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ENGINEERING EVALUATION / FACT SHEET

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Application No.:	R13-3216
Plant ID No.:	017-00131
Applicant:	Antero Midstream LLC (Antero)
Facility Name:	Tamela Compressor Station
Location:	West Union, Doddridge County
NAICS Code:	221210 (Natural Gas Distribution)
Application Type:	Construction
Received Date:	October 17, 2014
Engineer Assigned:	Jerry Williams, P.E.
Fee Amount:	$4,500.00
Date Received:	October 17, 2014
Complete Date:	December 2, 2014
Due Date:	March 2, 2015
Applicant Ad Date	October 17, 2014
Newspaper:	*The Doddridge Independent*
UTM's:	Easting: 513.556 km Northing: 4,352.966 km Zone: 17
Description:	Installation and operation of a natural gas compressor station. This permitting action will establish this facility as a synthetic minor for NO_x and CO emissions.

ID # 017-00131
Reg R13-3216
Company Antero
Facility TAMELA Initials JW

NON-CONFIDENTIAL

Promoting a healthy environment.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

The following process description was taken from Permit Application R13-3216:

The proposed Tamela Compressor Station will be located in Doddridge County, West Virginia. Natural gas from surrounding pipelines will enter the facility through one (1) receiver and associated slug catcher. From there, the natural gas is metered and routed through a filter separator. Any produced liquids from the scrubber or separator are sent to the 500 barrel settling tank (TK-9000). Gas from the filter separator is sent to one (1) of eleven (11) 1,680 hp Waukesha compressor engines (C-2100 – C-2200). The eleven (11) compressor engines are controlled with non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) catalysts and air-fuel ratio controllers (AFRC) (1C – 11C). Produced fluids are routed to the settling tank and gas going to one of the two (2) tri-ethylene glycol (TEG) dehydrators.

Each TEG dehydrator (V-3110, V-3210) contains a flash gas tank and 1.5 MMBtu/hr reboiler. Each dehydrator has a design rate of 60 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd). Within the dehydrator unit, vent gas from the flash gas tank (V-3120, V-3220) is routed to the reboiler (F-3100, F-3200) and used as fuel, with an assumed 95% efficiency for combusting the gas. Emissions from each reboiler are routed to the atmosphere. The dehydrator still vents (V-3110, V-3210) are controlled by a flare with at least 98% control efficiency (FL-1000). Produced fluids from the dehydrator are routed to the settling tank. The dry gas from the dehydration process is either routed to a fuel gas scrubber, metered, and routed to the compressors as fuel gas or metered and sent to the high pressure facility discharge pipeline.

All produced fluids enter one (1) 500 barrel settling tank (TK-9000) where the fluids settle out as either condensate or produced water. The produced water goes to two (2) 400 barrel produced water tanks (TK-9200, TK-9210) and the condensate goes to two (2) 400 barrel condensate tanks (TK-9100 – TK-9110). Flashing only occurs at the settling tank as the fluids stabilize in the settling tank before going to the other storage tanks. All five (5) tanks are connected to a vapor recovery unit (VRU-6000) where tank vapors are collected and recycled back into the gas system right before the initial filter scrubber. A second vapor recovery unit (VRU-6100) is used as backup to the primary vapor recovery unit. The produced fluids are trucked out via tanker trucks as needed (LDOUT1). The loading emissions are uncontrolled. The anticipated production is 150 barrels per day of condensate and 45 barrels per day of produced water.

Two (2) natural gas microturbine generators (G-8000, G-8100), each rated at 200 kWe, will supply power to the facility. No more than 200kWe will be operational at any given time and the remaining 200 kWe unit will be on standby. G-8000 and G-8100 may switch between primary and standby status depending on their need for maintenance. The fuel line for the generators will be heated by a small catalytic heater (CATHT1) with a burner rating of 24 BTU/hr.

There will also be small storage tanks located at the facility for storage of TEG, lube oil, waste oil, and coolant. Fugitive emissions from component leaks and emissions from venting or blowdown events will also occur.

SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was conducted on December 16, 2014 by James Robertson of the DAQ Enforcement Section. According to Mr. Robertson, the site location is appropriate for the proposed facility. The closest residence is approximately 1,000 feet from the proposed facility.

Latitude: 39.326000
Longitude: -80.842725

Directions to the facility are as follows:

From Charleston: I-77 North to Exit 176. Turn right onto US-50 East and travel approximately 36 miles. Turn left onto Old US 50 E/Sunnyside Road. Take the first right toward Duckworth Road. Turn right onto Duckworth Road and travel approximately 1 mile. Take slight left onto Long Run and travel approximately 4 miles. Site entrance is on left.

ESTIMATE OF EMISSIONS BY REVIEWING ENGINEER

Emissions associated with this construction application consist of the combustion emissions from eleven (11) natural gas fired compressor engines (C-2100 – C-2200), two (2) microturbine generators (G-8000, G-8100), two (2) TEG dehydrator still vents (V-3110, V-3210), two (2) TEG dehydrator reboilers (F-3100, F-3200), two (2) dehydrator flash tanks (V-3120, V-3220), one (1) 500 bbl (21,000 gal) settling storage tank (TK-9000), four (4) 400 bbl (16,800 gal) tanks (condensate, produced water) (TK-9200, TK-9210, TK-9100, TK-9110), nine (9) miscellaneous storage tanks (two (2) oily water, two (2) used oil, TEG, compressor coolant, lube oil, waste oil), one (1) product loadout rack (LDOUT1), one (1) flare (FL-1000), two (2) vapor recovery units (VRU-6000, VRU-6100) and fugitive emissions. Fugitive emissions for the facility are based on calculation methodologies presented in EPA Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates. The following table indicates which methodology was used in the emissions determination:

Emission Unit ID#	Process Equipment	Calculation Methodology
C-2100 – C-2200	1,680 hp Waukesha 7044 GSI Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine (RICE) w/ NSCR	Manufacturer's Data, EPA AP-42 Emission Factors
G-8000, G-8100	200 kW Capstone C200 NG Microturbine Generators	Manufacturer's Data, EPA AP-42 Emission Factors
CATHT1	0.024 MMBTU/hr Catalytic Heater	EPA AP-42 Emission Factors
V-3110, V-3210	60 mmscfd TEG Dehydrator Still Vent w/ Condenser/Recycle and Flare	GRI-GlyCalc 4.0
F-3100, F-3200	1.5 MMBtu/hr TEG Dehydrator Reboiler	EPA AP-42 Emission Factors
TK-9000	500 bbl (21,000 gal) Produced Water/Condensate Settling Tank	EPA Tanks 4.09d and E&P Tanks (Flashing)
TK-9200, TK-9210	400 bbl (16,800 gal) Condensate Storage Tanks	EPA Tanks 4.09d

TK-9100, TK-9110	400 bbl (16,800 gal) Produced Water Storage Tanks	EPA Tanks 4.09d
TK-9300, TK-9320	Two (2) 500 gal Compressor Skid Oily Water Storage Tank	Negligible
TK-9310, TK-9330	Two (2) 500 gal Used Oil Storage Tank	Negligible
TK-9410	1,000 gal TEG Make-Up Storage Tank	Negligible
TK-9420	2,000 gal Compressor Coolant Storage Tank	Negligible
TK-9430	2,000 gal Engine Lube Oil Storage Tank	Negligible
TK-9440	2,000 gal Compressor Lube Oil Storage Tank	Negligible
TK-9400	4,200 gal Compressor Waste Oil Storage Tank	Negligible
LDOUT1	150 bbl (6,300 gal) / day Condensate 45 bbl (1,890 gal) / day Produced Water Product Loadout Rack	EPA AP-42 Emission Factors
VRU-6000	Vapor Recovery Unit #1 (13C)	Electric Driven
VRU-6100	Vapor Recovery Unit #2 (14C)	Electric Driven
FL-1000	4.8 MMBTU/hr Flare Control Device	EPA AP-42 Emission Factors

The following table indicates the control device efficiencies that are required for this facility:

Emission Unit	**Pollutant**	**Control Device**	**Control Efficiency**
1,680 hp Waukesha 7044 GSI RICE w/ NSCR (C-2100 – C-2200)	Nitrogen Oxides	NSCR (1C-11C)	96 %
	Carbon Monoxide		96 %
	Volatile Organic Compounds		50 %
	Formaldehyde		76 %
	Methane		70 %
60 mmscfd TEG Dehydrator Still Vents (V-3110, V-3210)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Flare (12C)	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %
Product Storage Tanks TK-9000, TK-9200, TK-9210, TK-9100, TK-9110	Volatile Organic Compounds	Vapor Recovery Units (13C, 14C)	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %

The total facility PTE for the Tamela Compressor Station is shown in the following table:

Pollutant	**Facility Wide PTE (tons/year)**
Nitrogen Oxides	90.97
Carbon Monoxide	93.16
Volatile Organic Compounds	78.35
Particulate Matter-10/2.5	12.27
Sulfur Dioxide	0.43
Formaldehyde	1.94
Total HAPs	10.78
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	94,378

Maximum detailed controlled point source emissions were calculated by Antero and checked for accuracy by the writer and are summarized in the table on the next page. The following table indicates what the potential emissions from the facility will be when the engines are operated at 90% of full load. The maximum aggregate fuel usage for the engines (C-2100 – C-2200) shall not exceed 1,066.71 x 10^6 cubic feet per year. Because an annual fuel usage limitation was placed on the engines (C-2100 – C-2200) to remain below major source thresholds for NO_x and CO, Antero is subject to Notice Level C (45CSR13 Section 8.5) and will be required to publish a commercial display ad (45CSR13 Section 8.4.a) and post a visible sign at their facility (45CSR13 Section 8.5.a).

Antero Midstream LLC – Tamela Compressor Station (R13-3216)

Emission	Source	NO_x		CO		VOC		PM-10/2.5		SO_2		Formaldehyde		Total HAPs		CO2e
Point ID#		lb/hr	ton/year	lb/hr	ton/year	lb/hr	ton/year	lb/hr	ton/year	lb/hr	ton/year	lb/hr	ton/year	lb/hr	ton/year	ton/year
1E	Compressor Engine #1	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
2E	Compressor Engine #2	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
3E	Compressor Engine #3	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
4E	Compressor Engine #4	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
5E	Compressor Engine #5	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
6E	Compressor Engine #6	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
7E	Compressor Engine #7	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
8E	Compressor Engine #8	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
9E	Compressor Engine #9	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
10E	Compressor Engine #10	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
11E	Compressor Engine #11	2.01	7.93	1.9	7.46	0.76	2.99	0.27	1.06	<0.01	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.83	7838
12E	Microturbine Generator	0.08	0.35	0.22	0.96	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	1166
13E	Microturbine Generator	0.08	0.35	0.22	0.96	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	1166
14E	Dehydrator Still Vent #1	0	0	0	0	2.34	10.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16	0.71	474
16E	Dehydrator Reboiler	0.18	0.81	0.15	0.68	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	771
17E	Dehydrator Still Vent #2	0	0	0	0	2.34	10.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16	0.71	474
19E	Dehydrator Reboiler	0.18	0.81	0.15	0.68	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	771
26E	Flare Combustion	0.33	1.44	1.78	7.79	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	2465
20E	Settling Storage Tank	0	0	0	0	1.82	7.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.1	49
21E, 22E	Condensate Storage Tanks	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01	<0.01	<1
23E, 24E	Produced Water Storage Tanks	0	0	0	0	<0.01	<0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01	<0.01	<1
25E	Product Loadout Rack	0	0	0	0	46.22	4.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66	0.07	33
27E	Catalytic Heater	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	12
Total Point Source		**23.02**	**90.97**	**23.39**	**93.16**	**61.17**	**66.29**	**3.10**	**12.27**	**0.11**	**0.43**	**0.49**	**1.94**	**3.32**	**10.77**	**93602**
Fugitive	Component Leaks	0	0	0	0	0.89	3.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01	<0.01	85
Fugitive	Venting	0	0	0	0	NA	8.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	<0.01	0.01	691
Total Fugitive		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**NA**	**12.06**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**776**
Total Sitewide		**23.02**	**90.97**	**23.39**	**93.16**	**62.05**	**78.35**	**3.10**	**12.27**	**0.11**	**0.43**	**0.49**	**1.94**	**3.33**	**10.78**	**94378**

REGULATORY APPLICABILITY

The following rules apply to the facility:

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

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

The individual heat input of the proposed reboilers (F-3100, F-3200) are below 10 MMBTU/hr. Therefore, these units are exempt from the aforementioned sections of 45CSR2.

Antero would also be subject to the opacity requirements in 45CSR2, which is 10% opacity based on a six minute block average.

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

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

Antero has proposed one (1) flare at the facility. The flare is subject to section 4, emission standards for incinerators. The flare has negligible hourly particulate matter emissions. Therefore, the facility's flare should demonstrate compliance with this section. The facility will demonstrate compliance by maintaining records of the amount of natural gas consumed by the flare and the hours of operation. The facility will also monitor the flame of the flare and record any malfunctions that may cause no flame to be present during operation.

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

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

The individual heat input of the proposed reboilers (F-3100, F-3200) are below 10 MMBTU/hr. Therefore, these units are exempt from the aforementioned sections of 45CSR10.

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

45CSR13 applies to this source due to the fact that Antero exceeds the regulatory emission threshold for criteria pollutants of 6 lb/hr and 10 ton/year, and they are also subject to a substantive requirement of an emission control rule promulgated by the Secretary (45CSR6, 40CFR60 Subparts JJJJ and OOOO, 40CFR63 Subpart HH).

Because an annual fuel usage limitation was placed on the engines (C-2100 – C-2200) to remain below major source thresholds for NO_x and CO, Antero is subject to Notice Level C (45CSR13 Section 8.5) and will be required to publish a commercial display ad (45CSR13 Section 8.4.a) and post a visible sign at their facility (45CSR13 Section 8.5.a).

Antero paid the appropriate application fee and published the required legal advertisement for a construction permit application.

45CSR16 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60)

45CSR16 applies to this source by reference of 40CFR60, Subparts JJJJ and OOOO. These requirements are discussed under that rule below.

45CSR22 (Air Quality Management Fee Program)

Antero is not subject to 45CSR30 because they are taking an operational limitation to remain under major source emission thresholds, thus becoming a 'synthetic minor'. The Tamela Compressor Station is subject to 40CFR60 Subparts JJJJ and OOOO, however they are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided they are not required to obtain a permit for a reason other than their status as an area source.

Antero is required to pay the appropriate annual fees and keep their Certificate to Operate current.

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

40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ establishes emission standards for applicable SI ICE.

The 1,680 hp Waukesha 7044 GSI RICE (C-100 – C-1100) were manufactured after the July 1, 2007 date for engines with a maximum rated power capacity greater than or equal to 500 hp.

The proposed 1,680 hp Waukesha 7044 GSI RICE (C-100 – C-1100) will be subject to the following emission limits: NOx – 1.0 g/hp-hr (3.70 lb/hr); CO – 2.0 g/hp-hr (7.41 lb/hr); and VOC – 0.7 g/hp-hr (2.59 lb/hr). Based on the manufacturer's specifications for these engines, the emission standards will be met.

The proposed 1,680 hp Waukesha 7044 GSI RICE (C-100 – C-1100) are not certified by the manufacturer to meet the emission standards listed in 40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ. Therefore, Antero will be required to conduct an initial performance test and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or three (3) years, whichever comes first, to demonstrate compliance.

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

EPA published in the Federal Register new source performance standards (NSPS) and air toxics rules for the oil and gas sector on August 16, 2012. 40CFR60 Subpart OOOO establishes emission standards and compliance schedules for the control of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from affected facilities that commence construction, modification or reconstruction after August 23, 2011. The following affected sources which commence construction, modification or reconstruction after August 23, 2011 are subject to the applicable provisions of this subpart:
Each gas well affected facility, which is a single natural gas well.

There are no gas wells at this facility. Therefore, all requirements regarding gas well affected facilities under 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO would not apply.

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

There are no centrifugal compressors at the Tamela Compressor Station. Therefore, all requirements regarding centrifugal compressors under 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO would not apply.

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

There are reciprocating internal combustion engines located at the Tamela Compressor Station that were constructed after August 23, 2011. Therefore, the requirements regarding reciprocating compressors under 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO will apply. Antero will be required to perform the following:

- Replace the reciprocating compressor rod packing at least every 26,000 hours of operation or 36 months.

- Demonstrate initial compliance by continuously monitoring the number of hours of operation or track the number of months since the last rod packing replacement.

- Submit the appropriate start up notifications.

- Submit the initial annual report for the reciprocating compressors.

- Maintain records of hours of operation since last rod packing replacement, records of the date and time of each rod packing replacement, and records of deviations in cases where the reciprocating compressor was not operated in compliance.

c. Pneumatic Controllers

- Each pneumatic controller affected facility, which is a single continuous bleed natural gas-driven pneumatic controller operating at a natural gas bleed rate greater than 6 scfh which commenced construction after August 23, 2011, and is located between the wellhead and the point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage segment and not located at a natural gas processing plant.

- Each pneumatic controller affected facility, which is a single continuous bleed natural gas-driven pneumatic controller which commenced construction after August 23, 2011, and is located at a natural gas processing plant.

All pneumatic controllers at the facility will be air driven. Therefore, there are no applicable pneumatic controllers which commenced construction after August 23, 2011. Therefore, all requirements regarding pneumatic controllers under 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO would not apply.

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

40CFR60 Subpart OOOO defines a storage vessel as a unit that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provides structural support and is designed to contain an accumulation of liquids or other materials. The following are not considered storage vessels:

- Vessels that are skid-mounted or permanently attached to something that is mobile (such as trucks, railcars, barges or ships), and are intended to be located at a site for less than 180 consecutive days. If the source does not

keep or are not able to produce records, as required by §60.5420(c)(5)(iv), showing that the vessel has been located at a site for less than 180 consecutive days, the vessel described herein is considered to be a storage vessel since the original vessel was first located at the site.

- Process vessels such as surge control vessels, bottoms receivers or knockout vessels.

- Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere.

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

The storage vessels located at the Tamela Compressor Station will be controlled by a VRU which will reduce the potential to emit to less than 6 tpy of VOC. Therefore, Antero is not required by this section to further reduce VOC emissions by 95%. Antero is claiming a control efficiency of 98% for the VRU. Antero is required to perform three (3) of the following:

- *Additional sensing equipment.*
- *Properly designed bypass system.*
- *Appropriate gas blanket.*
- *A compressor that is suitable and has the ability to vary the drive speed.*

e. The group of all equipment, except compressors, within a process unit is an affected facility.

- Addition or replacement of equipment for the purpose of process improvement that is accomplished without a capital expenditure shall not by itself be considered a modification under this subpart.

- Equipment associated with a compressor station, dehydration unit, sweetening unit, underground storage vessel, field gas gathering system, or liquefied natural gas unit is covered by §§60.5400, 60.5401, 60.5402, 60.5421 and 60.5422 of this subpart if it is located at an onshore natural gas processing plant. Equipment not located at the onshore natural gas processing plant site is exempt from the provisions of §§60.5400, 60.5401, 60.5402, 60.5421 and 60.5422 of this subpart.

- The equipment within a process unit of an affected facility located at onshore natural gas processing plants and described in paragraph (f) of

this section are exempt from this subpart if they are subject to and controlled according to subparts VVa, GGG or GGGa of this part.

The Tamela Compressor Station is not a natural gas processing plant. Therefore, Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) requirements for onshore natural gas processing plants would not apply.

f. Sweetening units located at onshore natural gas processing plants that process natural gas produced from either onshore or offshore wells.

- Each sweetening unit that processes natural gas is an affected facility; and
- Each sweetening unit that processes natural gas followed by a sulfur recovery unit is an affected facility.
- Facilities that have a design capacity less than 2 long tons per day (LT/D) of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) in the acid gas (expressed as sulfur) are required to comply with recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in §60.5423(c) but are not required to comply with §§60.5405 through 60.5407 and paragraphs 60.5410(g) and 60.5415(g) of this subpart.
- Sweetening facilities producing acid gas that is completely reinjected into oil-or-gas-bearing geologic strata or that is otherwise not released to the atmosphere are not subject to §§60.5405 through 60.5407, 60.5410(g), 60.5415(g), and 60.5423 of this subpart.

There are no sweetening units at the Tamela Compressor Station. Therefore, all requirements regarding sweetening units under 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO would not apply.

40CFR63 Subpart HH (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities)

Subpart HH establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for HAPs emitted from oil and natural gas production facilities located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. The glycol dehydration units at the Tamela Compressor Station are subject to the area source requirements for glycol dehydration units. However, because the facility is an area source of HAP emissions and the actual average benzene emissions from the glycol dehydration unit is below 0.90 megagram per year (1.0 tons/year) it is exempt from all requirements of Subpart HH except to maintain records of actual average flowrate of natural gas to demonstrate a continuous exemption status.

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

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for HAPs emitted from stationary RICE located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous

compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations. The engines (C-100 – C-1100) at the Tamela Compressor Station are subject to the area source requirements for non-emergency spark ignition engines.

The applicability requirements for new stationary RICEs located at an area source of HAPs, is the requirement to meet the standards of 40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ. These requirements were outlined above. The proposed engine meets these standards. Because these engines will not be certified by the manufacturer, Antero will be required to perform an initial performance test within 180 days from startup, and subsequent testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.

The following rules do not apply to the facility:

45CSR14 (Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants)

45CSR19 (Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollution which Cause or Contribute to Nonattainment)

The Tamela Compressor Station is located in Doddridge County, which is an unclassified county for all criteria pollutants, therefore the Tamela Compressor Station is not applicable to 45CSR19.

As shown in the following table, Antero is not a major source subject to 45CSR14 or 45CSR19 review. According to 45CSR14 Section 2.43.e, fugitive emissions are not included in the major source determination because it is not listed as one of the source categories in Table 1. Therefore, the fugitive emissions are not included in the PTE below.

Pollutant	**PSD (45CSR14) Threshold (tpy)**	**NANSR (45CSR19) Threshold (tpy)**	**Tamela PTE (tpy)**	**45CSR14 or 45CSR19 Review Required?**
Carbon Monoxide	250	NA	93.16	No
Nitrogen Oxides	250	NA	90.97	No
Sulfur Dioxide	250	NA	0.43	No
Particulate Matter 2.5	250	NA	12.27	No
Ozone (VOC)	250	NA	66.29	No
Greenhouse Gas (CO_2e)	100,000	NA	93,602	No

45CSR30 (Requirements for Operating Permits)

Antero is not subject to 45CSR30 because they are taking an operational limitation to remain under major source emission thresholds, thus becoming a 'synthetic minor'. The Tamela Compressor Station is subject to 40CFR60 Subparts JJJJ and OOOO, however they are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided they are not required to obtain a permit for a reason other than their status as an area source.

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

40CFR60 Subpart Kb does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity less than 75 cubic meters. One of the tanks (TK-9000) that Antero has proposed to install is larger than 75 cubic meters. However, the settling storage tank (TK-9000) is exempt from this rule due to the exemption listed in 40CFR60.110b(d)(4). This provision is an exemption for storage vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 cubic meters (420,000 gallons) used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer. Therefore, the 21,000 gallon storage tank storing condensate/produced water would not be subject to this rule.

40CFR60 Subpart KKK (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants)

40CFR60 Subpart KKK applies to onshore natural gas processing plants that commenced construction after January 20, 1984, and on or Before August 23, 2011. The Tamela Compressor Station is not a natural gas processing facility, therefore, Antero is not subject to this rule.

40CFR60 Subpart KKKK (Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines)

40CFR60 Subpart KKKK does not apply because there are no stationary combustion turbines at the facility with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10 MMBTU/hr, based on the higher heating value of the fuel (§60.4305).

TOXICITY OF NON-CRITERIA REGULATED POLLUTANTS

The majority of non-criteria regulated pollutants fall under the definition of HAPs which, with some revision since, were 188 compounds identified under Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as pollutants or groups of pollutants that EPA knows or suspects may cause cancer or other serious human health effects. The following HAPs are common to this industry. The following table lists each HAP's carcinogenic risk (as based on analysis provided in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)):

HAPs	Type	Known/Suspected Carcinogen	Classification
Formaldehyde	VOC	Yes	Category B1 - Probable Human Carcinogen
Benzene	VOC	Yes	Category A - Known Human Carcinogen
Ethylbenzene	VOC	No	Inadequate Data
Toluene	VOC	No	Inadequate Data
Xylenes	VOC	No	Inadequate Data

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

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

Modeling was not required of this source due to the fact that the facility is not subject to 45CSR14 (Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants) or 45CSR19 (Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollution which Cause or Contribute to Nonattainment) as shown in the table listed in the Regulatory Discussion section under 45CSR14/45CSR19.

SOURCE AGGREGATION

"Building, structure, facility, or installation" is defined as all the pollutant emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous and adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person.

The Tamela Compressor Station is located in Doddridge County and will be operated by Antero.

- The Tamela Compressor Station will operate under SIC code 4932 (Natural Gas Distribution). There are other compressor stations operated by Antero that share the same two-digit major SIC code of 49 for natural gas transmission. Therefore, the Tamela Compressor Station does share the same SIC code as other Antero compressor stations.

- "Contiguous or Adjacent" determinations are made on a case by case basis. These determinations are proximity based, and it is important to focus on this and whether or not it meets the common sense notion of a plant. The terms "contiguous" or "adjacent" are not defined by USEPA. Contiguous has a dictionary definition of being in actual contact; touching along a boundary or at a point. Adjacent has a dictionary definition of not distant; nearby; having a common endpoint or border.

  There are no Antero properties in question that are considered to be on contiguous or adjacent property with the Tamela Compressor Station. The closest Antero facility is located approximately 1.9 miles from the proposed facility. The land between these sites is not owned or managed by Antero. Operations separated by these distances do not meet the common sense notion of a plant. Therefore, the properties in question are not considered to be on contiguous or adjacent property.

- Common control. The natural gas well sites that supply the incoming natural gas streams to the Tamela Compressor Station are owned and operated by Antero Resources.

Because the facilities are not considered to be on contiguous or adjacent properties, the emissions from the Tamela Compressor Station should not be aggregated with other facilities in determining major source or PSD status.

MONITORING OF OPERATIONS

Antero will be required to perform the following monitoring:

- Monitor and record quantity of natural gas consumed for all engines and combustion sources.
- Monitor all applicable requirements of 40CFR60 Subparts JJJJ and OOOO, 40CFR63 Subpart HH.
- Monitor the presence of the flare pilot flame with a thermocouple or equivalent.

Antero will be required to perform the following recordkeeping:

- Maintain records of the amount of natural gas consumed and hours of operation for all engines and combustion sources.
- Maintain records of testing conducted in accordance with the permit. Said records shall be maintained on-site or in a readily accessible off-site location
- Maintain the corresponding records specified by the on-going monitoring requirements of and testing requirements of the permit.
- Maintain records of the visible emission opacity tests conducted per the permit.
- Maintain a record of all potential to emit (PTE) HAP calculations for the entire facility. These records shall include the natural gas compressor engines and ancillary equipment.
- Maintain records of all applicable requirements of 40CFR60 Subparts JJJJ and OOOO, 40CFR63 Subpart HH.
- Maintain records of the flare design evaluation.
- The records shall be maintained on site or in a readily available off-site location maintained by Antero for a period of five (5) years.

RECOMMENDATION TO DIRECTOR

The information provided in the permit application indicates that Antero meets all the requirements of applicable regulations. Therefore, impact on the surrounding area should be minimized and it is recommended that the Tamela Compressor Station should be granted a 45CSR13 construction permit for their facility.

Jerry Williams, P.E.
Engineer

12/24/2014
Date