



7/24/2015

WEST VIRGINIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY  
601 57<sup>th</sup> Street, SE  
Charleston, WV 25304

**Subject: EnerVest Operating Compression Downsizing Project Weinwood (PAX).**

Dear Sir or Madame,

We are Placing Ford CSG-649 rated at 60HP at this facility. I am asking for a Permit determination to be made on this facility. If you have any additional questions please feel free to call me at 304-414-8171 or email me at [mdearing@enervest.net](mailto:mdearing@enervest.net).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Michael Dearing".

Michael Dearing  
Air Emissions Supervisor



WEST VIRGINIA  
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY  
 601 57<sup>th</sup> Street, SE  
 Charleston, WV 25304  
 Phone: (304) 926-0475  
 www.dep.wv.gov/daq

**PERMIT DETERMINATION FORM  
(PDF)**

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY: PLANT I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_  
 PDF # \_\_\_\_\_ PERMIT WRITER: \_\_\_\_\_

1. NAME OF APPLICANT (AS REGISTERED WITH THE WV SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE):

Enervest Operating

2. NAME OF FACILITY (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE):

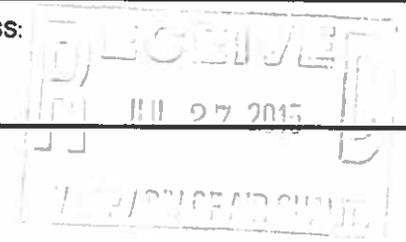
WB5 Weinwood

3. NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS) CODE:

211111

4A. MAILING ADDRESS: 300 Capitol St #200, Charleston, WV 25301

4B. PHYSICAL ADDRESS:



5A. DIRECTIONS TO FACILITY (PLEASE PROVIDE MAP AS ATTACHMENT A):

5B. NEAREST ROAD:  
Clear Fork Rd. (Rt 2)

5C. NEAREST CITY OR TOWN:  
Bolt, WV

5D. COUNTY:  
Wyoming

5E. UTM NORTHING (KM):  
4179.97

5F. UTM EASTING (KM):  
460.586

5G. UTM ZONE:  
17s

6A. INDIVIDUAL TO CONTACT IF MORE INFORMATION IS REQUIRED:  
Michael Dearing

6B. TITLE: Supervisor - Air Emissions

6C. TELEPHONE:  
304-444-8171

6D. FAX:

6E. E-MAIL:  
mdearing@enervest.net

7A. DAQ PLANT I.D. NO. (FOR AN EXISTING FACILITY ONLY):

\_\_\_\_\_

7B. PLEASE LIST ALL CURRENT 45CSR13, 45CSR14, 45CSR19 AND/OR TITLE V (45CSR30) PERMIT NUMBERS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PROCESS (FOR AN EXISTING FACILITY ONLY):

7C. IS THIS PDF BEING SUBMITTED AS THE RESULT OF AN ENFORCEMENT ACTION? IF YES, PLEASE LIST:

8A. TYPE OF EMISSION SOURCE (CHECK ONE):  
 NEW SOURCE     ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE  
 MODIFICATION     OTHER (PLEASE EXPLAIN IN 11B)

8B. IF ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE, DOES DAQ HAVE THE APPLICANT'S CONSENT TO UPDATE THE EXISTING PERMIT WITH THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN?  
 YES     NO

9. IS DEMOLITION OR PHYSICAL RENOVATION AT AN EXISTING FACILITY INVOLVED?     YES     NO

10A. DATE OF ANTICIPATED INSTALLATION OR CHANGE:  
08/20/2015

10B. DATE OF ANTICIPATED START-UP:  
08/20/2015

11A. PLEASE PROVIDE A DETAILED PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM SHOWING EACH PROPOSED OR MODIFIED PROCESS EMISSION POINT AS ATTACHMENT B.

11B. PLEASE PROVIDE A DETAILED PROCESS DESCRIPTION AS ATTACHMENT C.

12. PLEASE PROVIDE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS) FOR ALL MATERIALS PROCESSED, USED OR PRODUCED AS ATTACHMENT D. FOR CHEMICAL PROCESSES, PLEASE PROVIDE A MSDS FOR EACH COMPOUND EMITTED TO AIR.

**13A. REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS:**

⇒ FOR A NEW FACILITY, PLEASE PROVIDE PLANT WIDE EMISSIONS BASED ON THE POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) FOR THE FOLLOWING AIR POLLUTANTS INCLUDING ALL PROCESSES.

⇒ FOR AN EXISTING FACILITY, PLEASE PROVIDE THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN EMISSIONS BASED ON THE PTE OF ALL PROCESS CHANGES FOR THE FOLLOWING AIR POLLUTANTS.

PTE FOR A GIVEN POLLUTANT IS TYPICALLY BEFORE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES AND IS COLLECTED BASED ON THE MAXIMUM DESIGN CAPACITY OF PROCESS EQUIPMENT.

POLLUTANT	HOURLY PTE (LB/HR)	YEARLY PTE (TON/YR) (HOURLY PTE MULTIPLIED BY 8760 HR/YR) DIVIDED BY 2000 LB/TON
PM	0.00	0.02
PM <sub>10</sub>	0.00	0.02
VOCs	0.017	0.074
CO	2.12	9.27
NO <sub>x</sub>	1.31	5.74
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.00	0.00
Pb	0.00	0.00
HAPs (AGGREGATE AMOUNT)	0.052	0.089
TAPs (INDIVIDUALLY)*		
OTHER (INDIVIDUALLY)*		

\* ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES AS NEEDED

**13B. PLEASE PROVIDE ALL SUPPORTING CALCULATIONS AS ATTACHMENT E.**

CALCULATE AN HOURLY AND YEARLY PTE OF EACH PROCESS EMISSION POINT (SHOWN IN YOUR DETAILED PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM) FOR ALL AIR POLLUTANTS LISTED ABOVE INCLUDING INDIVIDUAL HAP'S (LISTED IN SECTION 112[b] OF THE 1990 CAAA), TAP'S (LISTED IN 45CSR27), AND OTHER AIR POLLUTANTS (E.G. POLLUTANTS LISTED IN TABLE 45-13A OF 45CSR13, MINERAL ACIDS PER 45CSR7, ETC.).

**14. CERTIFICATION OF DATA**

I, James D. McKinney (TYPE NAME) ATTEST THAT ALL THE REPRESENTATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION, OR APPENDED HERETO, ARE TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE BASED ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF AFTER REASONABLE INQUIRY, AND THAT I AM A **RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL**\*\* (PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OR TREASURER, GENERAL PARTNER OR SOLE PROPRIETOR) OF THE APPLICANT.

SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: 

TITLE: Senior Vice President

DATE: 7, 30, 2015

\*\* THE DEFINITION OF THE PHRASE 'RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL' CAN BE FOUND AT 45CSR13, SECTION 2.23.

**NOTE: PLEASE CHECK ENCLOSED ATTACHMENTS:**

ATTACHMENT A    ATTACHMENT B    ATTACHMENT C    ATTACHMENT D    ATTACHMENT E

RECORDS ON ALL CHANGES ARE REQUIRED TO BE KEPT AND MAINTAINED ON-SITE FOR TWO (2) YEARS.

THE PERMIT DETERMINATION FORM WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS CAN BE FOUND ON DAQ'S PERMITTING SECTION WEB SITE:

[www.dep.wv.gov/daq](http://www.dep.wv.gov/daq)

## Attachment A

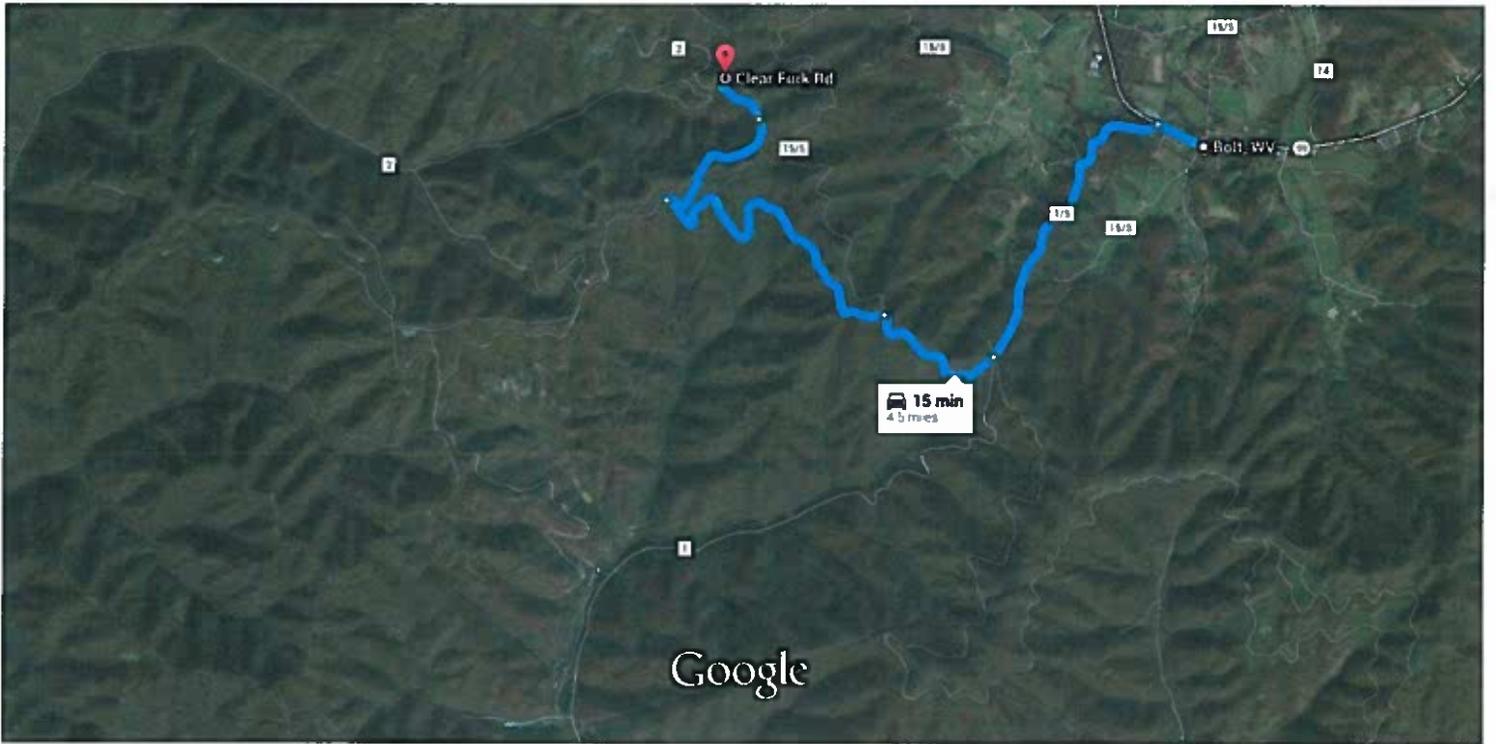


Google

Bolt to Clear Fork Rd, Saxon, WV 25180

Drive 4.5 miles, 15 min

WB5 Weinwood



**Bolt, WV**

- ↑
 1. Head southwest on Fairview School Rd toward WV-99 W  
20 ft
- ↘
 2. Turn right onto WV-99 W  
0.2 mi
- ↙
 3. Turn left onto County Rte 1/5/Bolt Rd/Raven Cliff Rd  
i Continue to follow County Rte 1/5  
1.3 mi
- ↘
 4. Slight right  
0.6 mi
- ↙
 5. Slight left  
1.5 mi
- ↘
 6. Turn right  
0.6 mi



7. Continue onto Clear Fork Rd

 Destination will be on the right

0.2 mi

## Clear Fork Rd

Saxon, WV 25180

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.

Imagery ©2015 Commonwealth of Virginia, DigitalGlobe, Landsat, USDA Farm Service Agency, Map data ©2015 Google

2000 ft 

## Attachment B

Unit Name: WB5 WEINWOOD  
Compressor  
Engine model: Ford CSG-649  
Engine HP: 86  
Engine Serial number: 733144  
Manufacture Date: 7/13/2015

NATURAL GAS INPUT

NATURAL GAS OUTPUT

Airborne Pollutants  
exiting the tail pipe:

- NOX
- CO
- CO<sup>2</sup>
- SO<sup>2</sup>
- VOC
- PM

1E

1S

## Attachment C

This Engine is used to power a compressor which is then used to compress natural gas to allow Enervest to produce natural gas wells more efficiently.

## Attachment D

#### Section 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

**Product Name:** Natural Gas  
**SDS Number:** 724330

**Synonyms/Other Means of Identification:** Fuel Gas  
Residue Gas  
Processed Gas  
Natural Gas, Dry  
Compressed Natural Gas

**Intended Use:** Fuel

**Manufacturer:** ConocoPhillips  
600 N. Dairy Ashford  
Houston, Texas 77079-1175

**Emergency Health and Safety Number:** Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours)

**SDS Information:** Phone: 855-244-0762  
Email: [SDS@conocophillips.com](mailto:SDS@conocophillips.com)  
URL: [www.conocophillips.com](http://www.conocophillips.com)

#### Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

##### GHS Classification

H220 – Flammable gases – Category 1

H280 – Gases under pressure – Compressed gas

##### Label Elements



##### **DANGER**

Extremely flammable gas. (H220)\*

Contains gas under pressure. May explode if heated. (H280)\*

Gas may reduce oxygen in confined spaces.

##### Precautionary Statement(s):

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)\*

Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. (P377)\*

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. (P381)\*

Protect from sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place. (P410+P403)\*

\* (Applicable GHS hazard code.)

### Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Natural gas, dried	68410-63-9	100

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any chemical from the skin.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely.

#### Most important symptoms and effects

**Acute:** Anesthetic effects at high concentrations.

**Delayed:** None known or anticipated. See Section 11 for information on effects from chronic exposure, if any.

**Notes to Physician:** Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

### Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures



#### NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 Flammability: 4 Instability: 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Extremely flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Contents under pressure.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical or carbon dioxide is recommended. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. If this cannot be done, allow fire to burn. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stay away from ends of container. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

### Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions:** Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Beware of accumulation of gas in low areas or contained areas, where explosive concentrations may occur. Prevent from entering drains or any place where accumulation may occur. Ventilate area and allow to evaporate. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

**Methods for Containment and Clean-Up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

### Section 7: Handling and Storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Contents under pressure. Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Cold burns may occur during filling operations. Containers and delivery lines may become cold enough to present cold burn hazard.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Avoid exposing any part of a compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125F(51.6C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency.

### Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Natural gas, dried	1000 ppm TWA as Aliphatic Hydrocarbons C1-4	---	---

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of skin protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of gloves or other appropriate skin protection whenever working with chemicals.

**Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

**Note:** Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

<b>Appearance:</b>	Colorless
<b>Physical Form:</b>	Compressed Gas
<b>Odor:</b>	Slight hydrocarbon
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	No data
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Density (air=1):</b>	0.5
<b>Initial Boiling Point/Range:</b>	No data
<b>Melting/Freezing Point:</b>	No data
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slight
<b>Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):</b>	No data
<b>Percent Volatile:</b>	100%
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Extremely Flammable
<b>Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):</b>	No data
<b>Flash Point:</b>	-299 °F / -184 °C
<b>Test Method:</b>	(estimate)
<b>Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	2.0
<b>Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	10.0
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature:</b>	999 °F / 537 °C

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Heat will increase pressure in the storage tank.

**Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials):** Avoid contact with acids, aluminum chloride, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, halogens and oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Not known to occur.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

<u>Acute Toxicity</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>LC50/LD50 Data</u>
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful	Asphyxiant. High concentrations in confined spaces may limit oxygen available for breathing. See Signs and Symptoms.	> 20,000 ppm (gas)
Skin Absorption	Skin absorption is not anticipated		Not Applicable
Ingestion (Swallowing)	Ingestion is not anticipated		Not Applicable

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not applicable

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Skin exposure is not anticipated.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not expected to be irritating.

**Signs and Symptoms:** Light hydrocarbon gases are simple asphyxiants and can cause anesthetic effects at high concentrations. Symptoms of overexposure, which are reversible if exposure is stopped, can include shortness of breath, drowsiness, headaches, confusion, decreased coordination, visual disturbances and vomiting. Continued exposure can lead to hypoxia (inadequate oxygen), rapid breathing, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

**Skin Sensitization:** Skin contact is not anticipated.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

**Carcinogenicity:** Not expected to cause cancer. This substance is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

**Other Comments:** High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

**Toxicity:** Petroleum gases will readily evaporate from the surface and would not be expected to have significant adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: No classified hazards.

**Persistence and Degradability:** The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process. Hydrogen sulfide, if present in refinery gas streams, will be rapidly oxidized in water and insoluble sulfides precipitated from water when metallic radicals are present.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Since the log Kow values measured for refinery gas constituents are below 3, they are not regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Mobility in Soil:** Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which they will be found. In air, these hydrocarbons undergo photodegradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives ranging from 3.2 days for n-butane to 7 days for propane.

**Other Adverse Effects:** None anticipated.

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

This material is a gas and would not typically be managed as a waste.

### Section 14: Transport Information

#### U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

**Shipping Description:** UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1  
**Non-Bulk Package Marking:** Natural gas, compressed, UN1971  
**Non-Bulk Package Labeling:** Flammable gas  
**Bulk Package/Placard Marking:** Flammable gas / 1971  
**Packaging - References:** 49 CFR 173.306; 173.302; 173.302  
*(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)*  
**Hazardous Substance:** None  
**Emergency Response Guide:** 115

**Note:** *Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable*

#### International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

**Shipping Description:** UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1  
**Non-Bulk Package Marking:** Natural gas, compressed, UN1971  
**Labels:** Flammable gas  
**Placards/Marking (Bulk):** Flammable gas / 1971  
**Packaging - Non-Bulk:** P200  
**EMS:** F-D, S-U

#### International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

**UN/ID #:** UN1971  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Natural gas, compressed  
**Hazard Class/Division:** 2.1  
**Subsidiary risk:** None  
**Packing Group:** None  
**Non-Bulk Package Marking:** Natural gas, compressed, UN1971  
**Labels:** Flammable gas, Cargo Aircraft Only  
**ERG Code:** 10L

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
<b>Packaging Instruction #:</b>	<i>Forbidden</i>	<i>Forbidden</i>	200
<b>Max. Net Qty. Per Package:</b>	<i>Forbidden</i>	<i>Forbidden</i>	150 kg

### Section 15: Regulatory Information

#### CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

#### CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

**Acute Health:** Yes  
**Chronic Health:** No  
**Fire Hazard:** Yes  
**Pressure Hazard:** Yes  
**Reactive Hazard:** No

#### CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):**

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

**California Proposition 65:**

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

**International Hazard Classification**

**Canada:**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

**WHMIS Hazard Class:**

- A - Compressed Gas
- B1 - Flammable Gases

**National Chemical Inventories**

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA  
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements

**U.S. Export Control Classification Number:** EAR99

**Section 16: Other Information**

<b>Date of Issue:</b>	02-Apr-2012
<b>Status:</b>	FINAL
<b>Previous Issue Date:</b>	09-Feb-2012
<b>Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:</b>	Identified Hazards (Section 2) Precautionary Statement(s) (Section 2) First Aid (Section 4) Shipping information (Section 14) Regulatory information (Section 15)
<b>SDS Number:</b>	724330

**Guide to Abbreviations:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

**Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:**

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

## Attachment E

### Rich Burn Engines 4 Stroke AP 42 Table 3.2-1

Emissions Unit ID:	Weinwrod	BHP	60	BTU Content of Gas:	1000
Fuel Usage in MMBTU/hr:	0.574	Fuel Consumption BTU/BHP-hr	9561	Date of manufacture:	7/13/2015
Make:	Ford	Model:	CSG649	Serial number:	733144
<b>Pollutants</b>		Emission Factor	lbs./hr	Tons Year	G/bhp-hr
SOX ton/yr		0.000588	0.000	0.001	0.003
VOC		0.029600	0.017	0.074	0.128
PM10 (filterable)		0.009500	0.005	0.024	0.041
PM Condensable		0.009910	0.006	0.025	0.043
Formaldehyde(CH2O)		0.020500	0.012	0.052	0.089
Calculations		EF	MBTU x EF = lbs	(lbs/hr)/2000	(lbs-hr*453.592)/BPH

### Emissions Calculator Based on Spec sheet Data @ 100% Load

Pollutant	Unit BHP	Emissions g/BHP-Hr	rams Per ho	lbs-hr	Tons/yr
NOX	60	9.9	594.0	1.310	5.736
CO	60	16	960.0	2.116	9.270
Calculations			(BHP*G/HP-hr)*8760	g-hr * 0.00220462	lbs-hr*8760/2000

### Fuel Usage Calculator

Rated BHP	BTU/BHP-Hr	MMBTU/ Hr	BTU Content	Total BTU/Hr	Total BTU Year
60	9561	0.574	1000	573660	5025261600
		(Bhp x Btu/Bhp-hr)/1,000,000		Bhp x Btu/Bhp-hr	TBtu/Bhp-hr x 8760
MMBTU/hr	MCF/HOUR	SCF / HOUR	SCF/YR	MCF/YEAR	MMSCF/YR
0.57366	0.57366	573.66	5025261.6	5025.2616	5.0252616
	SCF-HR/1000	TBtu HR/ Btu Content	SCF-HR*8760	SCF-YR/1000	SCF-YR/1,000,000

Weight of MCF of NG in lbs	weight of SCF lbs	Ford CSG 649 Fuel consumption lbs/hr	SCF Fuel hr	btu/hr	btu/hp-hr
44.8	0.0448	25.7	573.6607143	573660.7143	9561.011905
<a href="http://mitenergyclub.org/system/files/unitsandconversions.pdf">http://mitenergyclub.org/system/files/unitsandconversions.pdf</a>					



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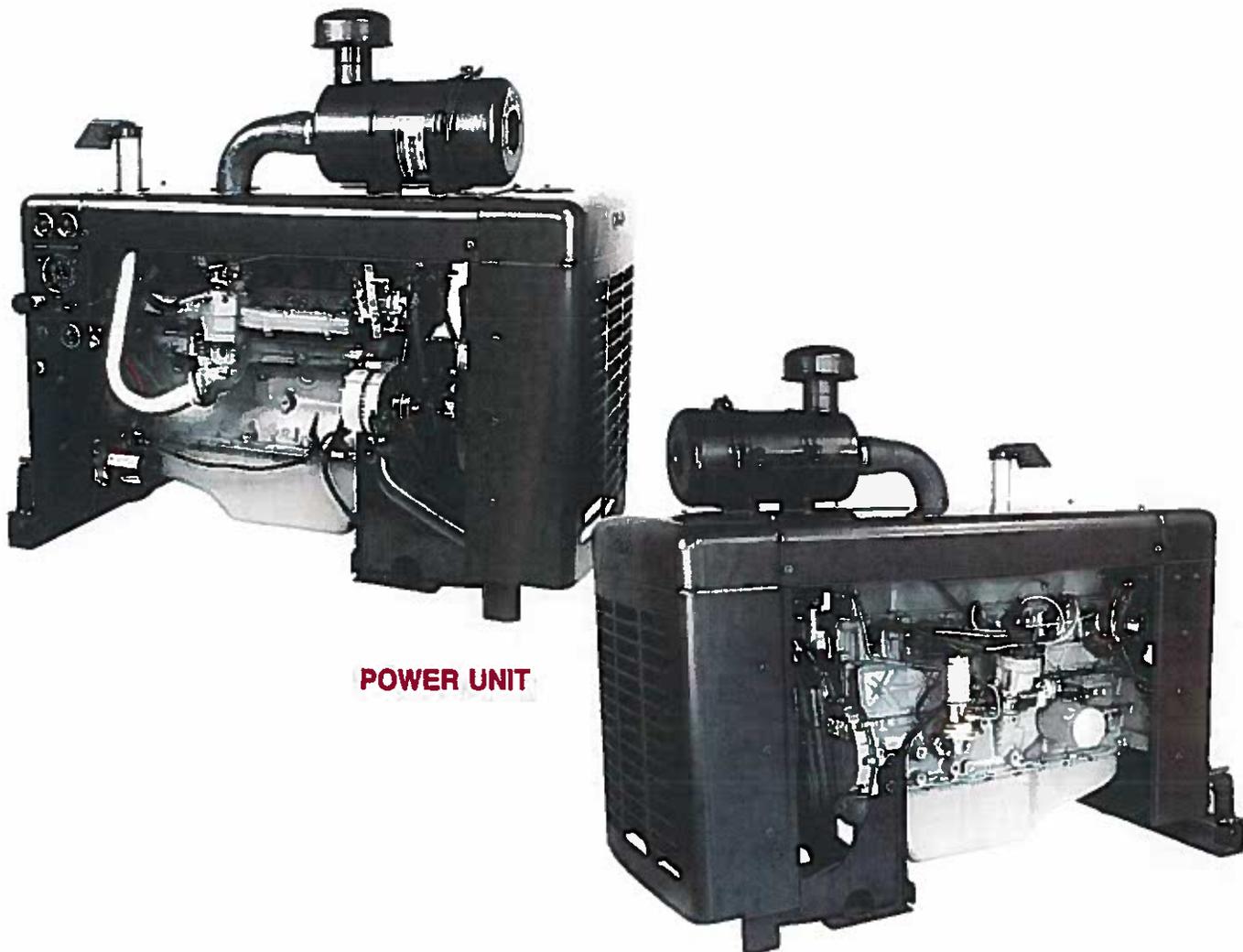
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C90049 FORD Industrial Engine											
LPG : Impcc	3000	300	3000	3000	3000	3000	1800	1800	1800	1800	700
SPEED (rpm)	3000	300	3000	3000	3000	3000	1800	1800	1800	1800	700
LOAD (%)	100	75	50	25	10	100	75	50	25	10	0
BRAKE HP	102.00	76.30	50.50	25.10	10.40	68.20	51.10	34.10	17.10	6.85	0.13
KW	76.09	56.82	37.67	18.72	7.76	50.88	36.12	25.44	12.78	5.11	0.10
FUEL (bwhr)	58.2	53.4	35.9	21.1	15.3	35.4	23.9	16.7	9.55	6.92	2.89
H/C (gm/hr)	204.0	314.0	189.0	75.3	49.6	159.0	86.1	71.2	40.7	24.3	24.3
CO (gm/hr)	21702.0	25042.0	13625.0	4834.0	2738.0	13780.0	5197.0	3462.0	1786.0	1248.0	883.0
NOx (gm/hr)	138.0	87.4	119.0	180.0	76.6	83.7	223.0	167.0	84.7	7.5	0.9
EXHAUST (F)											
NG : Impcc											
SPEED (rpm)	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	1800	1800	1800	1800	700
LOAD (%)	100	75	50	25	10	100	75	50	25	10	0
BRAKE HP	83.0	64.5	43.1	21.4	8.7	60.0	45.0	30.1	15.0	6.0	0.1
KW	64.2	48.1	32.2	18.0	6.5	44.8	33.6	22.5	11.2	4.5	0.1
FUEL (bwhr)	42.1	31	25.1	18.2	14.2	26.7	19.9	15.6	10.1	7.82	3.74
H/C (gm/hr)	76.9	64.5	68.2	50.7	33.6	71.9	72.8	78.1	51.3	28.3	38.1
CO (gm/hr)	3639.0	1150.0	664.0	1285.0	1046.0	970.0	983.0	1305.0	488.0	308.0	624.0
NOx (gm/hr)	594.0	1006.0	737.0	215.0	73.3	594.0	503.0	336.0	94.5	11.1	1.3
EXHAUST (F)											



# CSG-649 — POWER UNIT

6-Cylinder 4.9 Liter (300 CID)  
Gasoline — Natural Gas — LPG



**POWER UNIT**

## SPECIFICATIONS

Displacement	4.9 Liter (300 CID)	Compression Ratio	8.0:1
Bore	101.6 mm (4.00 in.)	Oil Capacity	6.6 Liters (7 quarts.) incl. filter
Stroke	101.1 mm (3.98 in.)	Net Weight	215 kg (473 lbs.)
	<b>Gasoline</b>	<b>Natural Gas</b>	<b>LPG</b>
Fuel Specification	(R+M)/2 Octane 87	1050 BTU/SCF	ASI Grade HD-5
Gross Power	94 kW (126 HP) @ 3600 rpm	84 kW (112 HP) @ 3600 rpm	94 kW (126 HP) @ 3600 rpm
Continuous Power	80 kW (107 HP) @ 2800 rpm	71 kW (95 HP) @ 2800 rpm	80 kW (107 HP) @ 2800 rpm
Gross Torque	333 N·m (246 lb. ft.) @ 2000 rpm	276 N·m (204 lb. ft.) @ 2000 rpm	302 N·m (223 lb. ft.) @ 1800 rpm
Continuous Torque	283 N·m (209 lb. ft.) @ 2000 rpm	234 N·m (173 lb. ft.) @ 2000 rpm	257 N·m (190 lb. ft.) @ 1800 rpm



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March 4, 1996  
#81

To: Ford Power Product Distributors  
PPD Personnel  
PPE Personnel

Subject: Emissions Regulations Update;  
Baseline Emissions Information

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) typically regulates engines according to horsepower (hp) range. EPA has regulations that affect all classes of compression ignition (CI) engines greater than fifty (50) hp. EPA also has regulations that will affect spark ignition (SI) engines less than twenty-five (25) hp beginning with the 1997 model year. Regulations affecting marine engines have been proposed. Regulations affecting SI engines greater than twenty five hp are currently being investigated.

California's Air Resources Board (CARB) is the only state authority that can regulate mobile sources exhaust emissions with EPA approval. They typically regulate engines according to applications. CARB has regulations affecting the same range of CI engines; all engines under twenty-five (25) hp in the Utility and Lawn and Garden Equipment (ULGE) category and the Recreational Vehicle category.

Power Products Division (PPD) has calibrated and certified with CARB a Valencia engine family to operate in the ULGE category.

There are a multitude of state and local authorities currently requiring stationary engines to be permitted before operation. A stationary engine is defined by the EPA as one that is permanently attached or remains at a location for greater than twelve (12) months. Fees are typically charged on a "Pay to Pollute" basis. These are the only category of engines the states and locals can legally regulate.

In an attempt to keep up with the demand of engine emissions requests, PPD has obtained emission data (Baseline) on our current product engines. The carburetors tested will give the greatest representation of production. All engines were tested with gasoline, liquid propane (LP) and natural gas (NG).

Selection for dry fuel carburetion was made by dealer availability and participation. Algas carburetion is a pressure style system and it also offers both open and closed loop fuel control systems. Impco products are suction style systems and offer both open and closed loop fuel control systems.



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There are numerous difficulties in providing valid data:

- There is no governmentally approved test cycle
- The same test data can provide widely varying results when computed with different cycles.
- Obtaining test data at all speeds is expensive.
- Data sampling time can be lengthy. Engine stabilization during test procedure operation limits testing to two 11-mode tests per day.
- There are numerous fuel systems used on the applications.

The attached tabulations of data express the exhaust emissions of hydrocarbons (HC), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and carbon monoxide (CO) in grams per brake horsepower hour (g/hr). This data will be useful when dealing with local authorities with regard to stationary engines only. It can not be used to obtain any type of certification. It is not possible to accurately estimate emissions at different speeds using this data.

The test cycle used was taken from the ISO-8178 test procedures. These are the procedures that EPA and CARB are currently using in there regulations. Portions of the C-cycle for industrial engines, D-cycle for gensets and G-cycle were combined to give the greatest representation of applications

Please direct inquires regarding this bulletin to Jim Hudzinski at (810) 304-7933 or Pat MacGregor at (810) 304-7918; fax number (810) 304-7905.

Jim Hudzinski  
Emissions Specialist