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**west virginia department of environmental protection**

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Division of Air Quality  
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Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor  
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**ENGINEERING EVALUATION / FACT SHEET**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Application No.: G70-A164  
Plant ID No.: 085-00053  
Applicant: EQT Production Company  
Facility Name: OXF-A163  
Location: Near West Union, Ritchie County  
NAICS Code: 211111  
Application Type: Construction  
Received Date: May 21, 2015  
Engineer Assigned: David Keatley  
Fee Amount: \$1,500  
Date Fee Received: May 27, 2015  
Complete Date: September 2, 2015  
Due Date: October 17, 2015  
Applicant Ad Date: May 26, 2015  
Newspaper: *The Herald Record*  
UTM's: Easting: 513.59 km    Northing: 4,331.88 km    Zone: 17  
Description: Installation and operation of: six (6) 1.54-mmBtu/hr line heaters, six (6) 400-bbl produced liquid tanks, two (2) 11.66-mmBtu/hr combustors, two 0.013-mmBtu/hr thermoelectric generator, and one (1) 100-bbl sand trap blowdown tank.

**DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS**

Raw natural gas from six (6) natural gas wells is sent to sand traps to reduce sediment. The gas from the sand traps are sent to six (6) 1.54-mmBtu/hr line heaters (S001 through S006) to help promote phase separation. The gas from the line heaters exit the facility via pipeline. The produced liquids from the line heaters goes to six (6) 400-bbl produced liquid tanks (S007 through S012). Produced liquids from the sand traps is sent to one (1) 100-bbl Sand Trap Blowdown Tank (S018). Produced liquids will be trucked (S015) offsite at a maximum rate of 55,640 gallons/day and will have vapor return sending the vapors to two (2) 11.66-mmBtu/hr LEED Fabrication enclosed combustion devices

(C013 or C014). On occasion the sand traps are blown down into a 100 bbl blowdown tank. The vapors from the blowdown tank (S016) will be controlled by the combustors. This facility will have two (2) 0.013-mmBtu/hr thermoelectric generators (S016 and S017) to provide electrical power to the facility.

**SITE INSPECTION**

James Robertson of DEP DAQ Compliance and Enforcement Section performed a site visit on July 1, 2015. The site is in a relatively remote location. The site should meet the G70-A siting criteria.

From SR 19 (Grove Summers Road) turn onto CR 52 (Sugar Run). Travel on CR 52 for approximately 1.83 miles. Continue straight onto CR 7/18 (Summers Rd. Brushy Fork). Travel for a little over a mile. The access road will be on the right.

**ESTIMATE OF EMISSIONS BY REVIEWING ENGINEER**

Emissions from the line heaters (E001 through E006) and thermoelectric generators (E016 and E017) were estimated with AP-42 emission factors. Emissions from the produced liquids tanks and sand trap blowdown tank were estimated using ProMax with a 98% control efficiency. Truck Loading emissions were estimated using AP-42 with a 70% capture efficiency on the vapor return.

Table 1: Estimated Maximum Controlled PTE

Emission Point ID	Emission Unit ID	Emission Source	Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (tpy)
E001 through E006	S001 through S006	Line Heaters (Air Emissions from Each)	Nitrogen Oxides	0.14	0.62
			Carbon Monoxide	0.12	0.52
			Volatile Organic Compounds	<0.01	0.03
			PM	0.01	0.05
			PM <sub>10</sub>	0.01	0.05
			CO <sub>2</sub> e	181	790

E019 and E020	S019 and S020	Thermoelectric Generators (Air Emissions from Each)	CO <sub>2</sub> e	2	7
E013	S007 - S012, S015 and S018	LEED 48" Combustor  (Produced Liquid Tanks, Truck Loading, and Sand Tank)  11.66 mmBtu/hr	Nitrogen Oxides	1.07	4.71
			Carbon Monoxide	0.90	3.95
			Volatile Organic Compounds	3.80	16.64
			n-Hexane	0.19	0.82
			Benzene	<0.01	0.02
			Toluene	<0.01	0.04
			Xylenes	<0.01	0.01
			Total Particulate Matter	0.08	0.36
			CO <sub>2</sub> e	1,927	8,440
E014	S007 - S012 S015 and S018	LEED 48" Combustor  (Produced Liquid Tanks, Truck Loading, and Sand Tank)  11.66 mmBtu/hr	Nitrogen Oxides	1.07	4.71
			Carbon Monoxide	0.90	3.95
			Volatile Organic Compounds	3.80	16.64
			n-Hexane	0.19	0.82
			Benzene	<0.01	0.02
			Toluene	<0.01	0.04
			Xylenes	<0.01	0.01
			Total Particulate Matter	0.08	0.36
			CO <sub>2</sub> e	1,927	8,440
E018	S018	Tank Truck Loading (uncaptured)	Volatile Organic Compounds	0.05	0.21

Table 2: Summarized Estimated Maximum Controlled Regulated Facility Wide Air Emissions

Pollutant	Maximum Annual Facility Wide Emissions (tons/year)
Nitrogen Oxides	13.14
Carbon Monoxide	11.04
Volatile Organic Compounds	34.17
Total Particulate Matter	8.60
PM <sub>10</sub>	8.60
Sulfur Dioxide	0.08
Benzene	0.08
Toluene	0.08
Xylenes	0.03
n-Hexane	1.63
Total HAP Emissions	1.91
CO <sub>e</sub>	21,669

**REGULATORY APPLICABILITY**

The following rules and regulations apply to the proposed to this facility:

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

The Line Heaters (S001 - S006) have been determined to meet the definition of a “fuel burning unit”s under 45CSR2 and are, therefore, subject to the applicable requirements therein. However, pursuant to the exemption given under §45-2-11, as the MDHI of the units are less than 10 mmBtu/hr, they are not subject to sections 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of 45CSR2. The only remaining substantive requirement is under Section 3.1 - Visible Emissions Standards.

Pursuant to 45CSR2, Section 3.1, the line heaters are subject to an opacity limit of 10%. Proper maintenance and operation of the units (and the use of natural gas as fuel) should keep the opacity of the units well below 10% during normal operations.

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

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

**45CSR6: To Prevent and Control Particulate Air Pollution from Combustion of Refuse**

EQT has proposed an enclosed combustor for controlling the working/breathing/flashing emissions produced from the condensate/produced-water storage tanks. The vapor combustor meets the definition of an “incinerator” under 45CSR6 and is, therefore, subject to the requirements therein. The substantive requirements applicable to the vapor combustor are discussed below.

**45CSR6 Emission Standards for Incinerators - Section 4.1**

Section 4.1 limits PM emissions from incinerators to a value determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Emissions (lb/hr)} = F \times \text{Incinerator Capacity (tons/hr)}$$

Where, the factor, F, is as indicated in Table I below:

**Table I: Factor, F, for Determining Maximum Allowable Particulate Emissions**

<u>Incinerator Capacity</u>	<u>Factor F</u>
A. Less than 15,000 lbs/hr	5.43
B. 15,000 lbs/hr or greater	2.72

While particulate matter emissions from the combustor are expected to be nominal, for a conservative estimate, EQT calculated potential particulate matter emissions from the unit based on an emission factor taken from AP-42, Section 1.4. Using this emission factor, the hourly particulate matter emission rate from either combustor is 0.08 lbs/hr. Based on information included in the application, the maximum vapor mass sent to the combustor will be 267 lb/hr (0.134 tons/hour), which gives a factor of 5.43. Based on the above, the aggregate particulate matter limit of the combustor is 0.73 lbs/hr. Therefore, the combustor should demonstrate compliance with this standard.

**45CSR6 Opacity Limits for - Section 4.3, 4.4**

Pursuant to Section 4.3, and subject to the exemptions under 4.4, the combustor has a 20% limit on opacity during operation. As the primary constituent in the vapors combusted in the unit shall be clean burning methane/ethane, particulate matter emissions from the combustor are expected to be nominal. Therefore, the vapor combustor should easily meet this requirement.

**45CSR10: To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emissions of Sulfur Oxides**

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

require the mandatory control of these sources at a later date.

The individual heat input of all of the proposed fuel burning units (S001 through S006) 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)

The uncontrolled VOC PTE exceeds the thresholds of 6 lb/hr and 10 tons/year and therefore this facility requires a permit.

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

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

**45CSR22:** Air Quality Management Fee Program

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

**40 CFR 60, Subpart OOOO: Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution**

On April 27, 2012 the USEPA issued a final rule (published in the Federal Register on August 16, 2012) that consists of federal air standards for natural gas wells that are hydraulically fractured, along with requirements for several other sources of pollution in the oil and gas industry that were not regulated at the federal level. Final amendments to the rule were issued on September 23, 2013. Pursuant to §60.5365(a) each "gas well affected facility, which is a single natural gas well" that is constructed after August 23, 2011 is subject to the applicable provisions of Subpart OOOO as well as "[e]ach storage vessel affected facility, which is a single storage vessel, located in the oil and natural gas production segment, natural gas processing segment or natural gas transmission and storage segment."

## Gas Wells - §60.5370

EQT is proposing to drill gas wells at this facility and, therefore, these are defined as “affected facilities” under Subpart OOOO and subject to applicable provisions. The substantive requirements for gas wells drilled prior to January 1, 2015 are given under §60.5375(a)(3) of the rule. It requires that flowback emissions (gas produced from the well after fracturing) must be directed to the flow line or a completion combustion device. EQT shall direct all gas from wells during flowback at this facility into the flow line. Other requirements pertaining to the gas wells include:

- EQT must maintain a log for each well completion operation at each gas well affected facility. The log must be completed on a daily basis for the duration of the well completion operation and must contain the records specified in §60.5420(c)(1)(iii).  
*[40CFR§60.5375(b)]*
- EQT must demonstrate initial compliance with the standards that apply to gas well affected facilities as required by §60.5410.  
*[40CFR§60.5375(c)]*
- EQT must demonstrate continuous compliance with the standards that apply to gas well affected facilities as required by §60.5415.  
*[40CFR§60.5375(d)]*
- EQT must perform the required notification, recordkeeping and reporting as required by §60.5420.  
*[40CFR§60.5375(e)]*

## Storage Tanks - §60.5395 - (non applicability)

Under §60.5395, the requirements for storage tanks take effect on October 15, 2013. The substantive requirement for storage tanks is given under §60.5395(a) of the rule. It requires that for each storage vessel “emitting more than 6 tpy VOC, [the permittee] must reduce VOC emissions by 95.0 percent of greater. . .” Based on a letter from USEPA to the American Petroleum Institute dated September 28, 2012, applicability of storage vessels to Subpart OOOO is based on individual tank PTE - which includes federally enforceable control devices.

The six (6) produced liquid tanks are each calculated to have a PTE (including controls) of less than 6 TPY of VOCs and, therefore, these storage tanks are not subject requirements under §60.5395.

## Pneumatic Controllers

Pursuant to §60.5365(d)(2), “[f]or the natural gas production segment (between the wellhead and the point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage

segment and not including natural gas processing plants), each pneumatic controller affected facility, which is a single continuous bleed natural gas-driven pneumatic controller operating at a natural gas bleed rate greater than 6 scfh” that is constructed after August 23, 2011 is subject to the applicable provisions of Subpart OOOO. The substantive requirements for pneumatic controllers are given under §60.5390. EQT has indicated in the application, that all subject pneumatic controllers will have a bleed rate of less than 6 scfh and will, therefore, be exempt from the requirements.

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

#### **40CFR60 Subpart A §60.18 General Control Device and Work Practice Requirements**

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

#### ***Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984***

Pursuant to §60.110b, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb applies to “each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.” The storage tanks located at this facility are each 16,800 gallons, or about 64 m<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, Subpart Kb does not apply to the storage tanks due to the tank volume.

#### **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. Antero included the following HAPs as emitted in substantive amounts (0.01 tons/year) in their emissions estimate: Benzene, n-Hexane, Toluene, and Xylenes. The following table lists each HAP’s carcinogenic risk (as based on analysis provided in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)):

**Table 3: Potential HAPs - Carcinogenic Risk**

HAPs	Type	Known/Suspected Carcinogen	Classification
n-Hexane	VOC	No	Inadequate Data
Benzene	VOC	Yes	Category A - Known Human Carcinogen
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*. This facility is a minor source of HAPs as can be seen in Table 2. For a complete discussion of the known health effects of each compound refer to the IRIS database located at [www.epa.gov/iris](http://www.epa.gov/iris).

#### RECOMMENDATION TO DIRECTOR

The information provided in this permit application indicates compliance with all state and federal air quality requirements will be satisfied and this facility is expected to meet the requirements of General Permit G70-A. Therefore EQT's request to construct and operate their natural gas production facility OXF-163 is recommended to the Director of Air Quality.



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David Keatley  
Permit Writer - NSR Permitting

September 2, 2015

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Date

Fact Sheet G70-A164  
EQT Production Company  
OXF-163

