. To demonstrate that the permittee is exempt from the requirements of § 63.764 (d) if the actual average emissions of benzene from the glycol dehydration unit process vent to the atmosphere is less than 0.90 megagram per year (1 tpy), as determined by the procedures specified in § 63.772(b)(2) and section 6.3.4 of this permit, records of the actual average benzene emissions (in terms of benzene emissions per year) shall be maintained.
[§ 63.764(e)]

6.4.9. All records required under Section 6.4 shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

6.5. Reporting Requirements

6.5.1 If permittee is required by the Director to demonstrate compliance with section 6.3.3, then the permittee shall submit a testing protocol at least thirty (30) days prior to testing and shall submit a notification of the testing date at least fifteen (15) days prior to testing. The permittee shall submit the testing results within sixty (60) days of testing and provide all supporting calculations and testing data.

6.5.2. 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.

6.5.3. Any deviation(s) from the flare or thermal oxidizer design and operation criteria in permit conditions 6.1.3 and 6.1.6 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 discovery of such deviation.

7.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Reboilers, Heater)

7.1. Limitations and Standards

7.1.1. Maximum Design Heat Input. The maximum design heat input (MDHI) shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit ID#	Emission Unit Description	MDHI (MMBTU/hr)
RBV-1	Glycol Dehydration Reboiler	1.5
RBV-2	Glycol Dehydration Reboiler	1.5
FUEL1	Fuel Conditioning Heater	0.5

7.1.2. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit emission of smoke and/or particulate matter into the open air from any fuel burning unit which is greater than ten (10) percent opacity based on a six minute block average.
[45CSR§2-3.1.]

7.2. Monitoring Requirements

7.2.1. At such reasonable times as the Secretary may designate, the permittee shall conduct Method 9 emission observations for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Section 7.1.2. Method 9 shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Appendix A.

7.3. Testing Requirements

7.3.1. Compliance with the visible emission requirements of section 7.1.2 shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or by using measurements from continuous opacity monitoring systems approved by the Director. The Director may require the installation, calibration, maintenance and operation of continuous opacity monitoring systems and may establish policies for the evaluation of continuous opacity monitoring results and the determination of compliance with the visible emission requirements of section 7.1.2. Continuous opacity monitors shall not be required on fuel burning units which employ wet scrubbing systems for emission control.
[45CSR§2-3.2.]

7.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

7.4.1. The permittee shall maintain records of all monitoring data required by Section 7.2.1 documenting the date and time of each visible emission check, the emission point or equipment/source identification number, the name or means of identification of the observer, the results of the check(s), whether the visible emissions are normal for the process, and, if applicable, all corrective measures taken or planned. The permittee shall also record the general weather conditions (i.e. sunny, approximately 80°F, 6 - 10 mph NE wind) during the visual emission check(s). Should a visible emission observation be required to be performed per the requirements specified in Method 9, the data records of each observation shall be maintained per the requirements of Method 9.

7.5. Reporting Requirements

7.5.1. 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.

8.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Storage Tanks)

8.1. Limitations and Standards

8.1.1. The permittee shall route all VOC and HAP emissions from the Storage Tanks (T01 – T07) to a vapor recovery system (VRU-100 and VRU-200), prior to release to the atmosphere. The vapor recovery system shall be designed to achieve a minimum guaranteed control efficiency of 98% for volatile organic compound (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions. Emissions from these tanks will be collected and compressed by the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) whereby the vapors are sufficiently compressed to be introduced into the inlet gas line and processed with the inlet gas.

8.1.2. *Operation and Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Equipment.* The permittee shall, to the extent practicable, install, maintain, and operate the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) and associated monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions, or comply with any more stringent limits set forth in this permit or as set forth by any State rule, Federal regulation, or alternative control plan approved by the Secretary.
[45CSR§13-5.11.]

8.1.3. The maximum annual throughput of product to the storage tanks shall not exceed the following:

Storage Tank ID	Storage Tank Size (bbl)	Product Stored	Maximum Annual Throughput (gal/yr)
T01, T02, T03	400 each	Condensate	4,599,000 (combined)
T04	500	Settling Tank (Condensate/ Produced Water)	5,978,700
T05, T06, T07	400 each	Produced Water	1,379,700 (combined)

8.1.4. Maximum emissions from the Settling Tank (T04) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Volatile Organic Compounds	1.64	7.18

8.1.5. In addition to the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200), the permittee shall utilize three (3) of the following requirements:

a. Install additional sensing equipment to monitor the run status of the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200).
b. Install a by-pass system which operates automatically whereby discharge is re-routed back to the inlet of the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) until the appropriate pressure is built up for the compressor to turn on.
c. Install a blanket gas and have automatic throttling valves to ensure oxygen does not enter the tanks.
d. Install a compressor that has the ability to vary the drive.

8.1.6. Emissions from the Storage Tanks (T01-T07) that are recovered and routed to the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) shall be designed and operated as specified in the paragraphs (a) through (c).

a. The cover and all openings on the cover (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, pressure relief valves and gauge wells) shall form a continuous impermeable barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the storage vessel.

b. Each cover opening shall be secured in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a gasketed lid or cap) whenever material is in the unit on which the cover is installed except during those times when it is necessary to use an opening as follows:

(i) To add material to, or remove material from the unit (this includes openings necessary to equalize or balance the internal pressure of the unit following changes in the level of the material in the unit);

(ii) To inspect or sample the material in the unit;

(iii) To inspect, maintain, repair, or replace equipment located inside the unit; or

(iv) To vent liquids, gases, or fumes from the unit through a closed-vent system designed and operated in accordance with the requirements 8.1.7 of this section to a control device.

c. Each Storage Tank (T01-T07) thief hatch shall be weighted and properly seated. You must select gasket material for the hatch based on composition of the fluid in the storage vessel and weather conditions.
[45CSR§13-5.11]

8.1.7. The facility shall comply with the closed vent system requirements for the Storage Tanks (T01-T07) as noted below.

a. You must design the closed vent system to route all gases, vapors, and fumes emitted from the material in the Storage Tanks (T01-T07) to the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200).

b. You must design and operate a closed vent system with no detectable emissions, as determined using olfactory, visual and auditory inspections.

c. You must meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this section if the closed vent system contains one or more bypass devices that could be used to divert all or a portion of the gases, vapors, or fumes from entering the control device or to a process.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (ii) of this section, you must comply with either paragraph (A) or (B) of this section for each bypass device.

A. You must properly install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator at the inlet to the bypass device that could divert the stream away from the control device or process to the atmosphere that sounds an alarm, or initiates notification via remote alarm to the nearest field office, when the bypass device is open such that the stream is being, or could be diverted away from the control device or process to the atmosphere.

B. You must secure the bypass device valve installed at the inlet to the bypass device in the non-diverting position using a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration.

(ii) Low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, and safety devices are not subject to the requirements of paragraph (i) of this section.
[45CSR§13-5.11]

8.2. Monitoring Requirements

8.2.1. The permittee shall monitor the throughput to the storage vessels (T01-T07) on a monthly basis.

8.2.2. To demonstrate compliance with section 8.1.1, the permittee shall monitor the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) in accordance with the plans and specifications and manufacturer's recommendations.

8.2.3. To demonstrate compliance with the closed vent system requirements of Sections 8.1.6 and 8.1.7, the permittee shall:

a. Initial requirements. Conduct an initial visual, olfactory, and auditory inspection for defects that could result in air emissions within 180 days of start-up. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in piping; loose connections; liquid leaks; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices.

i. The annual inspection shall include the bypass inspection, conducted according to paragraph (c) of this section.

ii. In the event that a leak or defect is detected, you must repair the leak or defect as soon as practicable. Grease or another applicable substance must be applied to deteriorating or cracked gaskets to improve the seal while awaiting repair.

iii. Delay of repair of a closed vent system for which leaks or defects have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a shutdown, or if you determine that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emission likely to result from delay of repair. You must complete repair of such equipment by the end of the next shutdown.

b. Continuous requirements. Conduct an annual visual, olfactory, and auditory inspection for defects that could result in air emissions. Defect include, but are not limited to, visible cracks,

holes, or gaps in piping, loose connections; liquid leaks; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices.

i. The annual inspection shall be conducted within 365 calendar days from the date of the previous inspection or earlier.
ii. The annual inspection shall include the bypass inspection, conducted according to paragraph (c) of this section.

c. Bypass inspection. Visually inspect the bypass valve during the initial and annual inspection for the presence of the car seal or lock-and-key type configuration to verify that the valve is maintained in the non-diverting position to ensure that the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass device. If an alternative method is used, conduct the inspection of the bypass as described in the operating procedures.

d. Unsafe to inspect requirements. You may designate any parts of the closed vent system as unsafe to inspect if the requirements in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this section are met. Unsafe to inspect parts are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

i. You determine that the equipment is unsafe to inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with the requirements.

ii. You have a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

e. Difficult to inspect requirements. You may designate any parts of the closed vent system as difficult to inspect, if the requirements in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this section are met. Difficult to inspect parts are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

i. You determine that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface.

ii. You have a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years.

[45CSR§13-5.11]

8.3. Recordkeeping Requirements

8.3.1. All records required under Section 8.3 shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

8.3.2. *Record of Maintenance of VRU.* The permittee shall maintain accurate records of the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) equipment inspection and/or preventative maintenance procedures.

8.3.3. *Record of Malfunctions of VRU.* The permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any malfunction or operational shutdown of the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200) during which excess emissions occur. For each such case, the following information shall be recorded:

a. The equipment involved.

b. Steps taken to minimize emissions during the event.

c. The duration of the event.

d. The estimated increase in emissions during the event.

For each such case associated with an equipment malfunction, the additional information shall also be recorded:

e. The cause of the malfunction.

f. Steps taken to correct the malfunction.

g. Any changes or modifications to equipment or procedures that would help prevent future recurrences of the malfunction.

8.3.4. To demonstrate compliance with section 8.1.3 and 8.1.4, the permittee shall maintain a record of the aggregate throughput for the storage tanks on a monthly and rolling twelve month total. Said records shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

8.3.5. The permittee shall maintain a copy all design records of the process, maintenance records of equipment and any downtime hours associated with the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200).

8.3.6. The permittee shall maintain records of the additional monitoring required in Section 8.1.5 to demonstrate compliance with the 98% control efficiency claimed and the Section 8.1.1.

8.3.7. To demonstrate compliance with the closed vent monitoring requirements, the following records shall be maintained.

i. The initial compliance requirements;

ii. Each annual visual inspection conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, including records of any repairs that were made as results of the inspection;

iii. Bypass requirements.

a. Each inspection or each time the key is checked out or a record each time the alarm is sounded;

b. Each occurrence that the control device was bypassed. If the device was bypassed, the records shall include the date, time, and duration of the event and shall provide the reason the event occurred. The record shall also include the estimate of emissions that were released to the environment as a result of the bypass.

iv. Any part of the system that has been designated as "unsafe to inspect" in accordance with 8.2.3.d or "difficult to inspect" in accordance with 8.2.3.e.

[45CSR§13-5.11]

8.4. Reporting Requirements

8.4.1. Upon request by the Director, the permittee shall report deviations within a requested time from of any occurrences when the control device was operated outside of the parameters defined in the monitoring plan.

8.4.2. The permittee shall notify the Director of any downtime of the vapor recovery units (VRU-100 and VRU-200 in excess of 2%, based on the 12 month rolling total, in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but within ten (10) calendar days of the discovery and shall include, at a minimum, the following information: the dates and durations of each downtime event, the cause or suspected causes for each downtime event, any corrective measures taken or planned for each downtime event.

9.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Product Loadout Rack)

9.1. Limitations and Standards

9.1.1. The maximum quantity of condensate that shall be loaded shall not exceed 4,599,000 gallons per year. Compliance with the Maximum Yearly Operation Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the condensate throughput at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

9.1.2. The maximum quantity of produced water that shall be loaded shall not exceed 1,379,700 gallons per year. Compliance with the Maximum Yearly Operation Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the produced water throughput at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

9.1.3. The permittee shall install, maintain, and operate all above-ground piping, valves, pumps, etc. that service lines in the transport of potential sources of regulated air pollutants to prevent any substantive fugitive escape of regulated air pollutants. Any above-ground piping, valves, pumps, etc. that shows signs of excess wear and that have a reasonable potential for substantive fugitive emissions of regulated air pollutants shall be replaced.

9.1.4. The Condensate Truck Loading and Produced Water Truck Loading shall be operated in accordance with the plans and specifications filed in Permit Application R13-3354.

9.2. Monitoring Requirements

9.2.1. See Facility-Wide Monitoring Requirements Section 3.2.

9.3. Recordkeeping Requirements

9.3.1. All records required under Section 9.3 shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

9.3.2. To demonstrate compliance with section 9.1.1 and 9.1.2, the permittee shall maintain a record of the aggregate throughput for the product loadout rack (EPLOR) on a monthly and rolling twelve month total. Said records shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for

expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

9.4. Reporting Requirements

9.4.1. See Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements Section 3.5.

10.0. Source-Specific Requirements (40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ Requirements, C-100 – C-1200)

10.1. Limitations and Standards

10.1.1. The provisions of this subpart are applicable to owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified below. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

a. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:

1. On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

2. *Reserved;*

3. on or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

4. *Reserved.*

b. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence modification or reconstruction after June 12, 2006.

[40CFR§60.4230(a)]

10.1.2. The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary SI ICE being tested at an engine test cell/stand. **[40CFR§60.4230(b)]**

10.1.3. If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable. **[40CFR§60.4230(c)]**

10.1.4. Stationary SI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR parts 90 and 1048, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security. **[40CFR§60.4230(e)]**

10.1.5. Owners and operators of facilities with internal combustion engines that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines. **[40CFR§60.4230(f)]**

10.2. Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

10.2.1. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE. For owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified. **[40CFR§60.4233(e)]**

10.2.2. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are required to meet standards that reference 40 CFR 1048.101 must, if testing their engines in use, meet the standards in that section applicable to field testing, except as indicated in paragraph (e) of this section. **[40CFR§60.4233(h)]**

10.2.3. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine. **[40CFR§60.4234]**

10.3. Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

10.3.1. After July 1, 2010, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233. **[40CFR§60.4236(a)]**

10.3.2. After July 1, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233, except that lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 may not be installed after January 1, 2010. **[40CFR§60.4236(b)]**

10.3.3. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011. **[40CFR§60.4236(c)]**

10.3.4. In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4231 and 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, after the date specified in paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section. **[40CFR§60.4236(d)]**

10.3.5. The requirements of this section do not apply to owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. **[40CFR§60.4236(e)]**

10.3.6. Starting on January 1, 2011, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP that was built on or after January 1, 2011, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter. **[40CFR§60.4237(b)]**

10.4. Compliance Requirements for Owners and Operators

10.4.1. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

a. Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures specified in this subpart, for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

b. Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the requirements specified in §60.4244, as applicable, and according to paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

1. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 25 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance.
2. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

[40CFR§60.4243(b)]

10.4.2. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, except that if you comply according to paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, you demonstrate that your non-certified engine complies with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f). **[40CFR§60.4243(c)]**

10.4.3. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited. **[40CFR§60.4243(d)]**

10.4.4. Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and

operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of §60.4233. **[40CFR§60.4243(e)]**

10.4.5. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 500 HP and you purchase a non-certified engine or you do not operate and maintain your certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions, you are required to perform initial performance testing as indicated in this section, but you are not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a). **[40CFR§60.4243(f)]**

10.4.6. It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times. **[40CFR§60.4243(g)]**

10.4.7. If you are an owner/operator of an stationary SI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP that is manufactured after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in sections 60.4233(b) or (c), you must comply by one of the methods specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(4) of this section.

a. Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 1048. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

b. Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

c. Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

d. Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.

[40CFR§60.4243(h)]

10.5. Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

10.5.1. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

a. Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart. **[40CFR§60.4244(a)]**

b. You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, you must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine. **[40CFR§60.4244(b)]**

c. You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour. **[40CFR§60.4244(c)]**

d. To determine compliance with the NO_X mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_X in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:
ER = Emission rate of NO_X in g/HP-hr.

C_d= Measured NO_X concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_X to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

[40CFR§60.4244(d)]

e. To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:
ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

C_d= Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

[40CFR§60.4244(e)]

f. For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:
ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/HP-hr.

C_d= VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm VOC measured as propane, to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

[40CFR§60.4244(f)]

g. If the owner/operator chooses to measure VOC emissions using either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, then it has the option of correcting the measured VOC emissions to account for the potential differences in measured values between these methods and Method 25A. The results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section.

$$RF_i = \frac{C_{Mi}}{C_{Ai}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:
RF_i= Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_{Mi}= Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

C_{Ai}= True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{icorr} = RF_i \times C_{imeas} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:
C_{icorr}= Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

C_{imeas}= Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:
C_{Peq}= Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

[40CFR§60.4244(g)]

10.6. Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

10.6.1. Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

a. Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

1. All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.
2. Maintenance conducted on the engine.
3. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90 and 1048.
4. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

[40CFR§60.4245(a)]

b. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2011 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. **[40CFR§60.4245(b)]**

c. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in §60.4231 must submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

1. Name and address of the owner or operator;
2. The address of the affected source;
3. Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;
4. Emission control equipment; and
5. Fuel used.

[40CFR§60.4245(c)]

d. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed. **[40CFR§60.4245(d)]**

11.0. Source-Specific Requirements (40CFR60 Subpart OOOOa Requirements, Reciprocating Compressor Engines (C-100 – C-1200))

11.1. Limitations and Standards

11.1.1. You must comply with the standards in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section for each reciprocating compressor affected facility.

a. You must replace the reciprocating compressor rod packing according to either paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, or you must comply with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

1. On or before the compressor has operated for 26,000 hours. The number of hours of operation must be continuously monitored beginning upon initial startup of your reciprocating compressor affected facility, or the date of the most recent reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement, whichever is later.

2. Prior to 36 months from the date of the most recent rod packing replacement, or 36 months from the date of startup for a new reciprocating compressor for which the rod packing has not yet been replaced.

3. Collect the methane and VOC emissions from the rod packing using a rod packing emissions collection system that operates under negative pressure and route the rod packing emissions to a process through a closed vent system that meets the requirements of §60.5411a(a) and (d).

b. You must demonstrate initial compliance with standards that apply to reciprocating compressor affected facilities as required by §60.5410a(c).

c. You must demonstrate continuous compliance with standards that apply to reciprocating compressor affected facilities as required by §60.5415a(c).

d. You must perform the reporting as required by §60.5420a(b)(1) and (4) and the recordkeeping as required by §60.5420a(c)(3), (6) through (9), and (17), as applicable.

[40CFR§60.5385a]

11.2. Initial Compliance Demonstration

11.2.1. You must determine initial compliance with the standards for each affected facility using the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section. The initial compliance period begins on August 2, 2016 or upon initial startup, whichever is later, and ends no later than one year after the initial startup date for your affected facility or no later than one year after August 2, 2016. The initial compliance period may be less than one full year.

a. *NA.*

b. *NA.*

c. To achieve initial compliance with the standards for each reciprocating compressor affected facility you must comply with paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

1. If complying with §60.5385a(a)(1) or (2), during the initial compliance period, you must continuously monitor the number of hours of operation or track the number of months since the last rod packing replacement.

2. If complying with §60.5385a(a)(3), you must operate the rod packing emissions collection system under negative pressure and route emissions to a process through a closed vent system that meets the requirements of §60.5411a(a) and (d).

3. You must submit the initial annual report for your reciprocating compressor as required in §60.5420a(b)(1) and (4).

4. You must maintain the records as specified in §60.5420a(c)(3) for each reciprocating compressor affected facility.

[40CFR§60.5410a]

11.3. Continuous Compliance Demonstration

11.3.1. For each reciprocating compressor affected facility complying with §60.5385a(a)(1) or (2), you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this section. For each reciprocating compressor affected facility complying with §60.5385a(a)(3), you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraph (4) of this section.

1. You must continuously monitor the number of hours of operation for each reciprocating compressor affected facility or track the number of months since initial startup or the date of the most recent reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement, whichever is later.

2. You must submit the annual reports as required in §60.5420a(b)(1) and (4) and maintain records as required in §60.5420a(c)(3).

3. You must replace the reciprocating compressor rod packing on or before the total number of hours of operation reaches 26,000 hours or the number of months since the most recent rod packing replacement reaches 36 months.

4. You must operate the rod packing emissions collection system under negative pressure and continuously comply with the cover and closed vent requirements in §60.5416a(a) and (b). **[40CFR§60.5415a]**

11.4. Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

11.4.1. You must submit the notifications according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section if you own or operate one or more of the affected facilities specified in §60.5365a that was constructed, modified or reconstructed during the reporting period.
[40CFR§60.5420a(a)]

11.4.2. Reporting requirements. You must submit annual reports containing the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (4) of this section to the Administrator and performance test reports as specified in paragraph (b)(9) of this section. You must submit annual reports following the procedure specified in paragraph (b)(11) of this section. The initial annual report is due no later than 90 days after the end of the initial compliance period as determined according to §60.5410a. Subsequent annual reports are due no later than same date each year as the initial annual report. If you own or operate more than one affected facility, you may submit one report for multiple affected facilities provided the report contains all of the information required as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (4) of this section. Annual reports may coincide with title V reports as long as all the required elements of the annual report are included. You may arrange with the Administrator a common schedule on which reports required by this part may be submitted as long as the schedule does not extend the reporting period.

(1) The general information specified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The company name, facility site name associated with the affected facility, US Well ID or US Well ID associated with the affected facility, if applicable, and address of the affected facility. If an address is not available for the site, include a description of the site location and provide the latitude and longitude coordinates of the site in decimal degrees to an accuracy and precision of five (5) decimals of a degree using the North American Datum of 1983.

(ii) An identification of each affected facility being included in the annual report.

(iii) Beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) A certification by a certifying official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(4) For each reciprocating compressor affected facility, the information specified in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of this section.

(i) The cumulative number of hours of operation or the number of months since initial startup or since the previous reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement, whichever is later. Alternatively, a statement that emissions from the rod packing are being routed to a process through a closed vent system under negative pressure.

(ii) Records of deviations specified in paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section that occurred during the reporting period.

[40CFR§60.5420a]

11.4.3. To demonstrate compliance with permit condition 12.1.1.d, the permittee shall maintain the reporting as reporting as required by §60.5420a(b)(1) and (4) and the recordkeeping as required by §60.5420a(c)(3), (6) through (9), and (17), as applicable.

12.0. Source-Specific Requirements (40CFR60 Subpart OOOOa Requirements, Fugitive Emission Components)

12.1. Limitations and Standards

12.1.1. For each affected facility under §60.5365a(j), you must reduce GHG (in the form of a limitation on emissions of methane) and VOC emissions by complying with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (j) of this section. These requirements are independent of the closed vent system and cover requirements in §60.5411a.

(a) You must monitor all fugitive emission components, as defined in §60.5430a, in accordance with paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section. You must repair all sources of fugitive emissions in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section. You must keep records in accordance with paragraph (i) of this section and report in accordance with paragraph (j) of this section. For purposes of this section, fugitive emissions are defined as: Any visible emission from a fugitive emissions component observed using optical gas imaging or an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater using Method 21.

(b) You must develop an emissions monitoring plan that covers the collection of fugitive emissions components at well sites and compressor stations within each company-defined area in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) Fugitive emissions monitoring plans must include the elements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (8) of this section, at a minimum.

(1) Frequency for conducting surveys. Surveys must be conducted at least as frequently as required by paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section.

(2) Technique for determining fugitive emissions (i.e., Method 21 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, or optical gas imaging).

(3) Manufacturer and model number of fugitive emissions detection equipment to be used.

(4) Procedures and timeframes for identifying and repairing fugitive emissions components from which fugitive emissions are detected, including timeframes for fugitive emission components that are unsafe to repair. Your repair schedule must meet the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section at a minimum.

(5) Procedures and timeframes for verifying fugitive emission component repairs.

(6) Records that will be kept and the length of time records will be kept.

(7) If you are using optical gas imaging, your plan must also include the elements specified in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Verification that your optical gas imaging equipment meets the specifications of paragraphs (c)(7)(i)(A) and (B) of this section. This verification is an initial verification and may either be performed by the facility, by the manufacturer, or by a third party. For the purposes of complying with the fugitives emissions monitoring program with optical gas imaging, a fugitive emission is defined as any visible emissions observed using optical gas imaging.

(A) Your optical gas imaging equipment must be capable of imaging gases in the spectral range for the compound of highest concentration in the potential fugitive emissions.
(B) Your optical gas imaging equipment must be capable of imaging a gas that is half methane, half propane at a concentration of 10,000 ppm at a flow rate of ≤60g/hr from a quarter inch diameter orifice.

(ii) Procedure for a daily verification check.

(iii) Procedure for determining the operator's maximum viewing distance from the equipment and how the operator will ensure that this distance is maintained.

(iv) Procedure for determining maximum wind speed during which monitoring can be performed and how the operator will ensure monitoring occurs only at wind speeds below this threshold.

(v) Procedures for conducting surveys, including the items specified in paragraphs (c)(7)(v)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) How the operator will ensure an adequate thermal background is present in order to view potential fugitive emissions.

(B) How the operator will deal with adverse monitoring conditions, such as wind.

(C) How the operator will deal with interferences (e.g., steam).

(vi) Training and experience needed prior to performing surveys.

(vii) Procedures for calibration and maintenance. At a minimum, procedures must comply with those recommended by the manufacturer.

(8) If you are using Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part, your plan must also include the elements specified in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) and (ii) of this section. For the purposes of complying with the fugitive emissions monitoring program using Method 21 a fugitive emission is defined as an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater.

(i) Verification that your monitoring equipment meets the requirements specified in Section 6.0 of Method 21 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7. For purposes of instrument capability, the fugitive emissions definition shall be 500 ppm or greater methane using a FID-based instrument. If you wish to use an analyzer other than a FID-based instrument, you must develop a site-specific fugitive emission definition that would be equivalent to 500 ppm methane using a FID-based instrument (e.g., 10.6 eV PID with a specified isobutylene concentration as the fugitive emission definition would provide equivalent response to your compound of interest).

(ii) Procedures for conducting surveys. At a minimum, the procedures shall ensure that the surveys comply with the relevant sections of Method 21 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, including Section 8.3.1.

(d) Each fugitive emissions monitoring plan must include the elements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section, at a minimum, as applicable.

(1) Sitemap.

(2) A defined observation path that ensures that all fugitive emissions components are within sight of the path. The observation path must account for interferences.

(3) If you are using Method 21, your plan must also include a list of fugitive emissions components to be monitored and method for determining location of fugitive emissions components to be monitored in the field (e.g. tagging, identification on a process and instrumentation diagram, etc.).

(4) Your plan must also include the written plan developed for all of the fugitive emission components designated as difficult-to-monitor in accordance with paragraph (g)(3)(i) of this section, and the written plan for fugitive emission components designated as unsafe-to-monitor in accordance with paragraph (g)(3)(ii) of this section.

(e) Each monitoring survey shall observe each fugitive emissions component, as defined in §60.5430a, for fugitive emissions.

(f)(1) You must conduct an initial monitoring survey within 60 days of the startup of production, as defined in §60.5430a, for each collection of fugitive emissions components at a new well site or by June 3, 2017, whichever is later. For a modified collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site, the initial monitoring survey must be conducted within 60 days of the first day of production for each collection of fugitive emission components after the modification or by June 3, 2017, whichever is later.

(2) You must conduct an initial monitoring survey within 60 days of the startup of a new compressor station for each new collection of fugitive emissions components at the new compressor station or by June 3, 2017, whichever is later. For a modified collection of

fugitive components at a compressor station, the initial monitoring survey must be conducted within 60 days of the modification or by June 3, 2017, whichever is later.

(g) A monitoring survey of each collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site or at a compressor station must be performed at the frequencies specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section, with the exceptions noted in paragraphs (g)(3) and (4) of this section.

(1) A monitoring survey of each collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site within a company-defined area must be conducted at least semiannually after the initial survey. Consecutive semiannual monitoring surveys must be conducted at least 4 months apart.

(2) A monitoring survey of the collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station within a company-defined area must be conducted at least quarterly after the initial survey. Consecutive quarterly monitoring surveys must be conducted at least 60 days apart.

(3) Fugitive emissions components that cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above the surface may be designated as difficult-to-monitor. Fugitive emissions components that are designated difficult-to-monitor must meet the specifications of paragraphs (g)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) A written plan must be developed for all of the fugitive emissions components designated difficult-to-monitor. This written plan must be incorporated into the fugitive emissions monitoring plan required by paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(ii) The plan must include the identification and location of each fugitive emissions component designated as difficult-to-monitor.

(iii) The plan must include an explanation of why each fugitive emissions component designated as difficult-to-monitor is difficult-to-monitor.

(iv) The plan must include a schedule for monitoring the difficult-to-monitor fugitive emissions components at least once per calendar year.

(4) Fugitive emissions components that cannot be monitored because monitoring personnel would be exposed to immediate danger while conducting a monitoring survey may be designated as unsafe-to-monitor. Fugitive emissions components that are designated unsafe-to-monitor must meet the specifications of paragraphs (g)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) A written plan must be developed for all of the fugitive emissions components designated unsafe-to-monitor. This written plan must be incorporated into the fugitive emissions monitoring plan required by paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(ii) The plan must include the identification and location of each fugitive emissions component designated as unsafe-to-monitor.

(iii) The plan must include an explanation of why each fugitive emissions component designated as unsafe-to-monitor is unsafe-to-monitor.

(iv) The plan must include a schedule for monitoring the fugitive emissions components designated as unsafe-to-monitor.

(5) The requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this section are waived for any collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station located within an area that has an average calendar month temperature below 0°Fahrenheit for two of three consecutive calendar months of a quarterly monitoring period. The calendar month temperature average for each month within the quarterly monitoring period must be determined using historical monthly average temperatures over the previous three years as reported by a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration source or other source approved by the Administrator. The requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this section shall not be waived for two consecutive quarterly monitoring periods.

(h) Each identified source of fugitive emissions shall be repaired or replaced in accordance with paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section. For fugitive emissions components also subject to the repair provisions of §§60.5416a(b)(9) through (12) and (c)(4) through (7), those provisions apply instead to those closed vent system and covers, and the repair provisions of paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section do not apply to those closed vent systems and covers.

(1) Each identified source of fugitive emissions shall be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 calendar days after detection of the fugitive emissions.

(2) If the repair or replacement is technically infeasible, would require a vent blowdown, a compressor station shutdown, a well shutdown or well shut-in, or would be unsafe to repair during operation of the unit, the repair or replacement must be completed during the next compressor station shutdown, well shutdown, well shut-in, after an unscheduled, planned or emergency vent blowdown or within 2 years, whichever is earlier.

(3) Each repaired or replaced fugitive emissions component must be resurveyed as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after being repaired, to ensure that there are no fugitive emissions.

(i) For repairs that cannot be made during the monitoring survey when the fugitive emissions are initially found, the operator may resurvey the repaired fugitive emissions components using either Method 21 or optical gas imaging within 30 days of finding such fugitive emissions.

(ii) For each repair that cannot be made during the monitoring survey when the fugitive emissions are initially found, a digital photograph must be taken of that component or the component must be tagged for identification purposes. The digital photograph must include the date that the photograph was taken, must clearly identify the component by location within the site (e.g., the latitude and longitude of the component or by other descriptive landmarks visible in the picture).

(iii) Operators that use Method 21 to resurvey the repaired fugitive emissions components are subject to the resurvey provisions specified in paragraphs (h)(3)(iii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) A fugitive emissions component is repaired when the Method 21 instrument indicates a concentration of less than 500 ppm above background or when no soap bubbles are observed when the alternative screening procedures specified in section 8.3.3 of Method 21 are used.

(B) Operators must use the Method 21 monitoring requirements specified in paragraph (c)(8)(ii) of this section or the alternative screening procedures specified in section 8.3.3 of Method 21.

(iv) Operators that use optical gas imaging to resurvey the repaired fugitive emissions components, are subject to the resurvey provisions specified in paragraphs (h)(3)(iv)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) A fugitive emissions component is repaired when the optical gas imaging instrument shows no indication of visible emissions.

(B) Operators must use the optical gas imaging monitoring requirements specified in paragraph (c)(7) of this section.

(i) Records for each monitoring survey shall be maintained as specified §60.5420a(c)(15).

(j) Annual reports shall be submitted for each collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site and each collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station that include the information specified in §60.5420a(b)(7). Multiple collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site or at a compressor station may be included in a single annual report.

12.2. Initial Compliance Demonstration

12.2.1. You must determine initial compliance with the standards for each affected facility using the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (j) of this section. The initial compliance period begins on August 2, 2016, or upon initial startup, whichever is later, and ends no later than 1 year after the initial startup date for your affected facility or no later than 1 year after August 2, 2016. The initial compliance period may be less than one full year.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.5410a]

12.2.2. To achieve initial compliance with the fugitive emission standards for each collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site and each collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station, you must comply with paragraphs (j)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must develop a fugitive emissions monitoring plan as required in §60.5397a(b)(c), and (d).

(2) You must conduct an initial monitoring survey as required in §60.5397a(f).

(3) You must maintain the records specified in §60.5420a(c)(15).

(4) You must repair each identified source of fugitive emissions for each affected facility as required in §60.5397a(h).

(5) You must submit the initial annual report for each collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site and each collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station compressor station as required in §60.5420a(b)(1) and (7).
[40 C.F.R. § 60.5410a(j)]

12.3. Continuous Compliance Demonstration

12.3.1. For each collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site and each collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the fugitive emission standards specified in §60.5397a according to paragraphs (h)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must conduct periodic monitoring surveys as required in §60.5397a(g).

(2) You must repair or replace each identified source of fugitive emissions as required in §60.5397a(h).

(3) You must maintain records as specified in §60.5420a(c)(15).

(4) You must submit annual reports for collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site and each collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station as required in §60.5420a(b)(1) and (7).
[40 C.F.R. § 60.5415a(h)]

12.4. Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

12.4.1. You must submit the notifications according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section if you own or operate one or more of the affected facilities specified in §60.5365a that was constructed, modified or reconstructed during the reporting period.

(1) If you own or operate an affected facility that is the group of all equipment within a process unit at an onshore natural gas processing plant, or a sweetening unit at an onshore natural gas processing plant, you must submit the notifications required in §60.7(a)(1), (3), and (4). If you own or operate a well, centrifugal compressor, reciprocating compressor, pneumatic controller, pneumatic pump, storage vessel, or collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site or collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station, you are not required to submit the notifications required in §60.7(a)(1), (3), and (4).
[40 C.F.R. § 60.5420a(a)]

12.4.2. *Reporting requirements.* You must submit annual reports containing the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) and (12) of this section and performance test reports as specified in paragraph (b)(9) or (10) of this section, if applicable. You must submit annual reports following the procedure specified in paragraph (b)(11) of this section. The initial annual report is due no later than 90 days after the end of the initial compliance period as determined according to §60.5410a. Subsequent annual reports are due no later than same date each year as the initial annual report. If you own or operate more than one affected facility, you may submit one report for multiple affected facilities provided the report contains all of the information required as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section. Annual reports may coincide with title V reports as long as all the required elements of the annual report are included. You may arrange with the Administrator a common schedule on which reports required by this part may be submitted as long as the schedule does not extend the reporting period.

(1) The general information specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section for all reports.

(i) The company name, facility site name associated with the affected facility, US Well ID or US Well ID associated with the affected facility, if applicable, and address of the affected facility. If an address is not available for the site, include a description of the site location and provide the latitude and longitude coordinates of the site in decimal degrees to an accuracy and precision of five (5) decimals of a degree using the North American Datum of 1983.

(ii) An identification of each affected facility being included in the annual report.

(iii) Beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) A certification by a certifying official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(7) For the collection of fugitive emissions components at each well site and the collection of fugitive emissions components at each compressor station within the company-defined area, the records of each monitoring survey including the information specified in paragraphs (b)(7)(i) through (xii) of this section. For the collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station, if a monitoring survey is waived under §60.5397a(g)(5), you must include

in your annual report the fact that a monitoring survey was waived and the calendar months that make up the quarterly monitoring period for which the monitoring survey was waived.

(i) Date of the survey.
(ii) Beginning and end time of the survey.
(iii) Name of operator(s) performing survey. If the survey is performed by optical gas imaging, you must note the training and experience of the operator.
(iv) Ambient temperature, sky conditions, and maximum wind speed at the time of the survey.
(v) Monitoring instrument used.
(vi) Any deviations from the monitoring plan or a statement that there were no deviations from the monitoring plan.
(vii) Number and type of components for which fugitive emissions were detected.
(viii) Number and type of fugitive emissions components that were not repaired as required in §60.5397a(h).
(ix) Number and type of difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor fugitive emission components monitored.
(x) The date of successful repair of the fugitive emissions component.
(xi) Number and type of fugitive emission components placed on delay of repair and explanation for each delay of repair.
(xii) Type of instrument used to resurvey a repaired fugitive emissions component that could not be repaired during the initial fugitive emissions finding.

[40 C.F.R. § 60.5420a(b)]

12.4.3. *Recordkeeping requirements.* You must maintain the records identified as specified in §60.7(f) and in paragraphs (c)(1) through (16) of this section. All records required by this subpart must be maintained either onsite or at the nearest local field office for at least 5 years. Any records required to be maintained by this subpart that are submitted electronically via the EPA's CDX may be maintained in electronic format.

(15) For each collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site and each collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station, the records identified in paragraphs (c)(15)(i) through (iii) of this section.
(i) The fugitive emissions monitoring plan as required in §60.5397a(b), (c), and (d).

(ii) The records of each monitoring survey as specified in paragraphs (c)(15)(ii)(A) through (I) of this section.

(A) Date of the survey.

(B) Beginning and end time of the survey.

(C) Name of operator(s) performing survey. You must note the training and experience of the operator.

(D) Monitoring instrument used.

(E) When optical gas imaging is used to perform the survey, one or more digital photographs or videos, captured from the optical gas imaging instrument used for conduct of monitoring, of each required monitoring survey being performed. The digital photograph must include the date the photograph was taken and the latitude and longitude of the collection of fugitive emissions components at a well site or collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station imbedded within or stored with the digital file. As an alternative to imbedded latitude and longitude within the digital file, the digital photograph or video may consist of an image of the monitoring survey being performed

with a separately operating GPS device within the same digital picture or video, provided the latitude and longitude output of the GPS unit can be clearly read in the digital image.

(F) Fugitive emissions component identification when Method 21 is used to perform the monitoring survey.

(G) Ambient temperature, sky conditions, and maximum wind speed at the time of the survey.

(H) Any deviations from the monitoring plan or a statement that there were no deviations from the monitoring plan.

(I) Documentation of each fugitive emission, including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(15)(ii)(I)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) Location.

(2) Any deviations from the monitoring plan or a statement that there were no deviations from the monitoring plan.

(3) Number and type of components for which fugitive emissions were detected.

(4) Number and type of difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor fugitive emission components monitored.

(5) Instrument reading of each fugitive emissions component that requires repair when Method 21 is used for monitoring.

(6) Number and type of fugitive emissions components that were not repaired as required in §60.5397a(h).

(7) Number and type of components that were tagged as a result of not being repaired during the monitoring survey when the fugitive emissions were initially found as required in §60.5397a(h)(3)(ii).

(8) If a fugitive emissions component is not tagged, a digital photograph or video of each fugitive emissions component that could not be repaired during the monitoring survey when the fugitive emissions were initially found as required in §60.5397a(h)(3)(ii). The digital photograph or video must clearly identify the location of the component that must be repaired. Any digital photograph or video required under this paragraph can also be used to meet the requirements under paragraph (c)(15)(ii)(E) of this section, as long as the photograph or video is taken with the optical gas imaging instrument, includes the date and the latitude and longitude are either imbedded or visible in the picture.

(9) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the fugitive emissions components.

(10) Number and type of fugitive emission components placed on delay of repair and explanation for each delay of repair.

(11) The date of successful repair of the fugitive emissions component.

(12) Instrumentation used to resurvey a repaired fugitive emissions component that could not be repaired during the initial fugitive emissions finding.

(iii) For the collection of fugitive emissions components at a compressor station, if a monitoring survey is waived under §60.5397a(g)(5), you must maintain records of the average calendar

month temperature, including the source of the information, for each calendar month of the quarterly monitoring period for which the monitoring survey was waived.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.5420a(c)]

13.0. Source-Specific Requirements (40CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ Requirements, C-100 – C-1200)

13.1. Limitations and Standards

13.1.1. The permittee must comply with the applicable operating limitations in this section no later than October 19, 2013.
[40 C.F.R. § 63.6595(a)]

13.1.2. *Stationary RICE subject to Regulation under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

The permittee meets the criteria of paragraph (c)(1), which is for a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source. The permittee must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ.
[40 C.F.R. § 63.6590(c)]

14.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Blowdown, Compressor Startup and Pigging Operations)

14.1. Limitations and Standards

14.1.1. The maximum number of blowdown events per year shall not exceed 936, with an estimated 2,020 scf per event. Compliance shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the blowdown events at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

14.1.2. The maximum number of compressor startup events per year shall not exceed 936, with an estimated 1,050 scf per event. Compliance shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the blowdown events at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

14.1.3. The maximum number of low pressure pigging events per year shall not exceed 395, with an estimated 516 scf per event. Compliance shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the low pressure pigging events at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

14.1.4. The maximum number of high pressure pigging events per year shall not exceed 520, with an estimated 2,801 scf per event. Compliance shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the high pressure pigging events at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

14.2. Recordkeeping Requirements

14.2.1. All records required under section 14.2 of this permit shall be shall be kept in accordance with permit condition 3.4.1.

14.2.2. To demonstrate compliance with permit conditions 14.1.1 – 14.1.4, the permittee shall maintain a record of the blowdown and pigging events and estimated volume per event (scf) on a monthly and rolling twelve month total.

14.3. Reporting Requirements

14.3.1. Any exceedance of permit conditions 14.1.1 – 14.1.4 must be reported in writing to the Director of the DAQ as soon as practicable, but within ten (10) calendar days, of the occurrence and shall include, at a minimum, the following information: the date of the exceedance, the estimate of VOC emissions released to the atmosphere as a result of the exceedance and any corrective measures taken or planned.

CERTIFICATION OF DATA ACCURACY

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, all information contained in the attached _____, representing the period beginning _____ and ending _____, and any supporting documents appended hereto, is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature[1] (please use blue ink) _____ Responsible Official or Authorized Representative _____ Date

Name & Title (please print or type) _____ Name _____ Title

Telephone No. _____ Fax No. _____

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[1] This form shall be signed by a "Responsible Official." "Responsible Official" means one of the following:

a. For a corporation: The president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(i) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have a gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), or

(ii) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Director;

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public entity: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA); or

d. The designated representative delegated with such authority and approved in advance by the Director.