SWN Production Company, LLC
P O Box 12359
Spring, Texas 77391-2359
www.swn.com

September 15, 2016

Mr. Fred Durham, Director
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Quality
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304

Phone: (304) 926-0499
Fax: (304) 926-0479

RE: G70-C Application –Lawrence Blatt Pad, Permit # R13-3016B

Mr. Durham:

SWN Production Company, LLC respectfully submits the enclosed G70-C application for the Lawrence Blatt Pad, located in Wetzel County, West Virginia.

If you have any questions regarding the information in this application, please contact me at (501) 548-6728 or at Travis_Lee@swn.com.

Sincerely,

Travis Lee
Sr. HS&E Coordinator

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Vendor:616193 WEST VIRGINIA DEP — Check Date 9/15/16 N0:0001013407

Invoice Date	Invoice No	Description	Invoice Amount	Amount Withheld	Discount Taken	Amount Paid
9/15/16	091516	LAWRENCE BLATT PAD	1,500.00		0.00	1,500.00
	TOTAL FOR CHECK		1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00

SOUTHWESTERN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

SWN Production (Arkansas), LLC
SWN Production Company, LLC
SWN Drilling Company, LLC

Southwestern Energy Services Company
SWN Midstream Services Company, LLC
Desoto Gathering Company, LLC

Angelina Gathering Company, LLC
A.W.Realty Company, LLC

Contact the A/P department with questions. Phone: 832-796-7888 E-mail: accountspayable@swn.com

THIS CHECK IS VOID WITHOUT A GRAY COLORED BACKGROUND, MICROPRINTING AND AN AUTHENTIC WATERMARK ON THE BACK — HOLD AT ANGLE TO VIEW WATERMARK.

SWN Southwestern Energy®

PO BOX 12359
SPRING,TX 77391-2359

Wells Fargo
Houston TX

General Fund 56-382 / 412

Check Date	Check No.
9/15/16	0001013407

Net Amount
$**********1,500.00

VOID AFTER 180 DAYS

Pay One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars And Zero Cents

To The Order Of

WEST VIRGINIA DEP
DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY PERMITTING
601 57TH STREET SOUTHEAST
CHARLESTON, WV 25304
US

By _____ Chief Executive Officer

By _____ Senior Vice President

⑈1013407⑈ ⑆041203824⑆ 9600153529⑈

SWN PRODUCTION COMPANY, LLC

LAWRENCE BLATT PAD

GENERAL PERMIT G70-C

SUBMITTED TO WVDEP DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
SEPTEMBER 2016

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INTRODUCTION

SWN Production Company, LLC (SWN), submits this G70-C General Permit application for the proposed Lawrence Blatt Pad, a natural gas production facility in Wetzel County. With this application, SWN requests authorization to construct and operate under the General Permit G70-C for Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities. The equipment to be authorized includes the following:

- One (1) Caterpillar G3306 NA Compressor Engine
- Four (4) 1.0-mmBtu/hr Gas Production Units (GPU)
- One (1) 0.5-mmBtu/hr Heater Treater
- Three (3) 400-bbl Condensate Tanks
- Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Tanks
- Condensate Loading
- Produced Water Loading
- One (1) 8-mmBtu/hr Vapor Combustor with Pilot
- Fugitive Emissions
- Fugitive Haul Road Emissions

Note that other small storage tanks may be present on site (i.e., methanol, lube oil) but are considered de minimis sources per Table 45-13B and are listed on the application form.

Proposed Emissions

Emissions calculations for the facility are presented in Attachment S. A fuel heating value of 905 Btu/scf was used to calculate emissions from natural gas-fired equipment. Actual heating value may vary (generally 905 - 1,300) but using a lower heating value in the emissions calculations provides a more conservative (higher) estimate of fuel use. Emissions from the Caterpillar engine were calculated with manufacturer data when available and AP-42/EPA emissions factors for the remaining pollutants.

Condensate tank emissions were calculated by EPA TANKS 4.0.9d modeled as Gasoline RVP 15. Although produced water storage tanks contain primarily water, a profile was created in EPA TANKS 4.0.9d assuming 1% of the total throughput as condensate and 99% as water to provide a conservative emissions estimate of the trace hydrocarbons that may be entrained in the water. Flashing emissions were calculated using ProMax process simulation software. Condensate loading has been calculated using the properties from EPA TANKS 4.0.9d and

process simulation. Tank emissions are routed to a vapor combustor with 100% capture efficiency and 98% destruction efficiency.

Fugitive emissions were calculated with a component count by equipment type from a similar facility, and representative extended gas and liquids analyses. Fugitive haul road emissions were calculated using EPA/AP-42 methodologies.

Greenhouse gas emissions were calculated with the latest EPA factors and manufacturer data when available. Documents used as references for the emissions calculations, including engine specification sheets, AP-42 and EPA emission factor references, gas and liquids analyses, and process simulation results are attached.

Regulatory Discussion

STATE

45 CSR 13 - 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 facility requests to operate under the General Permit G70-C. Emissions of carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds are less than 80 tons per year (TPY). Oxides of nitrogen emissions are less than 50 TPY and particulate matter 10/2.5 and sulfur dioxide emissions are each less than 20 TPY. Also, the facility will have less than 8 TPY for each hazardous air pollutant and less than 20 tons for total hazardous air pollutants. The engine is subject to NSPS Subpart JJJJ and MACT Subpart ZZZZ.

45 CSR 22 - AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT FEE PROGRAM:

The facility will be required to maintain a valid Certificate to Operate on the premises.

45 CSR 30 - REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING PERMITS:

Emissions from the facility do not exceed major source thresholds; therefore, this rule does not apply.

FEDERAL

40 CFR PART 60 SUBPART KB—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID STORAGE VESSELS (INCLUDING PETROLEUM LIQUID STORAGE VESSELS) FOR WHICH CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR MODIFICATION COMMENCED AFTER JULY 23, 1984

The affected facility to which this Subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984. The tanks at this facility were constructed after the effective date of this Subpart but are less than 75 m^3 (which equals approximately 471 bbl); therefore, this Subpart does not apply.

40 CFR PART 60 SUBPART KKK - STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS OF VOC FROM ONSHORE NATURAL GAS PROCESSING PLANTS:

The facility is not considered an affected source (natural gas processing plant) and is therefore not subject to this Subpart.

40 CFR PART 60 SUBPART IIII - STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY COMPRESSION IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES:

The facility does not contain the affected source (diesel-fired engine) and is therefore not subject to this Subpart.

40 CFR PART 60 SUBPART JJJJ - STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY SPARK IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES:

The Caterpillar engine has a horsepower rating of 145-hp (between 100-hp and 499-hp) and is assumed to have been manufactured after January 1, 2011; therefore, it is subject to this Subpart.

40 CFR PART 60 SUBPART OOOO - STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION, TRANSMISSION, AND DISTRIBUTION:

The emission sources affected by this Subpart include well completions, pneumatic controllers, equipment leaks from natural gas processing plants, sweetening units at natural gas processing plants, reciprocating compressors, centrifugal compressors and storage vessels which are constructed, modified or reconstructed after August 23, 2011 and before September 18, 2015. The facility will be constructed after the effective date of this Subpart.

40 CFR PART 60 SUBPART OOOOA - STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS FACILITIES FOR WHICH CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, OR RECONSTRUCTION COMMENCED AFTER SEPTEMBER 18, 2015:

The emission sources affected by this Subpart include well completions, centrifugal compressors, reciprocating compressors, pneumatic controllers, storage vessels, fugitive sources at well sites, fugitive sources at compressor stations, pneumatic pumps, equipment leaks from natural gas processing plants and sweetening units at natural gas processing plants which are constructed, modified or reconstructed after September 18, 2015.

The wells at this location will be completed after the effective date of this Subpart and are subject to the compliance requirements. There is no centrifugal compressor using wet gas seals at this facility. The pneumatic controllers utilized at the facility are considered low-bleed and are not subject to this Subpart. The storage vessel venting is controlled to less than six (6) TPY VOC and federally enforceable limits have been requested. The storage vessels are not subject to this Subpart. The well site is considered a new affected facility because it was constructed after September 18, 2015 and it is subject to the fugitive source monitoring requirements of this Subpart. The pneumatic pumps at the facility were constructed after September 18, 2015 and are subject to the control requirements of this Subpart.

40 CFR PART 63 SUBPART HH - NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES FROM OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION FACILITIES:

This Subpart applies to affected emission points that are located at facilities that are major and area sources of HAP, and either process, upgrade, or store hydrocarbon liquids prior to custody transfer or that process, upgrade, or store natural gas prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of this Subpart natural gas enters the natural gas transmission and storage source category after the natural gas processing plant, if present. The facility is a minor (area) source of HAP and does not have an affected facility as defined by the area source requirements (TEG dehydrators).

40 CFR PART 63 SUBPART HHH - NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES FROM NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE FACILITIES:

The facility is not a natural gas transmission and storage facility and is therefore not subject to this Subpart.

40 CFR PART 63 SUBPART ZZZZ - NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES FROM STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - AREA SOURCE:

The original rule, published on February 26, 2004, initially affected new (constructed or reconstructed after December 19, 2002) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) with a site-rating greater than 500 brake horsepower located at a major source of HAP emissions. On January 18, 2008, EPA published an amendment that promulgated standards for RICE constructed or reconstructed after June 12, 2006 with a site rating less than or equal to 500-hp located at major sources, and for engines constructed and reconstructed after June 12, 2006 located at area sources. On August 10, 2010, EPA published another amendment that promulgated standards for existing (constructed or reconstructed before June 12, 2006) RICE at area sources and existing RICE (constructed or reconstructed before June 12, 2006) with a site rating of less than or equal to 500-hp at major sources.

Owners and operators of new or reconstructed engines at area sources must meet the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ by complying with either 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII (for CI engines) or 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart JJJJ (for SI engines). Based on emission calculations, this facility is a minor source of HAP. The engine is subject to NSPS Subpart JJJJ and complies with MACT Subpart ZZZZ by complying with the requirements of NSPS Subpart JJJJ.

APPLICATION FOR GENERAL PERMIT REGISTRATION

dep	**west virginia** department of environmental protection	Division of Air Quality 601 57th Street SE Charleston, WV 25 4 Phone (304) 926-0475 Fax (304) 926-0479 www.dep.wv.gov

G70-C GENERAL PERMIT REGISTRATION APPLICATION

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN REGARD TO THE CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, RELOCATION, ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE AND OPERATION OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION FACILITIES LOCATED AT THE WELL SITE

☒CONSTRUCTION
☐MODIFICATION
☐RELOCATION
☐CLASS I ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE
☐CLASS II ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Applicant (as registered with the WV Secretary of State's Office): SWN Production Company, LLC

Federal Employer ID No. (FEIN): 26-4388727

Applicant's Mailing Address: 10000 Energy Drive

City: Spring	State: TX	ZIP Code: 77389

Facility Name: Lawrence Blatt Pad

Operating Site Physical Address: Not applicable. 1050 Villers Road
If none available, list road, city or town and zip of facility.

City: New Martinsville, WV	Zip Code: 26155	County: Wetzel

Latitude & Longitude Coordinates (NAD83, Decimal Degrees to 5 digits):
Latitude: 39.71609
Longitude: -80.70575

SIC Code: 1311 NAICS Code: 211111	DAQ Facility ID No. (For existing facilities)

CERTIFICATION OF INFORMATION

This G70-C General Permit Registration Application shall be signed below by a Responsible Official. A Responsible Official is a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, General Partner, General Manager, a member of the Board of Directors, or Owner, depending on business structure. A business may certify an Authorized Representative who shall have authority to bind the Corporation, Partnership, Limited Liability Company, Association, Joint Venture or Sole Proprietorship. Required records of daily throughput, hours of operation and maintenance, general correspondence, compliance certifications and all required notifications must be signed by a Responsible Official or an Authorized Representative. If a business wishes to certify an Authorized Representative, the official agreement below shall be checked off and the appropriate names and signatures entered. **Any administratively incomplete or improperly signed or unsigned G70-C Registration Application will be returned to the applicant. Furthermore, if the G70-C forms are not utilized, the application will be returned to the applicant. No substitution of forms is allowed.**

I hereby certify that Carla Suszkowski is an Authorized Representative and in that capacity shall represent the interest of the business (e.g., Corporation, Partnership, Limited Liability Company, Association Joint Venture or Sole Proprietorship) and may obligate and legally bind the business. If the business changes its Authorized Representative, a Responsible Official shall notify the Director of the Division of Air Quality immediately.

I hereby certify that all information contained in this G70-C General Permit Registration Application and any supporting documents appended hereto is, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete, and that all reasonable efforts have been made to provide the most comprehensive information possible.

Responsible Official Signature: Carla L Suszkowski
Name and Title: Carla Suszkowski, P.E. Regulatory Manager – West Virginia Division Phone: 832-796-1000
Fax:
Email: Carla_Suszkowski@SWN.com Date: 9-16-16

If applicable:
Authorized Representative Signature: _____
Name and Title: Phone: Fax:
Email: Date:

If applicable:
Environmental Contact
Name and Title: Phone: Fax:
Email: Date:

OPERATING SITE INFORMATION	
Briefly describe the proposed new operation and/or any change(s) to the facility: Construct a new facility which consists of: one (1) Caterpillar G3306 NA compressor engine, four (4) GPU burners, one (1) heater treater, three (3) condensate tanks, three (3) produced water tanks, truck loading, one (1) combustor, fugitive emissions, and fugitive haul road emissions.	
Directions to the facility: From SR-7 staging go 0.1 mile on SR-7 east to junction of SR-7 and SR-1/15,(Brock Ridge Rd), and turn left on SR-1/15 North. Travel 4.0 miles to intersection of SR-1/15 and SR-89, (Proctor Creek Rd). Turn left on CR-89 and travel 4.7 miles to intersection of CR-89 and CR-4, (St Joseph Road). Turn right on CR-4 and travel 3.7 miles to access road on right.	
ATTACHMENTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS	
I have enclosed the following required documents:	
Check payable to WVDEP – Division of Air Quality with the appropriate application fee (per 45CSR13 and 45CSR22). ☒ Check attached to front of application. ☐ I wish to pay by electronic transfer. Contact for payment (incl. name and email address): ☐ I wish to pay by credit card. Contact for payment (incl. name and email address): ☒$500 (Construction, Modification, and Relocation) ☐$300 (Class II Administrative Update) ☒$1,000 NSPS fee for 40 CFR60, Subpart IIII, JJJJ and/or OOOO [1] ☐$2,500 NESHAP fee for 40 CFR63, Subpart ZZZZ and/or HH [2] [1] Only one NSPS fee will apply. [2] Only one NESHAP fee will apply. The Subpart ZZZZ NESHAP fee will be waived for new engines that satisfy requirements by complying with NSPS, Subparts IIII and/or JJJJ. *NSPS and NESHAP fees apply to new construction or if the source is being modified.*	
☒ Responsible Official or Authorized Representative Signature (if applicable)	
☒ Single Source Determination Form **(must be completed in its entirety)** – Attachment A	
☐ Siting Criteria Waiver (if applicable) – Attachment B	☒ Current Business Certificate – Attachment C
☒ Process Flow Diagram – Attachment D	☒ Process Description – Attachment E
☒ Plot Plan – Attachment F	☒ Area Map – Attachment G
☒ G70-C Section Applicability Form – Attachment H	☒ Emission Units/ERD Table – Attachment I
☒ Fugitive Emissions Summary Sheet – Attachment J	
☒ Gas Well Affected Facility Data Sheet (if applicable) – Attachment K	
☒ Storage Vessel(s) Data Sheet (include gas sample data, USEPA Tanks, simulation software (e.g. ProMax, E&P Tanks, HYSYS, etc.), etc. where applicable) – Attachment L	
☒ Natural Gas Fired Fuel Burning Unit(s) Data Sheet (GPUs, Heater Treaters, In-Line Heaters if applicable) – Attachment M	
☒ Internal Combustion Engine Data Sheet(s) (include manufacturer performance data sheet(s) if applicable) – Attachment N	
☒ Tanker Truck Loading Data Sheet (if applicable) – Attachment O	
☐ Glycol Dehydration Unit Data Sheet(s) (include wet gas analysis, GRI- GLYCalc™ input and output reports and information on reboiler if applicable) – Attachment P	
☒ Pneumatic Controllers Data Sheet – Attachment Q	
☒ Air Pollution Control Device/Emission Reduction Device(s) Sheet(s) (include manufacturer performance data sheet(s) if applicable) – Attachment R	
☒ Emission Calculations (please be specific and include all calculation methodologies used) – Attachment S	
☒ Facility-wide Emission Summary Sheet(s) – Attachment T	
☒ Class I Legal Advertisement – Attachment U	
☒ One (1) paper copy and two (2) copies of CD or DVD with pdf copy of application and attachments	

All attachments must be identified by name, divided into sections, and submitted in order.

ATTACHMENT A: SINGLE SOURCE DETERMINATION

ATTACHMENT A - SINGLE SOURCE DETERMINATION FORM

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

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

Is there a facility owned by or associated with the natural gas industry located within one (1) mile of the proposed facility? Yes ☒ No ☐

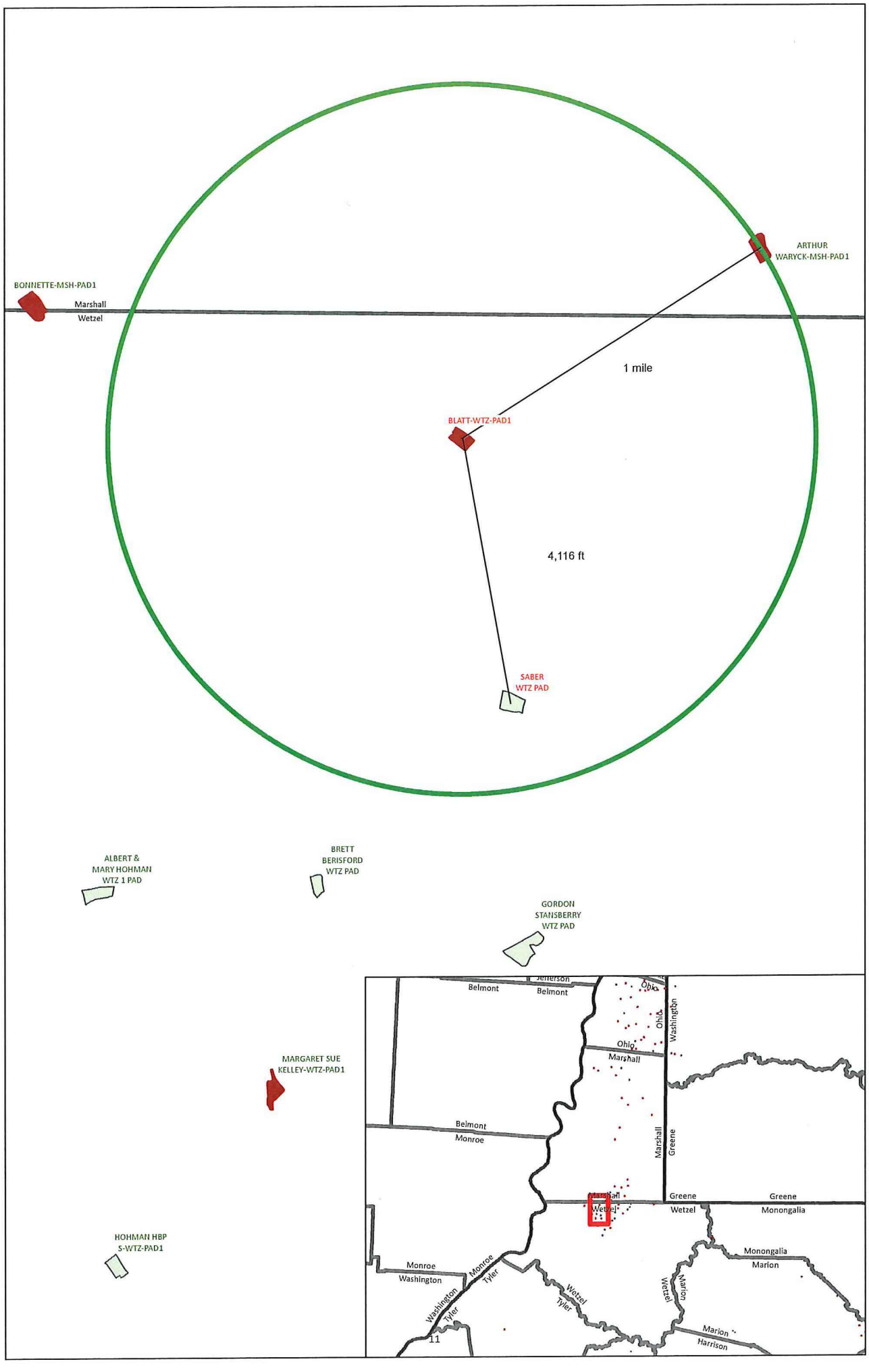
If Yes, please complete the questionnaire on the following page (Attachment A).

Please provide a source aggregation analysis for the proposed facility below:

The aggregation of facilities is appropriate only if separate emissions sources meet the following three-prong test:

1. The sources belong to a single major industrial grouping (same two-digit major SIC code);
2. The sources are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control); and
3. The sources are located on one or more "contiguous or adjacent" properties.

Under the third prong, SWN determined that there were no other facilities contiguous with or adjacent to the Lawrence Blatt Pad to be permitted. Neither the WV DEP nor EPA have established a distance under which source aggregations are required, but the terms "contiguous" or "adjacent" require analyzing distances between operations. To be considered contiguous, two operations must share a common fence line. As for adjacent, operations located more than a quarter of a mile apart are clearly not adjacent, but operations within a quarter of a mile require an analysis to determine if they meet the common sense notion of a plant. No other SWN locations are located within a quarter mile of the Lawrence Blatt Pad to be permitted; therefore, no additional facilities are contiguous or adjacent.


ARTHUR
WARYCK-MSH-PAD1
BONNETTE-MSH-PAD1
Marshall
Wetzel
1 mile
BLATT-WTZ-PAD1
4,116 ft
SABER
WTZ PAD
ALBERT &
MARY HOHMAN
WTZ 1 PAD
BRETT
BERISFORD
WTZ PAD
GORDON
STANSBERRY
WTZ PAD
MARGARET SUE
KELLEY-WTZ-PAD1
HOHMAN HBP
5-WTZ-PAD1
Belmont
Jefferson
Belmont
Ohio
Washington
Ohio
Marshall
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Monroe
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Monroe
Washington
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Monongalia
Marion
Marion
Harrison
11

ATTACHMENT C: BUSINESS REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

WEST VIRGINIA
STATE TAX DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE

ISSUED TO:
SWN PRODUCTION COMPANY, LLC
5400D BIG TYLER RD
CHARLESTON, WV 25313-1103

BUSINESS REGISTRATION ACCOUNT NUMBER: **2307-3731**

This certificate is issued on: 12/8/2014

This certificate is issued by the
the West Virginia State Tax Commissioner
in accordance with Chapter 11, Article 12, of the West Virginia Code
The person or organization identified on this certificate is registered to conduct business in the State of West Virginia at the location above.

This certificate is not transferrable and must be displayed at the location for which issued.

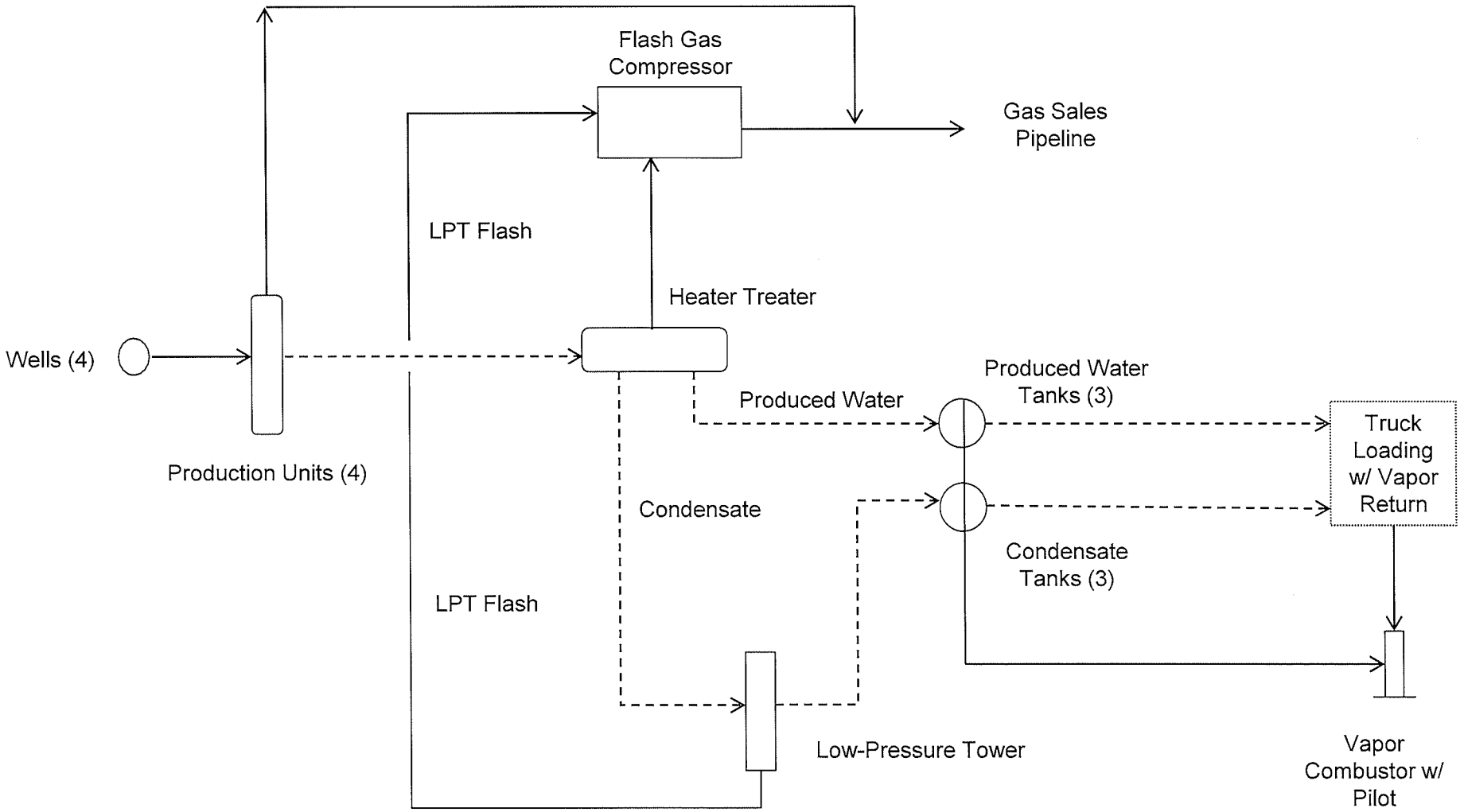
This certificate shall be permanent until cessation of the business for which the certificate of registration was granted, or until it is suspended, revoked or cancelled by the Tax Commissioner.

Change in name or change of location shall be considered a cessation of the business and a new certificate shall be required.

TRAVELING/STREET VENDORS: Must carry a copy of this certificate in every vehicle operated by them.
CONTRACTORS, DRILLING OPERATORS, TIMBER/LOGGING OPERATIONS: Must have a copy of this certificate displayed at every job site within West Virginia.

atl.006 v.4
L1180094016

ATTACHMENT D: PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



Gas/Vapor

Liquids (Condensate and Produced Water)

Note: Drawing is a depiction of general facility process and is not intended to represent facility and/or equipment layout.

SWN Production Company, LLC

Lawrence Blatt Pad

Attachment D: Process Flow Diagram

September 2016

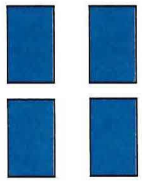
ATTACHMENT E: PROCESS DESCRIPTION

The facility is an oil and natural gas exploration and production facility, responsible for the production of condensate and natural gas. Storage of condensate and produced water also occurs on-site. A description of the facility process is as follows: Condensate, gas and water come from the four (4) wellheads to the production units, where the first stage of separation occurs. Fluids (condensate and produced water) are sent to the heater treater. Flash gases from the heater treater are captured via natural gas-fired engine-driven flash gas compressor. Produced water from the heater treater flows into the produced water storage tanks. Condensate flows into the low-pressure tower then into the condensate tanks. Flash gases from the low-pressure tower are routed via hard-piping (with 100% capture efficiency) to the inlet of the flash gas compressor to be compressed.

The natural gas stream exits the facility for transmission via pipeline. Condensate and produced water are transported offsite via truck. Loading emissions are controlled with vapor return, which has at least 70% capture efficiency, and are routed to the vapor combustor for at least 98% destruction efficiency, for an overall control efficiency of 69%. Working, breathing and flashing vapors from the condensate and produced water storage tanks are routed to the vapor combustor with a 100% capture efficiency to be burned with at least 98% combustion efficiency. The vapor combustor has one (1) natural gas-fired pilot to ensure a constant flame for combustion.

A process flow diagram reflecting facility operations is shown in Attachment D.

ATTACHMENT F: PLOT PLAN

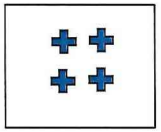


GPUs

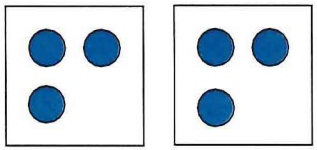
Heater Treater

Compressor Engine

Wellheads



Low-Pressure Tower



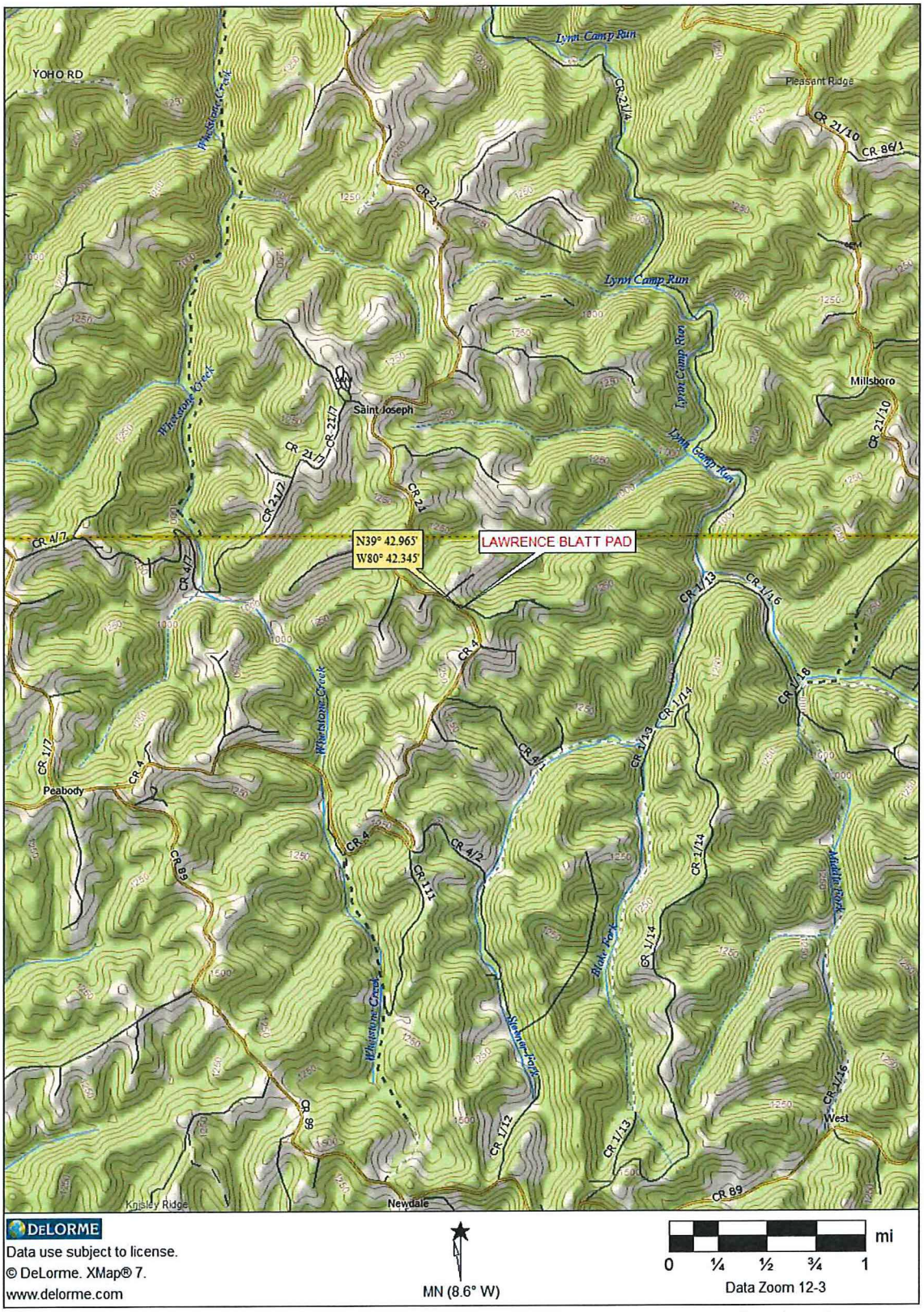
Condensate/Produced Water Storage Tanks

Vapor Combustor

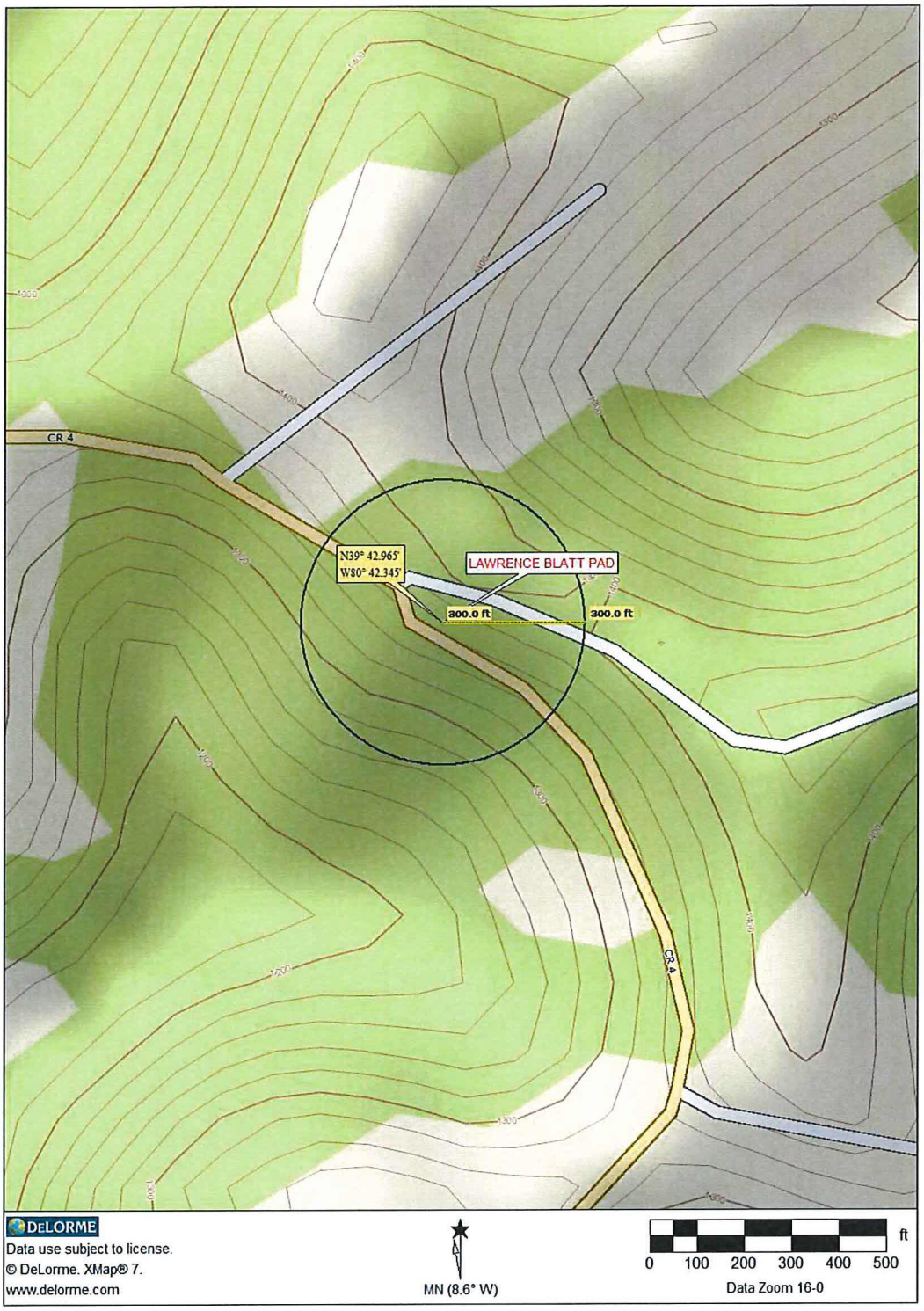
SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Attachment F: Simple Plot Plan
September 2016

The equipment demonstrates general location layout and equipment counts may be different than what is shown.

ATTACHMENT G: AREA MAP



SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Attachment G: Area Map
September 2016



SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Attachment G: Area Map with 300' Radius
September 2016

ATTACHMENT H: G70-C SECTION APPLICABILITY FORM

ATTACHMENT H – G70-C SECTION APPLICABILITY FORM

General Permit G70-C Registration
Section Applicability Form

General Permit G70-C was developed to allow qualified applicants to seek registration for a variety of sources. These sources include gas well affected facilities, storage vessels, gas production units, in-line heaters, heater treaters, glycol dehydration units and associated reboilers, pneumatic controllers, centrifugal compressors, reciprocating compressors, reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICEs), tank truck loading, fugitive emissions, completion combustion devices, flares, enclosed combustion devices, and vapor recovery systems. All registered facilities will be subject to Sections 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0.

General Permit G70-C allows the registrant to choose which sections of the permit they are seeking registration under. Therefore, please mark which additional sections that you are applying for registration under. If the applicant is seeking registration under multiple sections, please select all that apply. Please keep in mind, that if this registration is approved, the issued registration will state which sections will apply to your affected facility.

GENERAL PERMIT G70-C APPLICABLE SECTIONS	
☒ Section 5.0	Gas Well Affected Facility (NSPS, Subpart OOOO)
☒ Section 6.0	Storage Vessels Containing Condensate and/or Produced Water[1]
☐ Section 7.0	Storage Vessel Affected Facility (NSPS, Subpart OOOO)
☒ Section 8.0	Control Devices and Emission Reduction Devices not subject to NSPS Subpart OOOO and/or NESHAP Subpart HH
☒ Section 9.0	Small Heaters and Reboilers not subject to 40CFR60 Subpart Dc
☐ Section 10.0	Pneumatic Controllers Affected Facility (NSPS, Subpart OOOO)
☐ Section 11.0	Centrifugal Compressor Affected Facility (NSPS, Subpart OOOO)[2]
☒ Section 12.0	Reciprocating Compressor Affected Facility (NSPS, Subpart OOOO)[2]
☒ Section 13.0	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, Generator Engines, Microturbines
☒ Section 14.0	Tanker Truck Loading[3]
☐ Section 15.0	Glycol Dehydration Units[4]

1 *Applicants that are subject to Section 6 may also be subject to Section 7 if the applicant is subject to the NSPS, Subpart OOOO control requirements or the applicable control device requirements of Section 8.*

2 *Applicants that are subject to Section 11 and 12 may also be subject to the applicable RICE requirements of Section 13.*

3 *Applicants that are subject to Section 14 may also be subject to control device and emission reduction device requirements of Section 8.*

4 *Applicants that are subject to Section 15 may also be subject to the requirements of Section 9 (reboilers). Applicants that are subject to Section 15 may also be subject to control device and emission reduction device requirements of Section 8.*

ATTACHMENT I: EMISSIONS UNITS/ERD TABLE

ATTACHMENT I - EMISSION UNITS/EMISSION REDUCTION DEVICES (ERD) TABLE

Include ALL emission units and air pollution control devices/ERDs that will be part of this permit application review. Do not include fugitive emission sources in this table. Deminimis storage tanks shall be listed in the Attachment L table. This information is required for all sources regardless of whether it is a construction, modification, or administrative update.

Emission Unit ID[1]	Emission Point ID[2]	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Manufac. Date[3]	Design Capacity	Type[4] and Date of Change	Control Device(s)[5]	ERD(s)[6]
EU-ENG1	EP-ENG1	145-hp Caterpillar G3306 NA Engine w/ Catalytic Converter	TBD	After 1/1/2011	145-hp	New	NSCR	NSCR
EU-GPU1 to EU-GPU4	EP-GPU1 - EP-GPU4	Four (4) 1.0-mmBtu/hr GPU Burners	TBD	N/A	1-mmBtu/hr	New	N/A	N/A
EU-HT1	EP-HT1	One (1) 0.5-mmBtu/hr Heater Treater	TBD	N/A	0.5-mmBtu/hr	New	N/A	N/A
EU-TANKS-COND	APC-COMB-TKLD	Three (3) 400-bbl Condensate Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	TBD	N/A	390,550-bbl/yr	New	APC-COMB-TKLD	APC-COMB-TKLD
EU-TANKS-PW	APC-COMB-TKLD	Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	TBD	N/A	362,602-bbl/yr	New	APC-COMB-TKLD	APC-COMB-TKLD
EU-LOAD-COND	APC-COMB-TKLD	Condensate Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	TBD	N/A	16,403,100 gal/yr	New	APC-COMB-TKLD	APC-COMB-TKLD
EU-LOAD-PW	APC-COMB-TKLD	Produced Water Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	TBD	N/A	15,229,282 gal/yr	New	APC-COMB-TKLD	APC-COMB-TKLD
APC-COMB-TKLD	APC-COMB-TKLD	One (1) 8.0-mmBtu/hr Vapor Combustor - Tank/Loading Stream	TBD	N/A	8-mmBtu/hr	New	N/A	N/A
EU-PILOT	APC-COMB-TKLD	Vapor Combustor Pilot	TBD	N/A	50-scfh	New	N/A	N/A

[1] For Emission Units (or Sources) use the following numbering system:1S, 2S, 3S,... or other appropriate designation.

[2] For Emission Points use the following numbering system:1E, 2E, 3E, ... or other appropriate designation.

[3] When required by rule

[4] New, modification, removal, existing

[5] For Control Devices use the following numbering system: 1C, 2C, 3C,... or other appropriate designation.

[6] For ERDs use the following numbering system: 1D, 2D, 3D,... or other appropriate designation.

ATTACHMENT J: FUGITIVE EMISSIONS SUMMARY SHEET

Fugitive emissions at this site consist of haul road emissions, condensate and produced water loading operations, and equipment leaks.

ATTACHMENT J – FUGITIVE EMISSIONS SUMMARY SHEET

Sources of fugitive emissions may include loading operations, equipment leaks, blowdown emissions, etc.
Use extra pages for each associated source or equipment if necessary.

Source/Equipment: FUG

Leak Detection Method Used	☐ Audible, visual, and olfactory (AVO) inspections	☐ Infrared (FLIR) cameras	☐ Other (please describe)	☒ None required

Component Type	Closed Vent System	Count	Source of Leak Factors (EPA, other (specify))	Stream type (gas, liquid, etc.)	Estimated Emissions (tpy)		
					VOC	HAP	GHG (CO_2e)
Pumps	☐ Yes ☐ No			☐ Gas ☐ Liquid ☐ Both			
Valves	☐ Yes ☒ No	72-gas 68-light oil	EPA	☐ Gas ☐ Liquid ☒ Both	0.76– gas 1.55 – light oil	0.01 – gas 0.13 – light oil	40.66 - gas 0.75 – light oil
Safety Relief Valves	☐ Yes ☒ No	23	EPA	☒ Gas ☐ Liquid ☐ Both	0.47	0.01	25.40
Open Ended Lines	☐ Yes ☐ No			☐ Gas ☐ Liquid ☐ Both			
Sampling Connections	☐ Yes ☐ No			☐ Gas ☐ Liquid ☐ Both			
Connections (Not sampling)	☐ Yes ☒ No	266	EPA	☐ Gas ☒ Liquid ☐ Both	0.51	0.04	0.25
Compressors	☐ Yes ☒ No	3	EPA	☒ Gas ☐ Liquid ☐ Both	0.06	<0.01	3.31
Flanges	☐ Yes ☒ No	285	EPA	☒ Gas ☐ Liquid ☐ Both	0.26	<0.01	13.95
Other[1]	☐ Yes ☐ No			☐ Gas ☐ Liquid ☐ Both			

[1] Other equipment types may include compressor seals, relief valves, diaphragms, drains, meters, etc.

Please provide an explanation of the sources of fugitive emissions (e.g. pigging operations, equipment blowdowns, pneumatic controllers, etc.):
Equipment leaks

Please indicate if there are any closed vent bypasses (include component): N/A
Specify all equipment used in the closed vent system (e.g. VRU, ERD, thief hatches, tanker truck loading, etc.) N/A

TABLE 2-4. OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION OPERATIONS AVERAGE EMISSION FACTORS (kg/hr/source)

Equipment Type	Service[a]	Emission Factor (kg/hr/source)[b]
Valves	Gas	4.5E-03
	Heavy Oil	8.4E-06
	Light Oil	2.5E-03
	Water/Oil	9.8E-05
Pump seals	Gas	2.4E-03
	Heavy Oil	NA
	Light Oil	1.3E-02
	Water/Oil	2.4E-05
Others[c]	Gas	8.8E-03
	Heavy Oil	3.2E-05
	Light Oil	7.5E-03
	Water/Oil	1.4E-02
Connectors	Gas	2.0E-04
	Heavy Oil	7.5E-06
	Light Oil	2.1E-04
	Water/Oil	1.1E-04
Flanges	Gas	3.9E-04
	Heavy Oil	3.9E-07
	Light Oil	1.1E-04
	Water/Oil	2.9E-06
Open-ended lines	Gas	2.0E-03
	Heavy Oil	1.4E-04
	Light Oil	1.4E-03
	Water/Oil	2.5E-04

[a]Water/Oil emission factors apply to water streams in oil service with a water content greater than 50%, from the point of origin to the point where the water content reaches 99%. For water streams with a water content greater than 99%, the emission rate is considered negligible.

[b]These factors are for total organic compound emission rates (including non-VOC's such as methane and ethane) and apply to light crude, heavy crude, gas plant, gas production, and off shore facilities. "NA" indicates that not enough data were available to develop the indicated emission factor.

[c]The "other" equipment type was derived from compressors, diaphrams, drains, dump arms, hatches, instruments, meters, pressure relief valves, polished rods, relief valves, and vents. This "other" equipment type should be applied for any equipment type other than connectors, flanges, open-ended lines, pumps, or valves.

ATTACHMENT K: GAS WELL AFFECTED FACILITY DATA SHEET

ATTACHMENT K – GAS WELL AFFECTED FACILITY DATA SHEET			
Complete this data sheet if you are the owner or operator of a gas well affected facility for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after August 23, 2011. This form must be completed for natural gas well affected facilities regardless of when flowback operations occur (or have occurred).			
API Number	**Date of Flowback**	**Date of Well Completion**	**Green Completion and/or Combustion Device**
471-030-27690	5/19/2013	5/8/2013	Green Completion
PLANNED	TBD	TBD	TBD
PLANNED	TBD	TBD	TBD
PLANNED	TBD	TBD	TBD

Note: *If future wells are planned and no API number is available please list as PLANNED.*
If there are existing wells that commenced construction prior to August 23, 2011, please acknowledge as existing.

This is the same API (American Petroleum Institute) well number(s) provided in the well completion notification and as provided to the WVDEP, Office of Oil and Gas for the well permit. The API number may be provided on the application without the state code (047).

Every oil and gas well permitted in West Virginia since 1929 has been issued an API number. This API is used by agencies to identify and track oil and gas wells.

The API number has the following format: 047-001-00001

Where,
047 = *State code. The state code for WV is 047.*
001 = *County Code. County codes are odd numbers, beginning with 001 (Barbour) and continuing to 109 (Wyoming).*
00001= *Well number. Each well will have a unique well number.*

ATTACHMENT L: STORAGE VESSELS DATA SHEET

REPRESENTATIVE GAS ANALYSES

TANKS 4.0.9D REPORTS

PROMAX PROCESS SIMULATION RESULTS

ATTACHMENT L – STORAGE VESSEL DATA SHEET

Complete this data sheet if you are the owner or operator of a storage vessel that contains condensate and/or produced water. This form must be completed for ***each*** new or modified bulk liquid storage vessel(s) that contains condensate and/or produced water. (If you have more than one (1) identical tank (i.e. 4-400 bbl condensate tanks), then you can list all on one (1) data sheet). **Include gas sample analysis, flashing emissions, working and breathing losses, USEPA Tanks, simulation software (ProMax, E&P Tanks, HYSYS, etc.), and any other supporting documents where applicable.**

The following information is REQUIRED:

☒ Composition of the representative sample used for the simulation
☒ For each stream that contributes to flashing emissions:
- ☒ Temperature and pressure (inlet and outlet from separator(s))
- ☒ Simulation-predicted composition
- ☒ Molecular weight
- ☒ Flow rate

☒ Resulting flash emission factor or flashing emissions from simulation
☒ Working/breathing loss emissions from tanks and/or loading emissions if simulation is used to quantify those emissions

Additional information may be requested if necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION (REQUIRED)

1. Bulk Storage Area Name Condensate Storage	2. Tank Name Three (3) 400-bbl Condensate Storage Tanks
3. Emission Unit ID number EU-TANKS-COND	4. Emission Point ID number APC-COMB-TKLD
5. Date Installed , Modified or Relocated *(for existing tanks)* TBD Was the tank manufactured after August 23, 2011? ☒ Yes ☐ No	6. Type of change: ☒ New construction ☐ New stored material ☐ Other ☐ Relocation
7A. Description of Tank Modification *(if applicable)*	
7B. Will more than one material be stored in this tank? *If so, a separate form must be completed for each material.* ☐ Yes ☒ No	
7C. Was USEPA Tanks simulation software utilized? ☒ Yes ☐ No ***If Yes, please provide the appropriate documentation and items 8-42 below are not required.***	

1. Bulk Storage Area Name Produced Water Storage	2. Tank Name Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Storage Tanks
3. Emission Unit ID number EU-TANKS-PW	4. Emission Point ID number APC-COMB-TKLD
5. Date Installed , Modified or Relocated *(for existing tanks)* TBD Was the tank manufactured after August 23, 2011? ☒ Yes ☐ No	6. Type of change: ☒ New construction ☐ New stored material ☐ Other ☐ Relocation
7A. Description of Tank Modification *(if applicable)*	
7B. Will more than one material be stored in this tank? *If so, a separate form must be completed for each material.* ☐ Yes ☒ No	
7C. Was USEPA Tanks simulation software utilized? ☒ Yes ☐ No ***If Yes, please provide the appropriate documentation and items 8-42 below are not required.***	

STORAGE TANK DATA TABLE

List all deminimis storage tanks (i.e. lube oil, glycol, diesel etc.)

Source ID #[1]	Status[2]	Content[3]	Volume[4]
EU-TANKS-METH	NEW	Methanol	250 gal
EU-TANKS-METH	NEW	Methanol	250 gal
EU-TANKS-LUBE OIL	NEW	Lube Oil	50 gal

1. Enter the appropriate Source Identification Numbers (Source ID #) for each storage tank located at the compressor station. Tanks should be designated T01, T02, T03, etc.
2. Enter storage tank Status using the following:
   - EXIST Existing Equipment
   - NEW Installation of New Equipment
   - REM Equipment Removed
3. Enter storage tank content such as condensate, pipeline liquids, glycol (DEG or TEG), lube oil, diesel, mercaptan etc.
4. Enter the maximum design storage tank volume in gallons.

Chesapeake Energy Corporation
George Gantzer No. 8-H

TABLE 1-B

COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE SEPARATOR GAS, OIL AND MATHEMATICALLY RECOMBINED WELLSTREAM THROUGH C_{11+}

SEPARATOR GOR.....: 16357 Scf/Sep Bbl
SEPARATOR PRESSURE.....: 390 psig
SEPARATOR TEMPERATURE.....: 83 °F

	SEPARATOR GAS		SEPARATOR OIL		WELLSTREAM	
Component	Mole%	* GPM	Mole %	Liquid Volume %	Mole %	* GPM
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nitrogen	0.513	0.000	0.026	0.008	0.483	0.000
Carbon Dioxide	0.149	0.000	0.013	0.006	0.140	0.000
Methane	71.427	0.000	8.861	3.883	67.513	0.000
Ethane	17.491	4.716	9.965	6.891	17.020	4.589
Propane	6.802	1.887	11.708	8.331	7.109	1.972
Iso-butane	0.668	0.220	2.480	2.097	0.781	0.258
N-butane	1.828	0.581	9.597	7.820	2.314	0.735
2-2 Dimethylpropane	0.008	0.003	0.080	0.079	0.012	0.005
Iso-pentane	0.316	0.117	3.603	3.409	0.522	0.192
N-pentane	0.440	0.161	6.541	6.127	0.822	0.300
2-2 Dimethylbutane	0.005	0.002	0.123	0.133	0.012	0.005
Cyclopentane	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001
2-3 Dimethylbutane	0.009	0.004	0.351	0.372	0.030	0.013
2 Methylpentane	0.065	0.027	2.260	2.425	0.202	0.085
3 Methylpentane	0.038	0.016	1.493	1.575	0.129	0.053
Other Hexanes	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
n-Hexane	0.107	0.044	5.195	5.523	0.425	0.176
Methylcyclopentane	0.008	0.003	0.422	0.386	0.034	0.012
Benzene	0.001	0.000	0.069	0.050	0.005	0.001
Cyclohexane	0.010	0.003	0.744	0.655	0.056	0.019
2-Methylhexane	0.014	0.007	1.868	2.245	0.130	0.061
3-Methylhexane	0.015	0.007	1.690	2.006	0.120	0.055
2,2,4 Trimethylpentane	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other Heptanes	0.013	0.006	0.902	1.015	0.069	0.030
n-Heptane	0.025	0.012	3.836	4.576	0.263	0.123
Methylcyclohexane	0.011	0.004	1.712	1.779	0.117	0.048
Toluene	0.002	0.001	0.328	0.284	0.022	0.008
Other C-8's	0.017	0.008	5.124	6.211	0.336	0.159
n-Octane	0.005	0.003	2.442	3.234	0.157	0.081
Ethylbenzene	0.000	0.000	0.307	0.306	0.019	0.007
M&P-Xylene	0.001	0.000	0.359	0.360	0.023	0.009
O-Xylene	0.000	0.000	0.685	0.673	0.043	0.016
Other C-9's	0.005	0.003	3.105	4.203	0.199	0.105
n-Nonane	0.001	0.001	1.492	2.172	0.094	0.053
Other C10's	0.002	0.001	3.126	4.651	0.197	0.115
n-Decane	0.000	0.000	0.894	1.419	0.056	0.035
Undecanes Plus	0.001	0.001	8.599	15.098	0.539	0.369
TOTAL	100.000	7.837	100.000	100.000	100.000	9.690

Chesapeake Energy Corporation
George Gantzer No. 8-H

TABLE 1-B

COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE SEPARATOR GAS, OIL AND MATHEMATICALLY RECOMBINED WELLSTREAM THROUGH C_{11+}

SEPARATOR GOR.....: 16357 Scf/Sep Bbl
SEPARATOR PRESSURE.....: 390 psig
SEPARATOR TEMPERATURE.....: 83 °F

UNDECANES PLUS (C_{11+}) FRACTION CHARACTERISTICS

COMPONENT	Specific Gravity °API	Specific Gravity **	Molecular Weight lb/lb-mole	Vapor Volume Scf/Gal	Gross Heating Value ***
Gas	N/A	0.8250	156.000	16.558	8,400
Oil	42.783	0.8119	174.000	14.609	128,920
Wellstream	N/A	0.8119	173.968	14.612	N/A

TOTAL SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

COMPONENT	Specific Gravity °API	Specific Gravity **	Molecular Weight lb/lb-mole	Vapor Volume Scf/Gal	Gross Heating Value Dry ***	Gross Heating Value Saturated ***
Gas	N/A	0.7718	22.258	127.606	1,352	1,330
Oil	84.980	0.6536	79.788	25.649	N/A	111,577
Wellstream	N/A	0.8928	25.856	46.942	N/A	N/A

* GPM (gallons per Mscf) determined at 14.85 psia and 60 °F

** Gas specific gravity and wellstream specific gravity determined relative to air (SG=1.000).
Oil specific gravity determined relative to water (SG=1.000).

*** Gross Heating Value units for gas (real basis) and oil are BTU/Scf and BTU/Gal, respectively.

TANKS 4.0.9d
Emissions Report - Summary Format
Tank Indentification and Physical Characteristics

Identification

User Identification:	Lawrence Blatt Pad - Condensate
City:	
State:	West Virginia
Company:	SWN Production Company, LLC
Type of Tank:	Vertical Fixed Roof Tank
Description:	Three (3) 400-bbl condensate tanks modeled as Gasoline RVP 15.

Tank Dimensions

Shell Height (ft):	20.00
Diameter (ft):	12.00
Liquid Height (ft) :	19.00
Avg. Liquid Height (ft):	10.00
Volume (gallons):	16,074.56
Turnovers:	1,049.05
Net Throughput(gal/yr):	16,403,100.00
Is Tank Heated (y/n):	N

Paint Characteristics

Shell Color/Shade:	White/White
Shell Condition	Good
Roof Color/Shade:	White/White
Roof Condition:	Good

Roof Characteristics

Type:	Cone
Height (ft)	0.00
Slope (ft/ft) (Cone Roof)	0.06

Breather Vent Settings

Vacuum Settings (psig):	-0.03
Pressure Settings (psig)	0.03

Meterological Data used in Emissions Calculations: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Avg Atmospheric Pressure = 14.11 psia)

TANKS 4.0.9d
Emissions Report - Summary Format
Liquid Contents of Storage Tank

Lawrence Blatt Pad - Condensate - Vertical Fixed Roof Tank

Mixture/Component	Month	Daily Liquid Surf. Temperature (deg F) Avg.	Min.	Max.	Liquid Bulk Temp (deg F)	Vapor Pressure (psia) Avg.	Min.	Max.	Vapor Mol. Weight.	Liquid Mass Fract.	Vapor Mass Fract.	Mol. Weight	Basis for Vapor Pressure Calculations
Gasoline (RVP 15.0)	All	51.94	47.06	56.81	50.33	7.0149	6.3924	7.6845	60.0000			92.00	Option 4: RVP=15, ASTM Slope=3

TANKS 4.0.9d
Emissions Report - Summary Format
Individual Tank Emission Totals

Emissions Report for: Annual

Lawrence Blatt Pad - Condensate - Vertical Fixed Roof Tank

	Losses(lbs)		
Components	Working Loss	Breathing Loss	Total Emissions
Gasoline (RVP 15.0)	32,097.57	1,424.69	33,522.27

TANKS 4.0.9d
Emissions Report - Summary Format
Tank Indentification and Physical Characteristics

Identification

User Identification:	Lawrence Blatt Pad - Produced Water
City:	
State:	West Virginia
Company:	SWN Production Company, LLC
Type of Tank:	Vertical Fixed Roof Tank
Description:	Three (3) 400-bbl produced water tanks modeled as 1% Gasoline RVP 15 and 99% water.

Tank Dimensions

Shell Height (ft):	20.00
Diameter (ft):	12.00
Liquid Height (ft) :	19.00
Avg. Liquid Height (ft):	10.00
Volume (gallons):	16,074.56
Turnovers:	947.42
Net Throughput(gal/yr):	15,229,282.00
Is Tank Heated (y/n):	N

Paint Characteristics

Shell Color/Shade:	White/White
Shell Condition	Good
Roof Color/Shade:	White/White
Roof Condition:	Good

Roof Characteristics

Type:	Cone
Height (ft)	0.00
Slope (ft/ft) (Cone Roof)	0.06

Breather Vent Settings

Vacuum Settings (psig):	-0.03
Pressure Settings (psig)	0.03

Meterological Data used in Emissions Calculations: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Avg Atmospheric Pressure = 14.11 psia)

TANKS 4.0.9d
Emissions Report - Summary Format
Liquid Contents of Storage Tank

Lawrence Blatt Pad - Produced Water - Vertical Fixed Roof Tank

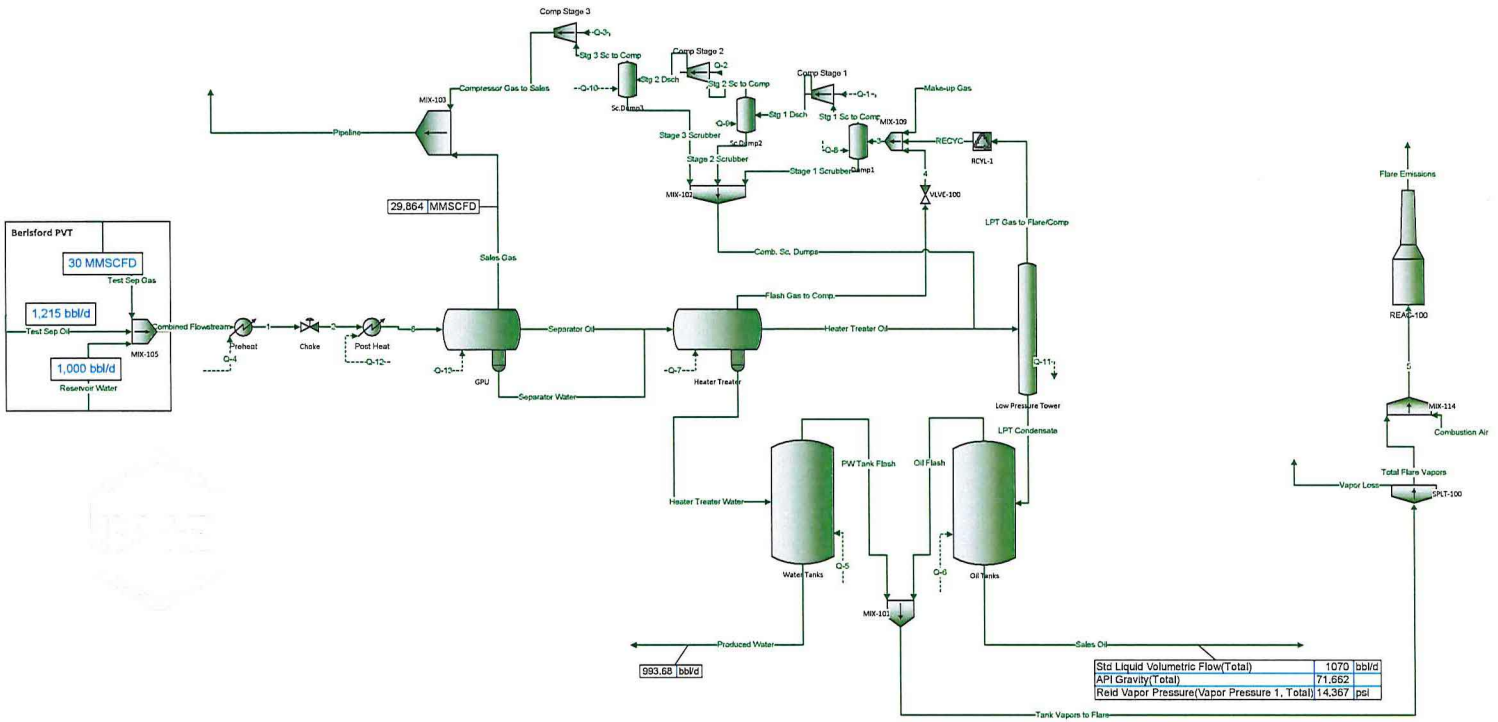
Mixture/Component	Month	Daily Liquid Surf. Temperature (deg F) Avg.	Min.	Max.	Liquid Bulk Temp (deg F)	Vapor Pressure (psia) Avg.	Min.	Max.	Vapor Mol. Weight.	Liquid Mass Fract.	Vapor Mass Fract.	Mol. Weight	Basis for Vapor Pressure Calculations
Produced Water	All	51.94	47.06	56.81	50.33	0.2046	0.1715	0.2431	20.8626			18.17	
Gasoline (RVP 15.0)						7.0149	6.3924	7.6845	60.0000	0.0100	0.1947	92.00	Option 4: RVP=15, ASTM Slope=3
Water						0.1911	0.1592	0.2284	18.0200	0.9900	0.8053	18.02	Option 2: A=8.10765, B=1750.286, C=235

TANKS 4.0.9d
Emissions Report - Summary Format
Individual Tank Emission Totals

Emissions Report for: Annual

Lawrence Blatt Pad - Produced Water - Vertical Fixed Roof Tank

	Losses(lbs)		
Components	Working Loss	Breathing Loss	Total Emissions
Produced Water	306.91	11.41	318.32
Water	247.14	9.19	256.33
Gasoline (RVP 15.0)	59.77	2.22	61.99


Comp Stage 3
Stg 3 Sc to Comp
Comp Stage 2
Stg 2 Disch
Stg 2 Sc to Comp
Comp Stage 1
Stg 1 Disch
Stg 1 Sc to Comp
Make-up Gas
MIX-109
RECYC
RCYL-1
VLVE-100
Compressor Gas to Sales
MIX-103
Pipeline
Stage 3 Scrubber
Stage 2 Scrubber
Stage 1 Scrubber
MIX-102
29,864 MMSCFD
Sales Gas
Comb. Sc. Dumps
LPT Gas to Flare/Comp
Flash Gas to Comp
Berisford PVT
30 MMSCFD
Test Sep Gas
1,215 bbl/d
Test Sep Oil
1,000 bbl/d
Reservoir Water
MIX-105
Preheat
Choke
Post Heat
GPU
Separator Oil
Separator Water
Heater Treater
Heater Treater Oil
Low Pressure Tower
LPT Condensate
Heater Treater Water
PW Tank Flash
Oil Flash
Water Tanks
Oil Tanks
MIX-101
Produced Water
993.68 bbl/d
Sales Oil
Tank Vapors to Flare
Flare Emissions
REAC-100
MIX-114
Combustion Air
Total Flare Vapors
Vapor Loss
SPLT-100
Std Liquid Volumetric Flow(Total) 1070 bbl/d
API Gravity(Total) 71.662
Reid Vapor Pressure(Vapor Pressure 1, Total) 14.367 psi

Names	Units	Test Sep Gas	Test Sep Oil	Reservoir Water	Oil Flash	PW Tank Flash	Sales Gas	Sales Oil	Produced Water
Temperature	°F	94*	94*	94*	80#	85	75*	80	85#
Pressure	psia	429.7*	429.7*	429.7*	15.196	15.196	364.7*	15.196*	15.196*
Mole Fraction Vapor	%	100	0	0	100	100	100	0	0
Mole Fraction Light Liquid	%	0	100	100	0	0	0	99.531	100
Mole Fraction Heavy Liquid	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.46934	0
Molecular Weight	lb/lbmol	21.075	79.801	18.015	50.103	31.66	20.826	97.544	18.016
Molar Flow	lbmol/h	3293.9	143.16	809.87	2.5091	0.043966	3279	110.59	804.68
Mass Flow	lb/h	69420	11424	14590	125.71	1.3919	68290	10787	14497
Enthalpy	Btu/h	-1.1354e+008	-1.106e+007	-9.9267e+007	-1.3031e+005	-1866	-1.1335e+008	-1.0076e+007	-9.8773e+007
Nitrogen(Mole Fraction)	%	0.433*	0.073002*	0*	0.00052289	0.041372	0.43723	8.2595e-007	4.7628e-007
CO2(Mole Fraction)	%	0.18*	0.043001*	0*	0.059425	0.61268	0.17928	0.00091021	0.00027882
C1(Mole Fraction)	%	77.38*	10.266*	0*	1.93	35.658	77.695	0.0099453	0.0008412
C2(Mole Fraction)	%	14.005*	9.0163*	0*	17.712	28.436	14.006	0.5669	0.00076264
C3(Mole Fraction)	%	4.82*	9.0733*	0*	32.492	18.617	4.7499	3.676	0.00051835
n-Butane(Mole Fraction)	%	1.329*	7.3102*	0*	19.012	7.0114	1.2418	7.8436	0.00015512
n-Butane(Mole Fraction)	%	1.329*	7.3102*	0*	19.012	7.0114	1.2418	7.8436	0.00015512
2,2-Dimethylpropane(Mole Fraction)	%	0.018*	0.085003*	0*	0.2498	0.042015	0.015246	0.14009	4.0643e-007
Isopentane(Mole Fraction)	%	0.35*	4.1431*	0*	5.5024	1.3218	0.3029	5.7666	1.9338e-005
n-Pentane(Mole Fraction)	%	0.366*	5.5072*	0*	5.7068	1.4898	0.30533	7.9686	2.2183e-005

Oil Flash Factor – 4.50 lb/bbl

Produced water – 0.03 lb/bbl

ATTACHMENT M: NATURAL GAS FIRED FUEL BURNING UNITS DATA SHEET

ATTACHMENT M – SMALL HEATERS AND REBOILERS NOT SUBJECT TO 40CFR60 SUBPART DC
DATA SHEET

Complete this data sheet for each small heater and reboiler not subject to 40CFR60 Subpart Dc at the facility. ***The Maximum Design Heat Input (MDHI) must be less than 10 MMBTU/hr.***

Emission Unit ID#[1]	Emission Point ID#[2]	Emission Unit Description (manufacturer, model #)	Year Installed/ Modified	Type[3] and Date of Change	Maximum Design Heat Input (MMBTU/hr)[4]	Fuel Heating Value (BTU/scf)[5]
EU-GPU1	EP-GPU1	Gas Production Unit Burner	TBD	New	1.0	905
EU-GPU2	EP-GPU2	Gas Production Unit Burner	TBD	New	1.0	905
EU-GPU3	EP-GPU3	Gas Production Unit Burner	TBD	New	1.0	905
EU-GPU4	EP-GPU4	Gas Production Unit Burner	TBD	New	1.0	905
EU-HT1	EP-HT1	Heater Treater	TBD	New	0.5	905

1 Enter the appropriate Emission Unit (or Source) identification number for each fuel burning unit located at the production pad. Gas Producing Unit Burners should be designated GPU-1, GPU-2, etc. Heater Treaters should be designated HT-1, HT-2, etc. Heaters or Line Heaters should be designated LH-1, LH-2, etc. For sources, use 1S, 2S, 3S…or other appropriate designation. Enter glycol dehydration unit Reboiler Vent data on the Glycol Dehydration Unit Data Sheet.

2 Enter the appropriate Emission Point identification numbers for each fuel burning unit located at the production pad. Gas Producing Unit Burners should be designated GPU-1, GPU-2, etc. Heater Treaters should be designated HT-1, HT-2, etc. Heaters or Line Heaters should be designated LH-1, LH-2, etc. For emission points, use 1E, 2E, 3E…or other appropriate designation.

3 New, modification, removal

4 Enter design heat input capacity in MMBtu/hr.

5 Enter the fuel heating value in BTU/standard cubic foot.

Table 1.4-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x) AND CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

Combustor Type (MMBtu/hr Heat Input) [SCC]	NO_x[b]		CO	
	Emission Factor ($lb/10^6$ scf)	Emission Factor Rating	Emission Factor ($lb/10^6$ scf)	Emission Factor Rating
Large Wall-Fired Boilers (>100) [1-01-006-01, 1-02-006-01, 1-03-006-01]				
Uncontrolled (Pre-NSPS)[c]	280	A	84	B
Uncontrolled (Post-NSPS)[c]	190	A	84	B
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	140	A	84	B
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	100	D	84	B
Small Boilers (<100) [1-01-006-02, 1-02-006-02, 1-03-006-02, 1-03-006-03]				
Uncontrolled	100	B	84	B
Controlled - Low NO_x burners	50	D	84	B
Controlled - Low NO_x burners/Flue gas recirculation	32	C	84	B
Tangential-Fired Boilers (All Sizes) [1-01-006-04]				
Uncontrolled	170	A	24	C
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	76	D	98	D
Residential Furnaces (<0.3) [No SCC]				
Uncontrolled	94	B	40	B

[a] Reference 11. Units are in pounds of pollutant per million standard cubic feet of natural gas fired. To convert from $lb/10^6$ scf to $kg/10^6$ m^3, multiply by 16. Emission factors are based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 1,020 Btu/scf. To convert from $lb/10^6$ scf to lb/MMBtu, divide by 1,020. The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

[b] Expressed as NO_2. For large and small wall fired boilers with SNCR control, apply a 24 percent reduction to the appropriate NO_x emission factor. For tangential-fired boilers with SNCR control, apply a 13 percent reduction to the appropriate NO_x emission factor.

[c] NSPS=New Source Performance Standard as defined in 40 CFR 60 Subparts D and Db. Post-NSPS units are boilers with greater than 250 MMBtu/hr of heat input that commenced construction modification, or reconstruction after August 17, 1971, and units with heat input capacities between 100 and 250 MMBtu/hr that commenced construction modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984.

TABLE 1.4-3. EMISSION FACTORS FOR SPECIATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION[a]

CAS No.	Pollutant	Emission Factor ($lb/10^6$ scf)	Emission Factor Rating
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene[b, c]	2.4E-05	D
56-49-5	3-Methylchloranthrene[b, c]	<1.8E-06	E
	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene[b,c]	<1.6E-05	E
83-32-9	Acenaphthene[b,c]	<1.8E-06	E
203-96-8	Acenaphthylene[b,c]	<1.8E-06	E
120-12-7	Anthracene[b,c]	<2.4E-06	E
56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene[b,c]	<1.8E-06	E
71-43-2	Benzene[b]	2.1E-03	B
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene[b,c]	<1.2E-06	E
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene[b,c]	<1.8E-06	E
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene[b,c]	<1.2E-06	E
205-82-3	Benzo(k)fluoranthene[b,c]	<1.8E-06	E
106-97-8	Butane	2.1E+00	E
218-01-9	Chrysene[b,c]	<1.8E-06	E
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene[b,c]	<1.2E-06	E
25321-22-6	Dichlorobenzene[b]	1.2E-03	E
74-84-0	Ethane	3.1E+00	E
206-44-0	Fluoranthene[b,c]	3.0E-06	E
86-73-7	Fluorene[b,c]	2.8E-06	E
50-00-0	Formaldehyde[b]	7.5E-02	B
110-54-3	Hexane[b]	1.8E+00	E
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene[b,c]	<1.8E-06	E
91-20-3	Naphthalene[b]	6.1E-04	E
109-66-0	Pentane	2.6E+00	E
85-01-8	Phenanathrene[b,c]	1.7E-05	D

TABLE 1.4-3. EMISSION FACTORS FOR SPECIATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION (Continued)

CAS No.	Pollutant	Emission Factor ($lb/10^6$ scf)	Emission Factor Rating
74-98-6	Propane	1.6E+00	E
129-00-0	Pyrene[b, c]	5.0E-06	E
108-88-3	Toluene[b]	3.4E-03	C

[a] Reference 11. Units are in pounds of pollutant per million standard cubic feet of natural gas fired. Data are for all natural gas combustion sources. To convert from $lb/10^6$ scf to $kg/10^6$ m^3, multiply by 16. To convert from $1b/10^6$ scf to lb/MMBtu, divide by 1,020. Emission Factors preceeded with a less-than symbol are based on method detection limits.

[b] Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) as defined by Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.

[c] HAP because it is Polycyclic Organic Matter (POM). POM is a HAP as defined by Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.

[d] The sum of individual organic compounds may exceed the VOC and TOC emission factors due to differences in test methods and the availability of test data for each pollutant.

ATTACHMENT N: INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE DATA SHEETS

ENGINE SPECIFICATION SHEETS
AP-42 AND EPA EMISSION FACTORS

ATTACHMENT N – INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE DATA SHEET

Complete this data sheet for each internal combustion engine at the facility. Include manufacturer performance data sheet(s) or any other supporting document if applicable. Use extra pages if necessary. *Generator(s) and microturbine generator(s) shall also use this form.*

Emission Unit ID#[1]	EU-ENG1		
Engine Manufacturer/Model	Caterpillar G3306 NA		
Manufacturers Rated bhp/rpm	145-hp/1,800-rpm		
Source Status[2]	NS		
Date Installed/ Modified/Removed/Relocated[3]	TBD		
Engine Manufactured /Reconstruction Date[4]	After 1/1/2011		
Check all applicable Federal Rules for the engine (include EPA Certificate of Conformity if applicable)[5]	☒40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ ☐JJJJ Certified? ☐40CFR60 Subpart IIII ☐IIII Certified? ☒40CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ ☐ NESHAP ZZZZ/ NSPS JJJJ Window ☐ NESHAP ZZZZ Remote Sources	☐40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ ☐JJJJ Certified? ☐40CFR60 Subpart IIII ☐IIII Certified? ☐40CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ ☐ NESHAP ZZZZ/ NSPS JJJJ Window ☐ NESHAP ZZZZ Remote Sources	☐40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ ☐JJJJ Certified? ☐40CFR60 Subpart IIII ☐IIII Certified? ☐40CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ ☐ NESHAP ZZZZ/ NSPS JJJJ Window ☐ NESHAP ZZZZ Remote Sources
Engine Type[6]	4SRB		
APCD Type[7]	NSCR		
Fuel Type[8]	RG		
H_2S (gr/100 scf)	Negligible		
Operating bhp/rpm	145-hp/1,800-rpm	-hp/-rpm	-hp/-kW
BSFC (BTU/bhp-hr)	8,625		
Hourly Fuel Throughput	1,382 ft^3/hr gal/hr	ft^3/hr gal/hr	ft^3/hr gal/hr
Annual Fuel Throughput (Must use 8,760 hrs/yr unless emergency generator)	12.11 $MMft^3$/yr gal/yr	$MMft^3$/yr gal/yr	$MMft^3$/yr gal/yr
Fuel Usage or Hours of Operation Metered	Yes ☐ No ☒	Yes ☐ No ☐	Yes ☐ No ☐

Calculation Methodology[9]	Pollutant[10]	Hourly PTE (lb/hr)[11]	Annual PTE (tons/year)[11]	Hourly PTE (lb/hr)[11]	Annual PTE (tons/year)[11]	Hourly PTE (lb/hr)[11]	Annual PTE (tons/year)[11]
MD	NO_x	0.32	1.40				
MD	CO	0.64	2.80				
MD	VOC	0.16	0.69				
AP	SO_2	<0.01	<0.01				
AP	PM_{10}	0.01	0.05				
MD	Formaldehyde	0.09	0.38				
AP	Total HAPs	0.10	0.44				
MD and EPA	GHG (CO_2e)	155.19	679.73				

1 Enter the appropriate Source Identification Number for each natural gas-fueled reciprocating internal combustion compressor/generator engine located at the compressor station. Multiple compressor engines should be designated CE-1, CE-2, CE-3 etc. Generator engines should be designated GE-1, GE-2, GE-3 etc. Microturbine generator engines should be designated MT-1, MT-2, MT-3 etc. If more than three (3) engines exist, please use additional sheets.

2 Enter the Source Status using the following codes:

NS	Construction of New Source (installation)	ES	Existing Source
MS	Modification of Existing Source	RS	Relocated Source
REM	Removal of Source		

3 Enter the date (or anticipated date) of the engine's installation (construction of source), modification, relocation or removal.

4 Enter the date that the engine was manufactured, modified or reconstructed.

5 Is the engine a certified stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine according to 40CFR60 Subpart IIII/JJJJ? If so, the engine and control device must be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. You must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required. If the certified engine is not operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the engine will be considered a non-certified engine and you must demonstrate compliance as appropriate.

Provide a manufacturer's data sheet for all engines being registered.

6 Enter the Engine Type designation(s) using the following codes:

2SLB	Two Stroke Lean Burn	4SRB	Four Stroke Rich Burn
4SLB	Four Stroke Lean Burn		

7 Enter the Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) type designation(s) using the following codes:

A/F	Air/Fuel Ratio	IR	Ignition Retard
HEIS	High Energy Ignition System	SIPC	Screw-in Precombustion Chambers
PSC	Prestratified Charge	LEC	Low Emission Combustion
NSCR	Rich Burn & Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction	OxCat	Oxidation Catalyst
SCR	Lean Burn & Selective Catalytic Reduction		

8 Enter the Fuel Type using the following codes:

PQ	Pipeline Quality Natural Gas	RG	Raw Natural Gas /Production Gas	D	Diesel

9 Enter the Potential Emissions Data Reference designation using the following codes. Attach all reference data used.

MD	Manufacturer's Data	AP	AP-42	
GR	GRI-HAPCalc™	OT	Other	(please list)

10 Enter each engine's Potential to Emit (PTE) for the listed regulated pollutants in pounds per hour and tons per year. PTE shall be calculated at manufacturer's rated brake horsepower and may reflect reduction efficiencies of listed Air Pollution Control Devices. Emergency generator engines may use 500 hours of operation when calculating PTE. PTE data from this data sheet shall be incorporated in the *Emissions Summary Sheet*.

11 PTE for engines shall be calculated from manufacturer's data unless unavailable.

Engine Air Pollution Control Device
(Emission Unit ID# APC-NSCR-ENG-1 use extra pages as necessary)

Air Pollution Control Device Manufacturer's Data Sheet included?
Yes ☒ No ☐

☒ NSCR ☐ SCR ☐ Oxidation Catalyst

Provide details of process control used for proper mixing/control of reducing agent with gas stream:

Manufacturer: N/A	Model #: N/A
Design Operating Temperature: 1,101 °F	Design gas volume: 678 scfm
Service life of catalyst:	Provide manufacturer data? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Volume of gas handled: acfm at °F	Operating temperature range for NSCR/Ox Cat: From 600 °F to 1,250 °F
Reducing agent used, if any:	Ammonia slip (ppm):

Pressure drop against catalyst bed (delta P): inches of H_2O

Provide description of warning/alarm system that protects unit when operation is not meeting design conditions:

Is temperature and pressure drop of catalyst required to be monitored per 40CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ?
☐ Yes ☒ No

How often is catalyst recommended or required to be replaced (hours of operation)?

How often is performance test required?
☒ Initial
☐ Annual
☐ Every 8,760 hours of operation
☐ Field Testing Required
☐ No performance test required. If so, why (please list any maintenance required and the applicable sections in NSPS/GACT,

G3306 NA

GAS COMPRESSION APPLICATION

GAS ENGINE SITE SPECIFIC TECHNICAL DATA

CATERPILLAR®

ENGINE SPEED (rpm):	1800
COMPRESSION RATIO:	10.5:1
JACKET WATER OUTLET (°F):	210
COOLING SYSTEM:	JW+OC
IGNITION SYSTEM:	MAG
EXHAUST MANIFOLD:	WC
COMBUSTION:	Catalyst
EXHAUST O2 EMISSION LEVEL %:	0.5
SET POINT TIMING:	30.0

FUEL SYSTEM:	LPG IMPCO
	WITH CUSTOMER SUPPLIED AIR FUEL RATIO CONTROL
SITE CONDITIONS:	
FUEL:	Nat Gas
FUEL PRESSURE RANGE(psig):	1.5-10.0
FUEL METHANE NUMBER:	84.8
FUEL LHV (Btu/scf):	905
ALTITUDE(ft):	500
MAXIMUM INLET AIR TEMPERATURE(°F):	77
NAMEPLATE RATING:	145 bhp@1800rpm

			MAXIMUM RATING	SITE RATING AT MAXIMUM INLET AIR TEMPERATURE		
RATING	**NOTES**	**LOAD**	**100%**	**100%**	**75%**	**50%**
ENGINE POWER	(1)	bhp	145	145	109	72
INLET AIR TEMPERATURE		°F	77	77	77	77
ENGINE DATA						
FUEL CONSUMPTION (LHV)	(2)	Btu/bhp-hr	7775	7775	8318	9509
FUEL CONSUMPTION (HHV)	(2)	Btu/bhp-hr	8625	8625	9227	10548
AIR FLOW	(3)(4)	lb/hr	922	922	739	556
AIR FLOW WET (77°F, 14.7 psia)	(3)(4)	scfm	208	208	167	125
INLET MANIFOLD PRESSURE	(5)	in Hg(abs)	26.2	26.2	21.8	17.6
EXHAUST STACK TEMPERATURE	(6)	°F	1101	1101	1067	1037
EXHAUST GAS FLOW (@ stack temp, 14.5 psia)	(7)(4)	ft3/min	678	678	532	393
EXHAUST GAS MASS FLOW	(7)(4)	lb/hr	978	978	784	590
EMISSIONS DATA						
NOx (as NO2)	(8)	g/bhp-hr	13.47	13.47	12.15	9.76
CO	(8)	g/bhp-hr	13.47	13.47	11.44	9.56
THC (mol. wt. of 15.84)	(8)	g/bhp-hr	2.20	2.20	2.49	3.22
NMHC (mol. wt. of 15.84)	(8)	g/bhp-hr	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.48
NMNEHC (VOCs) (mol. wt. of 15.84)	(8)(9)	g/bhp-hr	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.32
HCHO (Formaldehyde)	(8)	g/bhp-hr	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.33
CO2	(8)	g/bhp-hr	485	485	525	601
EXHAUST OXYGEN	(10)	% DRY	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
HEAT REJECTION						
HEAT REJ. TO JACKET WATER (JW)	(11)	Btu/min	6049	6049	5237	4455
HEAT REJ. TO ATMOSPHERE	(11)	Btu/min	751	751	602	459
HEAT REJ. TO LUBE OIL (OC)	(11)	Btu/min	990	990	857	729
HEAT EXCHANGER SIZING CRITERIA						
TOTAL JACKET WATER CIRCUIT (JW+OC)	(12)	Btu/min	7842			

CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Engine rating obtained and presented in accordance with ISO 3046/1, adjusted for fuel, site altitude and site inlet air temperature.
100% rating at maximum inlet air temperature is the maximum engine capability for the specified fuel at site altitude and maximum site inlet air temperature.
Max. rating is the maximum capability for the specified fuel at site altitude and reduced inlet air temperature.
Lowest load point is the lowest continuous duty operating load allowed. No overload permitted at rating shown.

For notes information consult page three.

PREPARED BY:
Data generated by Gas Engine Rating Pro Version 3.04.00
Ref. Data Set DM5053-07-000, Printed 31Jan2011

772 Airfield Lane
Sheridan, WY 82801
Office: 307.673.0883
EST@emittechnologies.com

Prepared For:
Jason Stinson
MIDCON COMPRESSION, LP

MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER 1/1/2011

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CATERPILLAR

Engine:	G3306 NA
Horsepower:	145
RPM:	1800
Compression Ratio:	10.5:1
Exhaust Flow Rate:	678 CFM
Exhaust Temperature:	1101 °F
Reference:	DM5053-07
Fuel:	Natural Gas
Annual Operating Hours:	8760

Uncontrolled Emissions

NOx:	13.47 g/bhp-hr
CO:	13.47 g/bhp-hr
THC:	2.20 g/bhp-hr
NMHC:	0.33 g/bhp-hr
NMNEHC:	0.22 g/bhp-hr
HCHO:	0.27 g/bhp-hr
Oxygen:	0.50 %

POST CATALYST EMISSIONS

NOx:	<1.0 g/bhp-hr
CO:	<2.0 g/bhp-hr
VOC:	<0.7 g/bhp-hr

CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Catalytic Converter

Model:	**EAH-1200T-0404F-21CEE**
Catalyst Type:	NSCR, Precious group metals
Manufacturer:	EMIT Technologies, Inc.
Element Size:	Round 12 x 3.5
Catalyst Elements:	1
Housing Type:	2 Element Capacity
Catalyst Installation:	Accessible Housing
Construction:	10 gauge Carbon Steel
Sample Ports:	6 (0.5" NPT)
Inlet Connections:	4" Flat Face Flange
Outlet Connections:	4" Flat Face Flange
Configuration:	End In / End Out
Silencer:	Integrated
Silencer Grade:	Hospital
Insertion Loss:	35-40 dBA

Air Fuel Ratio Controller

Model:	**ENG-S-075-T**
Manufacturer:	EMIT Technologies, Inc.
Description:	EDGE NG Air Fuel Ratio Controller 4-Wire Narrowband O2 Sensor Digital Power Valve O2 Sensor Weldment Wiring Harness (2) 25' Type K Thermocouple
Digital Power Valve Size:	0.75" NPT

Table 3.2-3. UNCONTROLLED EMISSION FACTORS FOR 4-STROKE RICH-BURN ENGINES[a]
(SCC 2-02-002-53)

Pollutant	Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)[b] (fuel input)	Emission Factor Rating
Criteria Pollutants and Greenhouse Gases		
NO_x[c] 90 - 105% Load	2.21 E+00	A
NO_x[c] <90% Load	2.27 E+00	C
CO[c] 90 - 105% Load	3.72 E+00	A
CO[c] <90% Load	3.51 E+00	C
CO_2[d]	1.10 E+02	A
SO_2[e]	5.88 E-04	A
TOC[f]	3.58 E-01	C
Methane[g]	2.30 E-01	C
VOC[h]	2.96 E-02	C
PM10 (filterable)[i,j]	9.50 E-03	E
PM2.5 (filterable)[j]	9.50 E-03	E
PM Condensable[k]	9.91 E-03	E
Trace Organic Compounds		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane[l]	2.53 E-05	C
1,1,2-Trichloroethane[l]	<1.53 E-05	E
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1.13 E-05	E
1,2-Dichloroethane	<1.13 E-05	E
1,2-Dichloropropane	<1.30 E-05	E
1,3-Butadiene[l]	6.63 E-04	D
1,3-Dichloropropene[l]	<1.27 E-05	E
Acetaldehyde[l,m]	2.79 E-03	C
Acrolein[l,m]	2.63 E-03	C
Benzene[l]	1.58 E-03	B
Butyr/isobutyraldehyde	4.86 E-05	D
Carbon Tetrachloride[l]	<1.77 E-05	E

Table 3.2-3. UNCONTROLLED EMISSION FACTORS FOR 4-STROKE RICH-BURN ENGINES (Concluded)

Pollutant	Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)[b] (fuel input)	Emission Factor Rating
Chlorobenzene[l]	<1.29 E-05	E
Chloroform[l]	<1.37 E-05	E
Ethane[n]	7.04 E-02	C
Ethylbenzene[l]	<2.48 E-05	E
Ethylene Dibromide[l]	<2.13 E-05	E
Formaldehyde[l,m]	2.05 E-02	A
Methanol[l]	3.06 E-03	D
Methylene Chloride[l]	4.12 E-05	C
Naphthalene[l]	<9.71 E-05	E
PAH[l]	1.41 E-04	D
Styrene[l]	<1.19 E-05	E
Toluene[l]	5.58 E-04	A
Vinyl Chloride[l]	<7.18 E-06	E
Xylene[l]	1.95 E-04	A

[a] Reference 7. Factors represent uncontrolled levels. For NO_x, CO, and PM-10, "uncontrolled" means no combustion or add-on controls; however, the factor may include turbocharged units. For all other pollutants, "uncontrolled" means no oxidation control; the data set may include units with control techniques used for NOx control, such as PCC and SCR for lean burn engines, and PSC for rich burn engines. Factors are based on large population of engines. Factors are for engines at all loads, except as indicated. SCC = Source Classification Code. TOC = Total Organic Compounds. PM10 = Particulate Matter ≤ 10 microns (μm) aerodynamic diameter. A "<" sign in front of a factor means that the corresponding emission factor is based on one-half of the method detection limit.

[b] Emission factors were calculated in units of (lb/MMBtu) based on procedures in EPA Method 19. To convert from (lb/MMBtu) to (lb/10^6 scf), multiply by the heat content of the fuel. If the heat content is not available, use 1020 Btu/scf. To convert from (lb/MMBtu) to (lb/hp-hr) use the following equation:

$$\text{lb/hp-hr} = (\text{lb/MMBtu})(\text{heat input, MMBtu/hr})(1/\text{operating HP, 1/hp})$$

[c] Emission tests with unreported load conditions were not included in the data set.

[d] Based on 99.5% conversion of the fuel carbon to CO_2. CO_2 [lb/MMBtu] = (3.67)(%CON)(C)(D)(1/h), where %CON = percent conversion of fuel carbon to CO_2,

C = carbon content of fuel by weight (0.75), D = density of fuel, 4.1 E+04 lb/10^6 scf, and h = heating value of natural gas (assume 1020 Btu/scf at 60°F).

[e] Based on 100% conversion of fuel sulfur to SO_2. Assumes sulfur content in natural gas of 2,000 gr/10^6scf.

[f] Emission factor for TOC is based on measured emission levels from 6 source tests.

[g] Emission factor for methane is determined by subtracting the VOC and ethane emission factors from the TOC emission factor.

[h] VOC emission factor is based on the sum of the emission factors for all speciated organic compounds. Methane and ethane emissions were not measured for this engine category.

[i] No data were available for uncontrolled engines. PM10 emissions are for engines equipped with a PCC.

[j] Considered ≤ 1 μm in aerodynamic diameter. Therefore, for filterable PM emissions, PM10(filterable) = PM2.5(filterable).

[k] No data were available for condensable emissions. The presented emission factor reflects emissions from 4SLB engines.

[l] Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.

[m] For rich-burn engines, no interference is suspected in quantifying aldehyde emissions. The presented emission factors are based on FTIR and CARB 430 emissions data measurements.

[n] Ethane emission factor is determined by subtracting the VOC emission factor from the NMHC emission factor.

ATTACHMENT O: TANKER TRUCK LOADING DATA SHEET

ATTACHMENT O – TANKER TRUCK LOADING DATA SHEET

Complete this data sheet for each new or modified bulk liquid transfer area or loading rack at the facility. This is to be used for bulk liquid transfer operations to tanker trucks. Use extra pages if necessary.

Truck Loadout Collection Efficiencies

The following applicable capture efficiencies of a truck loadout are allowed:

- For tanker trucks passing the MACT level annual leak test – 99.2%
- For tanker trucks passing the NSPS level annual leak test – 98.7%
- For tanker trucks not passing one of the annual leak tests listed above – 70%

Compliance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by keeping records of the applicable MACT or NSPS Annual Leak Test certification for ***every*** truck and railcar loaded/unloaded. This requirement can be satisfied if the trucking company provided certification that its entire fleet was compliant. This certification must be submitted in writing to the Director of the DAQ. These additional requirements must be noted in the Registration Application.

Emission Unit ID#: EU-LOAD-COND	Emission Point ID#: APC-COMB-TKLD	Year Installed/Modified: TBD
Emission Unit Description: Condensate Truck Loading Emissions		
Loading Area Data		
Number of Pumps: 1	Number of Liquids Loaded: 1	Max number of trucks loading at one (1) time: 1
Are tanker trucks pressure tested for leaks at this or any other location? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Required If Yes, Please describe:		
Provide description of closed vent system and any bypasses. Vapors are collected and routed to a vapor combustor.		
Are any of the following truck loadout systems utilized? ☐ Closed System to tanker truck passing a MACT level annual leak test? ☐ Closed System to tanker truck passing a NSPS level annual leak test? ☐ Closed System to tanker truck not passing an annual leak test and has vapor return?		

Projected Maximum Operating Schedule (for rack or transfer point as a whole)

Time	Jan – Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul – Sept	Oct - Dec
Hours/day	24	24	24	24
Days/week	5	5	5	5

Bulk Liquid Data (use extra pages as necessary)

Liquid Name	Condensate		
Max. Daily Throughput (1000 gal/day)	44.94		
Max. Annual Throughput (1000 gal/yr)	16,403.1		
Loading Method[1]	SUB		
Max. Fill Rate (gal/min)	125		
Average Fill Time (min/loading)	Approx 60		
Max. Bulk Liquid Temperature (°F)	50.33		
True Vapor Pressure[2]	7.6845		
Cargo Vessel Condition[3]	U		
Control Equipment or Method[4]	O = Vapor Return Combustion Controls		

Max. Collection Efficiency (%)		70%		
Max. Control Efficiency (%)		98%		
Max.VOC Emission Rate	Loading (lb/hr)	15.20		
	Annual (ton/yr)	16.62		
Max.HAP Emission Rate	Loading (lb/hr)	1.23		
	Annual (ton/yr)	1.35		
Estimation Method[5]		EPA		

Emission Unit ID#: EU-LOAD-PW	Emission Point ID#: APC-COMB-TKLD	Year Installed/Modified: TBD
Emission Unit Description: Produced Water Truck Loading Emissions		
Loading Area Data		
Number of Pumps: 1	Number of Liquids Loaded: 1	Max number of trucks loading at one (1) time: 1
Are tanker trucks pressure tested for leaks at this or any other location? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Required If Yes, Please describe:		
Provide description of closed vent system and any bypasses. Vapors are collected and routed to a vapor combustor.		
Are any of the following truck loadout systems utilized? ☐ Closed System to tanker truck passing a MACT level annual leak test? ☐ Closed System to tanker truck passing a NSPS level annual leak test? ☐ Closed System to tanker truck not passing an annual leak test and has vapor return?		

Projected Maximum Operating Schedule (for rack or transfer point as a whole)

Time	Jan – Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul – Sept	Oct - Dec
Hours/day	24	24	24	24
Days/week	5	5	5	5

Bulk Liquid Data (use extra pages as necessary)

Liquid Name		Produced Water		
Max. Daily Throughput (1000 gal/day)		41.72		
Max. Annual Throughput (1000 gal/yr)		15,229.282		
Loading Method[1]		SUB		
Max. Fill Rate (gal/min)		125		
Average Fill Time (min/loading)		Approx 60		
Max. Bulk Liquid Temperature (°F)		50.33		
True Vapor Pressure[2]		0.2431		
Cargo Vessel Condition[3]		U		
Control Equipment or Method[4]		O = Vapor Return s/ Combustion Controls		
Max. Collection Efficiency (%)		70%		
Max. Control Efficiency (%)		98%		
Max.VOC Emission Rate	Loading (lb/hr)	0.17		
	Annual (ton/yr)	0.17		
	Loading (lb/hr)	0.01		

Max.HAP Emission Rate	Annual (ton/yr)	0.01		
Estimation Method[5]		EPA		

1 BF Bottom Fill SP Splash Fill SUB Submerged Fill

2 At maximum bulk liquid temperature

3 B Ballasted Vessel C Cleaned U Uncleaned (dedicated service)
O Other (describe)

4 List as many as apply (complete and submit appropriate Air Pollution Control Device Sheets)
CA Carbon Adsorption VB Dedicated Vapor Balance (closed system)
ECD Enclosed Combustion Device F Flare
TO Thermal Oxidization or Incineration

5 EPA EPA Emission Factor in AP-42 MB Material Balance
TM Test Measurement based upon test data submittal O Other (describe)

loading operation, resulting in high levels of vapor generation and loss. If the turbulence is great enough, liquid droplets will be entrained in the vented vapors.

A second method of loading is submerged loading. Two types are the submerged fill pipe method and the bottom loading method. In the submerged fill pipe method, the fill pipe extends almost to the bottom of the cargo tank. In the bottom loading method, a permanent fill pipe is attached to the cargo tank bottom. During most of submerged loading by both methods, the fill pipe opening is below the liquid surface level. Liquid turbulence is controlled significantly during submerged loading, resulting in much lower vapor generation than encountered during splash loading.

The recent loading history of a cargo carrier is just as important a factor in loading losses as the method of loading. If the carrier has carried a nonvolatile liquid such as fuel oil, or has just been cleaned, it will contain vapor-free air. If it has just carried gasoline and has not been vented, the air in the carrier tank will contain volatile organic vapors, which will be expelled during the loading operation along with newly generated vapors.

Cargo carriers are sometimes designated to transport only one product, and in such cases are practicing "dedicated service". Dedicated gasoline cargo tanks return to a loading terminal containing air fully or partially saturated with vapor from the previous load. Cargo tanks may also be "switch loaded" with various products, so that a nonvolatile product being loaded may expel the vapors remaining from a previous load of a volatile product such as gasoline. These circumstances vary with the type of cargo tank and with the ownership of the carrier, the petroleum liquids being transported, geographic location, and season of the year.

One control measure for vapors displaced during liquid loading is called "vapor balance service", in which the cargo tank retrieves the vapors displaced during product unloading at bulk plants or service stations and transports the vapors back to the loading terminal. Figure 5.2-5 shows a tank truck in vapor balance service filling a service station underground tank and taking on displaced gasoline vapors for return to the terminal. A cargo tank returning to a bulk terminal in vapor balance service normally is saturated with organic vapors, and the presence of these vapors at the start of submerged loading of the tanker truck results in greater loading losses than encountered during nonvapor balance, or "normal", service. Vapor balance service is usually not practiced with marine vessels, although some vessels practice emission control by means of vapor transfer within their own cargo tanks during ballasting operations, discussed below.

Emissions from loading petroleum liquid can be estimated (with a probable error of ±30 percent)[4] using the following expression:

$$L_L = 12.46 \frac{SPM}{T} \quad (1)$$

where:

L_L = loading loss, pounds per 1000 gallons (lb/10^3 gal) of liquid loaded

S = a saturation factor (see Table 5.2-1)
P = true vapor pressure of liquid loaded, pounds per square inch absolute (psia) (see Figure 7.1-5, Figure 7.1-6, and Table 7.1-2)
M = molecular weight of vapors, pounds per pound-mole (lb/lb-mole) (see Table 7.1-2)
T = temperature of bulk liquid loaded, °R (°F + 460)

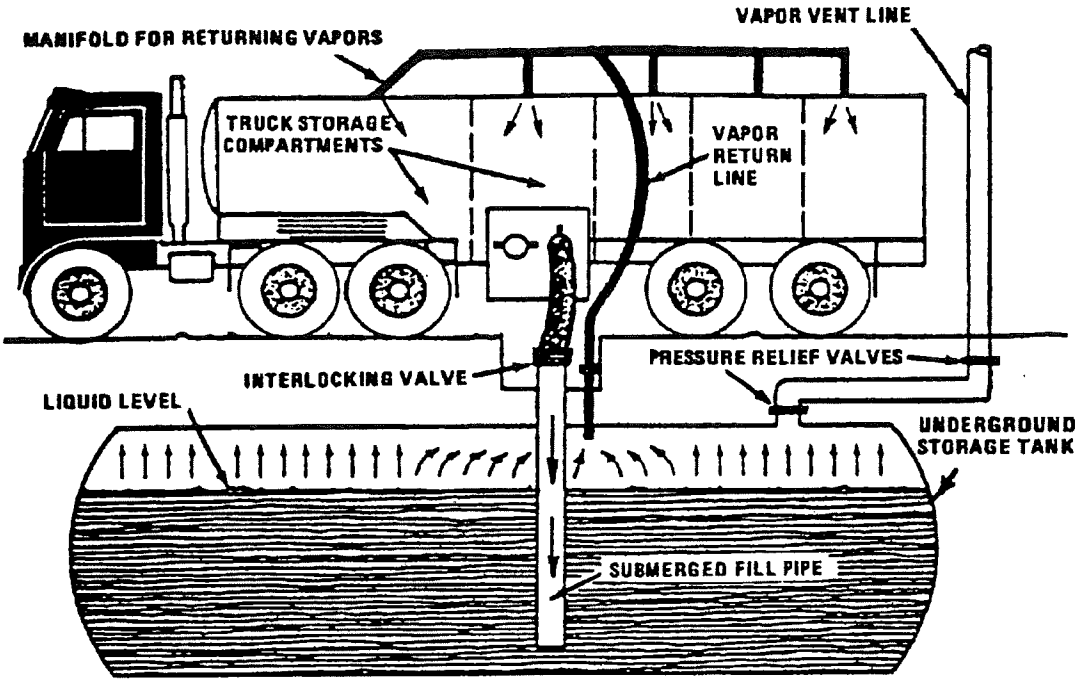


Figure 5.2-5. Tank truck unloading into a service station underground storage tank and practicing "vapor balance" form of emission control.

Table 5.2-1. SATURATION (S) FACTORS FOR CALCULATING PETROLEUM LIQUID LOADING LOSSES

Cargo Carrier	Mode Of Operation	S Factor
Tank trucks and rail tank cars	Submerged loading of a clean cargo tank	0.50
	Submerged loading: dedicated normal service	0.60
	Submerged loading: dedicated vapor balance service	1.00
	Splash loading of a clean cargo tank	1.45
	Splash loading: dedicated normal service	1.45
	Splash loading: dedicated vapor balance service	1.00
Marine vessels[a]	Submerged loading: ships	0.2
	Submerged loading: barges	0.5

[a] For products other than gasoline and crude oil. For marine loading of gasoline, use factors from Table 5.2-2. For marine loading of crude oil, use Equations 2 and 3 and Table 5.2-3.

ATTACHMENT Q: PNEUMATIC CONTROLLERS DATA SHEET

ATTACHMENT Q – PNEUMATIC CONTROLLERS DATA SHEET
Are there any continuous bleed natural gas driven pneumatic controllers at this facility that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after August 23, 2011? ☐ Yes ☒ No Please list approximate number.
Are there any continuous bleed natural gas driven pneumatic controllers at this facility with a bleed rate greater than 6 standard cubic feet per hour that are required based on functional needs, including but not limited to response time, safety and positive actuation that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after August 23, 2011? ☐ Yes ☒ No Please list approximate number.

ATTACHMENT R: AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE/EMISSION REDUCTION DEVICES SHEETS

VAPOR COMBUSTION

ATTACHMENT R – AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE / EMISSION REDUCTION DEVICE SHEETS

Complete the applicable air pollution control device sheets for each flare, vapor combustor, thermal oxidizer, condenser, adsorption system, vapor recovery unit, BTEX Eliminator, Reboiler with and without Glow Plug, etc. at the facility. Use extra pages if necessary.

Emissions calculations must be performed using the most conservative control device efficiency.

The following five (5) rows are only to be completed if registering an alternative air pollution control device.	
Emission Unit ID:	Make/Model:
Primary Control Device ID:	Make/Model:
Control Efficiency (%):	APCD/ERD Data Sheet Completed: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Secondary Control Device ID:	Make/Model:
Control Efficiency (%):	APCD/ERD Data Sheet Completed: ☐ Yes ☐ No

VAPOR COMBUSTION
(Including Enclosed Combustors)

General Information

Control Device ID#: APC-COMB-TKLD	Installation Date: TBD ☒ New ☐ Modified ☐ Relocated	
Maximum Rated Total Flow Capacity 2,967 scfh 71,200 scfd	Maximum Design Heat Input (from mfg. spec sheet) 8 MMBTU/hr	Design Heat Content 2,682 BTU/scf

Control Device Information

Type of Vapor Combustion Control?

☒ Enclosed Combustion Device ☐ Elevated Flare ☐ Ground Flare
☐ Thermal Oxidizer

Manufacturer: MRW Technologies Model: TBF-4.0-25-71200	Hours of operation per year? 8,760

List the emission units whose emissions are controlled by this vapor control device (Emission Point ID# APC-COMB-TKLD)

Emission Unit ID#	Emission Source Description	Emission Unit ID#	Emission Source Description
EU-TANKS-COND	Condensate Tanks	EU-LOAD-COND	Condensate Truck Loading
EU-TANKS-PW	Produced Water Tanks	EU-LOAD-PW	Produced Water Truck Loading

If this vapor combustor controls emissions from more than six (6) emission units, please attach additional pages.

Assist Type (Flares only)	Flare Height	Tip Diameter	Was the design per §60.18?
☐ Steam ☐ Air ☐ Pressure ☒ Non	25 feet	0.33 feet	☐ Yes ☒ No Provide determination.

Waste Gas Information

Maximum Waste Gas Flow Rate	Heat Value of Waste Gas Stream	Exit Velocity of the Emissions Stream
102 (scfm)	2,682 BTU/ft^3	(ft/s)

Provide an attachment with the characteristics of the waste gas stream to be burned.

Pilot Gas Information

Number of Pilot Lights	Fuel Flow Rate to Pilot Flame per Pilot	Heat Input per Pilot	Will automatic re-ignition be used?
1	50 scfh	45,250 BTU/hr	☒ Yes ☐ No

If automatic re-ignition is used, please describe the method. **If the pilot flame is lost, the control system will automatically attempt to relight the pilot. If the re-ignition attempt fails, the pilot solenoid valve will automatically close and a local and remote alarm signal will be generated to indicate loss of pilot flame.**

Is pilot flame equipped with a monitor to detect the presence of the flame? ☒ Yes ☐ No	If Yes, what type? ☐ Thermocouple ☐ Infrared ☐ Ultraviolet ☐ Camera ☒ Other: flame rod

Describe all operating ranges and maintenance procedures required by the manufacturer to maintain the warranty. *(If unavailable, please indicate).*

Additional information attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Please attach copies of manufacturer's data sheets, drawings, flame demonstration per §60.18 or §63.11(b) and performance testing.

Tank Battery Combustor Specification Sheet
MRW Technologies, Inc.
Combustor Model Number: TBF-4.0-25-71200

Expected Destruction Removal Efficiency (DRE):	98% or Greater of Non-Methane Hydrocarbons
Unit Size:	4.0-foot Diameter 25-Foot Overall Height
Design Heat Input:	8 MMBTU/HR
Design Flow Rates:	71,200 SCFD
Design Heat Content:	2682 BTU/SCF
Waste Gas Flame Arrestor:	Enardo
Pilot Type:	MRW Electric Ignition
Pilot Operation (Continuous/Intermittent):	Continuous
Pilot Fuel Consumption:	50 SCFH or Less
Pilot Monitoring Device:	Flame Rod
Automatic Re-Ignition:	Included
Remote Alarm Indication:	Included

Description of Control Scheme:

The Combustor pilot is monitored via flame rod. If the pilot flame is lost, the control system will automatically attempt to relight the pilot. If the re-ignition attempt fails, the pilot solenoid valve will automatically close and a local & remote alarm signal will be generated to indicate loss of pilot flame.

Since flares do not lend themselves to conventional emission testing techniques, only a few attempts have been made to characterize flare emissions. Recent EPA tests using propylene as flare gas indicated that efficiencies of 98 percent can be achieved when burning an offgas with at least 11,200 kJ/m^3 (300 Btu/ft^3). The tests conducted on steam-assisted flares at velocities as low as 39.6 meters per minute (m/min) (130 ft/min) to 1140 m/min (3750 ft/min), and on air-assisted flares at velocities of 180 m/min (617 ft/min) to 3960 m/min (13,087 ft/min) indicated that variations in incoming gas flow rates have no effect on the combustion efficiency. Flare gases with less than 16,770 kJ/m^3 (450 Btu/ft^3) do not smoke.

Table 13.5-1 presents flare emission factors, and Table 13.5-2 presents emission composition data obtained from the EPA tests.[1] Crude propylene was used as flare gas during the tests. Methane was a major fraction of hydrocarbons in the flare emissions, and acetylene was the dominant intermediate hydrocarbon species. Many other reports on flares indicate that acetylene is always formed as a stable intermediate product. The acetylene formed in the combustion reactions may react further with hydrocarbon radicals to form polyacetylenes followed by polycyclic hydrocarbons.[2]

In flaring waste gases containing no nitrogen compounds, NO is formed either by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen (N) with oxygen (O) or by the reaction between the hydrocarbon radicals present in the combustion products and atmospheric nitrogen, by way of the intermediate stages, HCN, CN, and OCN.[2] Sulfur compounds contained in a flare gas stream are converted to SO_2 when burned. The amount of SO_2 emitted depends directly on the quantity of sulfur in the flared gases.

Table 13.5-1 (English Units). EMISSION FACTORS FOR FLARE OPERATIONS[a]

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: B

Component	Emission Factor ($lb/10^6$ Btu)
Total hydrocarbons[b]	0.14
Carbon monoxide	0.37
Nitrogen oxides	0.068
Soot[c]	0 - 274

[a] Reference 1. Based on tests using crude propylene containing 80% propylene and 20% propane.
[b] Measured as methane equivalent.
[c] Soot in concentration values: nonsmoking flares, 0 micrograms per liter (µg/L); lightly smoking flares, 40 µg/L; average smoking flares, 177 µg/L; and heavily smoking flares, 274 µg/L.

ATTACHMENT S: EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Summary of Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Equipment	Unit ID	Emission Point ID	NOx		CO		Total VOC[1]		SO_2		PM Total	
			lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY
145-hp Caterpillar G3306 NA Engine w/ Catalytic Converter	EU-ENG1	EP-ENG1	0.32	1.40	0.64	2.80	0.16	0.69	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.11
Four (4) 1.0-mmBtu/hr GPU Burners	EU-GPU1 to EU-GPU4	EP-GPU1 - EP-GPU4	0.44	1.94	0.37	1.63	0.02	0.11	<0.01	0.01	0.03	0.15
One (1) 0.5-mmBtu/hr Heater Treater	EU-HT1	EP-HT1	0.06	0.24	0.05	0.20	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02
Three (3) 400-bbl Condensate Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-COND	APC-COMB-TKLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-PW	APC-COMB-TKLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condensate Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-COND	APC-COMB-TKLD	-	-	-	-	3.79	16.62	-	-	-	-
Produced Water Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-PW	APC-COMB-TKLD	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.17	-	-	-	-
One (1) 8.0-mmBtu/hr Vapor Combustor - Tank/Loading Stream	APC-COMB-TKLD	APC-COMB-TKLD	1.10	4.84	2.20	9.65	4.29	18.80	-	-	0.02	0.10
Vapor Combustor Pilot	EU-PILOT	APC-COMB-TKLD	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Fugitive Emissions	EU-FUG	EP-FUG	-	-	-	-	0.82	3.61	-	-	-	-
Fugitive Haul Road Emissions	EU-HR	EP-HR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.23	4.05
Total Allowable Emissions =			**1.93**	**8.44**	**3.27**	**14.30**	**9.13**	**40.01**	**<0.01**	**0.02**	**1.32**	**4.42**

Notes:

[1] Total VOC includes all constituents heavier than Propane (C3+), including hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Speciated HAP presented in following table. Also note that Caterpillar engine manufacturer data for VOC does not include formaldehyde; therefore, total VOC emissions presented here are different than VOC emissions as defined and calculated in the engine calculations.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Summary of Hazardous Air Pollutants

Equipment	Unit ID	Estimated Emissions (lb/hr)									
		Acetalde-hyde	Acrolein	Benzene	Ethyl-benzene	Formalde-hyde	Methanol	n-Hexane	Toluene	Xylenes	Total HAP
145-hp Caterpillar G3306 NA Engine w/ Catalytic Converter	EU-ENG1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.09	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	0.10
Four (4) 1.0-mmBtu/hr GPU Burners	EU-GPU1 to EU-GPU4	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	-	0.01	<0.01	-	0.01
One (1) 0.5-mmBtu/hr Heater Treater	EU-HT1	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	<0.01
Three (3) 400-bbl Condensate Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-COND	-	-	<0.01	0.02	-	-	0.24	0.02	0.06	0.33
Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-PW	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Condensate Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-COND	-	-	<0.01	0.02	-	-	0.22	0.01	0.05	0.31
Produced Water Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-PW	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
One (1) 8.0-mmBtu/hr Vapor Combustor - Tank/Loading Stream	APC-COMB-TKLD	-	-	<0.01	0.02	-	-	0.25	0.02	0.06	0.35
Vapor Combustor Pilot	EU-PILOT	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	<0.01
Fugitive Emissions	EU-FUG	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	0.03	<0.01	0.01	0.05
Fugitive Haul Road Emissions	EU-HR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowable Emissions =		**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**0.09**	**<0.01**	**0.75**	**0.05**	**0.18**	**1.15**

Continued on Next Page

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Summary of Hazardous Air Pollutants (Continued)

Equipment	Unit ID	Estimated Emissions (TPY)									
		Acetalde-hyde	Acrolein	Benzene	Ethyl-benzene	Formalde-hyde	Methanol	n-Hexane	Toluene	Xylenes	Total HAP
145-hp Caterpillar G3306 NA Engine w/ Catalytic Converter	EU-ENG1	0.02	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.38	0.02	-	<0.01	<0.01	0.44
Four (4) 1.0-mmBtu/hr GPU Burners	EU-GPU1 to EU-GPU4	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	-	0.03	<0.01	-	0.04
One (1) 0.5-mmBtu/hr Heater Treater	EU-HT1	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	<0.01
Three (3) 400-bbl Condensate Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-COND	-	-	0.01	0.08	-	-	1.04	0.07	0.26	1.45
Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-PW	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Condensate Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-COND	-	-	0.01	0.07	-	-	0.96	0.06	0.24	1.35
Produced Water Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-PW	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
One (1) 8.0-mmBtu/hr Vapor Combustor - Tank/Loading Stream	APC-COMB-TKLD	-	-	0.01	0.08	-	-	1.09	0.07	0.27	1.52
Vapor Combustor Pilot	EU-PILOT	-	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	<0.01
Fugitive Emissions	EU-FUG	-	-	<0.01	0.01	-	-	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.20
Fugitive Haul Road Emissions	EU-HR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowable Emissions =		**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**0.24**	**0.38**	**0.02**	**3.29**	**0.22**	**0.80**	**5.02**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Summary of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Metric Tons per Year (Tonnes)

Equipment	Unit ID	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)		Methane (CH_4)		Methane (CH_4) as $CO_{2\,Eq.}$		Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)		Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) as $CO_{2\,Eq.}$		Total CO_2 + $CO_{2\,Eq.}$[1]	
		lb/hr	tonnes/yr	lb/hr	tonnes/yr	lb/hr	tonnes/yr	lb/hr	tonnes/yr	lb/hr	tonnes/yr	lb/hr	tonnes/yr
145-hp Caterpillar G3306 NA Engine w/ Catalytic Converter	EU-ENG1	155.04	616.04	<0.01	0.01	0.07	0.27	<0.01	<0.01	0.08	0.33	155.19	616.64
Four (4) 1.0-mmBtu/hr GPU Burners	EU-GPU1 to EU-GPU4	467.91	1,859.22	0.01	0.04	0.22	0.88	<0.01	<0.01	0.26	1.04	468.39	1,861.14
One (1) 0.5-mmBtu/hr Heater Treater	EU-HT1	58.49	232.40	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.13	58.55	232.64
Four (4) 400-bbl Condensate Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-COND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-PW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condensate Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-COND	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.09	0.54	2.16	-	-	-	-	0.54	2.16
Produced Water Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-PW	0.01	0.03	0.37	1.48	9.34	37.10	-	-	-	-	9.34	37.12
One (1) 8.0-mmBtu/hr Vapor Combustor - Tank/Loading Stream	APC-COMB-TKLD	935.82	3,718.44	0.02	0.07	0.44	1.75	<0.01	0.01	0.53	2.09	936.78	3,722.28
Vapor Combustor Pilot	EU-PILOT	5.29	21.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	5.30	21.05
Fugitive Emissions	EU-FUG	<0.01	0.02	0.77	3.06	19.25	76.47	-	-	-	-	19.25	76.49
Fugitive Haul Road Emissions	EU-HR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowable Emissions =		**1,622.56**	**6,447.17**	**1.20**	**4.75**	**29.89**	**118.75**	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.91**	**3.60**	**1,653.35**	**6,569.52**

Notes:

[1] CO_2 Equivalent = Pollutant times GWP multiplier. 40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier (100-Year Time Horizon): CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25, N_2O = 298

[2] Per API Compendium (2009) Chapter 5: Because most of the CH_4 and CO_2 emissions from storage tanks occur as a result of flashing (which is controlled by the VRU in this case), working and breathing loss emissions of these gases are very small in production and virtually non-existent in the downstream segments. Therefore, GHG emissions from the condensate and produced water tanks are assumed to be negligible.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Summary of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Short Tons per Year (Tons)

Equipment	Unit ID	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)		Methane (CH_4)		Methane (CH_4) as $CO_{2\,Eq.}$		Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)		Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) as $CO_{2\,Eq.}$		Total CO_2 + $CO_{2\,Eq.}$[1]	
		lb/hr	tons/yr[2]	lb/hr	tons/yr[2]	lb/hr	tons/yr	lb/hr	tons/yr[2]	lb/hr	tons/yr	lb/hr	tons/yr
145-hp Caterpillar G3306 NA Engine w/ Catalytic Converter	EU-ENG1	155.04	679.06	<0.01	0.01	0.07	0.30	<0.01	<0.01	0.08	0.36	155.19	679.73
Four (4) 1.0-mmBtu/hr GPU Burners	EU-GPU1 to EU-GPU4	467.91	2,049.44	0.01	0.04	0.22	0.97	<0.01	<0.01	0.26	1.15	468.39	2,051.55
One (1) 0.5-mmBtu/hr Heater Treater	EU-HT1	58.49	256.18	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.12	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.14	58.55	256.44
Four (4) 400-bbl Condensate Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-COND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three (3) 400-bbl Produced Water Tanks Routed to Vapor Combustor	EU-TANKS-PW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condensate Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-COND	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.10	0.54	2.38	-	-	-	-	0.54	2.38
Produced Water Truck Loading w/ Vapor Return Routed to Combustor	EU-LOAD-PW	0.01	0.03	0.37	1.64	9.34	40.89	-	-	-	-	9.34	40.92
One (1) 8.0-mmBtu/hr Vapor Combustor - Tank/Loading Stream	APC-COMB-TKLD	935.82	4,098.88	0.02	0.08	0.44	1.93	<0.01	0.01	0.53	2.30	936.78	4,103.11
Vapor Combustor Pilot	EU-PILOT	5.29	23.18	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	5.30	23.21
Fugitive Emissions	EU-FUG	<0.01	0.02	0.77	3.37	19.25	84.29	-	-	-	-	19.25	84.31
Fugitive Haul Road Emissions	EU-HR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowable Emissions =		**1,622.56**	**7,106.79**	**1.20**	**5.24**	**29.89**	**130.90**	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.91**	**3.97**	**1,653.35**	**7,241.66**

Notes:
[1] CO_2 Equivalent = Pollutant times GWP multiplier. 40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier (100-Year Time Horizon): CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25, N_2O = 298
[2] EPA and API GHG calculation methodologies calculate emissions in metric tons (tonnes). These values have been converted to short tons for consistency with permitting threshold units.
[3] Per API Compendium (2009) Chapter 5: Because most of the CH_4 and CO_2 emissions from storage tanks occur as a result of flashing (which is controlled by the VRU in this case), working and breathing loss emissions of these gases are very small in production and virtually non-existent in the downstream segments. Therefore, GHG emissions from the condensate and produced water tanks are assumed to be negligible.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Engine Emissions Calculations - Criteria Air Pollutants

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	**EU-ENG1**
Emission Point ID:	EP-ENG1
Make:	Caterpillar
Model:	G3306 NA
Design Class:	4S-RB
Controls:	NSCR
Horsepower (hp):	145
Fuel Use (Btu/hp-hr):	8,625
Fuel Use (scfh):	1,382
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	12.11
Fuel Use (mmBtu/hr):	1.25
Exhaust Flow (acfm):	678
Exhaust Temp (°F):	1,101
Serial Number:	To be determined
Manufacture Date:	After 1/1/2011
Operating Hours:	8,760
Fuel Heating Value (Btu/scf):	905

Uncontrolled Manufacturer Emission Factors [1]

NOx (g/hp-hr):	13.47
CO (g/hp-hr):	13.47
NMNEHC/VOC (g/hp-hr):	0.22
Total VOC = NMNEHC + HCHO (g/hp-hr):	0.49

Post-Catalyst Emission Factors

NOx Control Eff. %	92.58%
CO Control Eff. %	85.15%
NOx (g/hp-hr):	1.00
CO (g/hp-hr):	2.00
NMNEHC/VOC (g/hp-hr):	0.22
Total VOC = NMNEHC + HCHO (g/hp-hr):	0.49

Uncontrolled Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID: **EU-ENG1**

Pollutant	lb/hr	TPY
NOx	4.31	18.86
CO	4.31	18.86
NMNEHC/VOC (does not include HCHO)	0.07	0.31
Total VOC (includes HCHO)	0.16	0.69
SO_2	<0.01	<0.01
$PM_{10/2.5}$	0.01	0.05
PM_{COND}	0.01	0.05
PM_{TOT}	0.02	0.11

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Engine Emissions Calculations - Criteria Air Pollutants (Continued)

Proposed Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions[2]

Unit ID: **EU-ENG1**

Pollutant	lb/hr	TPY
NOx	0.32	1.40
CO	0.64	2.80
NMNEHC/VOC (does not include HCHO)	0.07	0.31
Total VOC (includes HCHO)	0.16	0.69
SO_2	<0.01	<0.01
$PM_{10/2.5}$	0.01	0.05
PM_{COND}	0.01	0.05
PM_{TOT}	0.02	0.11

AP-42 Emission Factors (lb/mmBtu)

4S-RB

Pollutant	3.2-3 (7/00)
SO_2	5.88E-04
$PM_{10/2.5}$	9.50E-03
PM_{COND}	9.91E-03
PM_{TOT}	1.94E-02

Notes:

[1] Post-catalyst emission factors based on catalyst manufacturer data and/or NSPS Subpart JJJJ limits, if applicable. Per NSPS Subpart JJJJ, VOC limit does not include HCHO; therefore, HCHO emissions have been added to the NSPS JJJJ VOC emission rates for demonstration purposes only.

[2] Per AP-42, all particulate matter (PM) from combustion of natural gas (total, condensable and filterable PM) is presumed <1 micrometer in diameter.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Engine Emissions Calculations - Hazardous Air Pollutants

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	EU-ENG1
Emission Point ID:	EP-ENG1
Make:	Caterpillar
Model:	G3306 NA
Design Class:	4S-RB
Controls:	NSCR
Horsepower (hp):	145
Fuel Use (Btu/hp-hr):	8,625
Fuel Use (scfh):	1,382
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	12.11
Fuel Use (mmBtu/hr):	1.25
Exhaust Flow (acfm):	678
Exhaust Temp (°F):	1,101
Operating Hours:	8,760

Manufacturer Formaldehyde Factor

Pre-Control (g/hp-hr):	0.27

Uncontrolled HAP Emissions

Unit ID: EU-ENG1

Pollutant	lb/hr	TPY
Acetaldehyde	<0.01	0.02
Acrolein	<0.01	0.01
Benzene	<0.01	0.01
Ethylbenzene	<0.01	<0.01
Formaldehyde	0.09	0.38
Methanol	<0.01	0.02
Toluene	<0.01	<0.01
Xylenes	<0.01	<0.01
Total HAPs =	**0.10**	**0.44**

AP-42 Emission Factors (lb/mmBtu)

	4S-RB
Pollutant	3.2-3 (7/00)
Acetaldehyde	2.79E-03
Acrolein	2.63E-03
Benzene	1.58E-03
Ethylbenzene	2.18E-05
Methanol	3.06E-03
Toluene	5.58E-04
Xylenes	1.95E-04

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Engine Emissions Calculations - Greenhouse Gases

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	**EU-ENG1**
Emission Point ID:	EP-ENG1
Make:	Caterpillar
Model:	G3306 NA
Design Class:	4S-RB
Controls:	NSCR
Horsepower (hp):	145
Fuel Use (Btu/hp-hr):	8,625
Fuel Use (scfh):	1,382
Fuel Use (mmBtu/hr):	1.25
Exhaust Flow (acfm):	678
Exhaust Temp (°F):	1,101
Operating Hours:	8,760

Manufacturer data used to calculate CO_2 emissions (g/hp-hr):
485

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions[1]

Unit ID: **EU-ENG1**

Pollutant	lb/hr	tonnes/yr
CO_2	155.04	616.04
CH_4	<0.01	0.01
N_2O	<0.01	<0.01
CH_4 as CO_2e	0.07	0.27
N_2O as CO_2e	0.08	0.33
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**155.19**	**616.64**

40 CFR 98 Tables C-1 and C-2 Emission Factors (kg/mmBtu)[2]

Methane (CH_4)	1.00E-03
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	1.00E-04

Notes:
[1] Conversion to short tons (tons) found in site-wide Summary of Greenhouse Gases - Short Tons per Year (tons) table.
[2] CO_2e = CO_2 equivalent (Pollutant times GWP multiplier):

40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier: CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25, N_2O = 298

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Gas Production Unit Burner Emissions Calculations - Criteria Air Pollutants

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (EACH)
Emission Point ID:	EP-GPU1 - EP-GPU4
Description:	Gas Production Unit Burner
Number of Units:	4
Burner Design (mmBtu/hr):	1.0
Fuel HHV (Btu/scf):	905
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	9.68
Annual Operating Hours:	8,760

Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID:	EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (EACH)		EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (TOTAL)	
Pollutant	**lb/hr**	**TPY**	**lb/hr**	**TPY**
NOx	0.11	0.48	0.44	1.94
CO	0.09	0.41	0.37	1.63
VOC	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.11
SO_2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
$PM_{10/2.5}$	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.11
PM_{COND}	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.04
PM_{TOT}	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.15

AP-42 Emission Factors for Units <100 mmBtu/hr (lb/mmscf)[1]

Pollutant	1.4-1, -2 (7/98)
NOx	100.0
CO	84.0
VOC	5.5
SO_2	0.6
$PM_{10/2.5}$	5.7
PM_{COND}	1.9
PM_{TOT}	7.6

Notes:
[1] All PM (total, condensable and filterable) is assumed to be <1 micrometer in diameter. Total PM is the sum of filterable PM and condensable PM.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Gas Production Unit Burner Emissions Calculations - Hazardous Air Pollutants

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (EACH)
Emission Point ID:	EP-GPU1 - EP-GPU4
Description:	Gas Production Unit Burner
Number of Units:	4
Burner Design (mmBtu/hr):	1.0
Fuel HHV (Btu/scf):	905
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	9.68
Annual Operating Hours:	8,760

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID:	EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (EACH)		EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (TOTAL)	
Pollutant	**lb/hr**	**TPY**	**lb/hr**	**TPY**
n-Hexane	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.03
Formaldehyde	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Benzene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Total HAPs =	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.04**

AP-42 Emission Factors (lb/mmscf)

Pollutant	1.4-3 (7/98)
n-Hexane	1.80E+00
Formaldehyde	7.50E-02
Benzene	2.10E-03
Toluene	3.40E-03

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Gas Production Unit Burner Emissions Calculations - Greenhouse Gases

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	**EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (EACH)**
Emission Point ID:	EP-GPU1 - EP-GPU4
Description:	Gas Production Unit Burner
Number of Units:	4
Burner Design (mmBtu/hr):	1.0
Fuel HHV (Btu/scf):	905
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	9.68
Annual Operating Hours:	8,760

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions[1]

Unit ID:	EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (EACH)		EU-GPU1 - EU-GPU4 (TOTAL)	
Pollutant	**lb/hr**	**tonnes/yr**	**lb/hr**	**tonnes/yr**
CO_2	116.98	464.80	467.91	1,859.22
CH_4	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.04
N_2O	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
CH_4 as CO_2e	0.06	0.22	0.22	0.88
N_2O as CO_2e	0.07	0.26	0.26	1.04
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**117.10**	**465.28**	**468.39**	**1,861.14**

40 CFR 98 Tables C-1 and C-2 Emission Factors (kg/mmBtu)[2]

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	53.06
Methane (CH_4)	1.00E-03
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	1.00E-04

Notes:
[1] Conversion to short tons (tons) found in site-wide Summary of Greenhouse Gases - Short Tons per Year (tons) table.
[2] CO_2e = CO_2 equivalent (Pollutant times GWP multiplier):
40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier: CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25, N_2O = 298

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Heater Treater Emissions Calculations - Criteria Air Pollutants

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	**EU-HT1**
Emission Point ID:	EP-HT1
Description:	Heater Treater
Number of Units:	1
Burner Design (mmBtu/hr):	0.5
Fuel HHV (Btu/scf):	905
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	4.84
Annual Operating Hours:	8,760

Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID: **EU-HT1**

Pollutant	lb/hr	TPY
NOx	0.06	0.24
CO	0.05	0.20
VOC	<0.01	0.01
SO_2	<0.01	<0.01
$PM_{10/2.5}$	<0.01	0.01
PM_{COND}	<0.01	<0.01
PM_{TOT}	<0.01	0.02

AP-42 Emission Factors for Units <100 mmBtu/hr (lb/mmscf)[1]

Pollutant	1.4-1, -2 (7/98)
NOx	100.0
CO	84.0
VOC	5.5
SO_2	0.6
$PM_{10/2.5}$	5.7
PM_{COND}	1.9
PM_{TOT}	7.6

Notes:
[1] All PM (total, condensable and filterable) is assumed to be <1 micrometer in diameter. Total PM is the sum of filterable PM and condensable PM.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Heater Treater Emissions Calculations - Hazardous Air Pollutants

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	EU-HT1
Emission Point ID:	EP-HT1
Description:	Heater Treater
Number of Units:	1
Burner Design (mmBtu/hr):	0.5
Fuel HHV (Btu/scf):	905
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	4.84
Annual Operating Hours:	8,760

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID: EU-HT1

Pollutant	lb/hr	TPY
n-Hexane	<0.01	<0.01
Formaldehyde	<0.01	<0.01
Benzene	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	<0.01	<0.01
Total HAPs =	**<0.01**	**<0.01**

AP-42 Emission Factors (lb/mmscf)

Pollutant	1.4-3 (7/98)
n-Hexane	1.80E+00
Formaldehyde	7.50E-02
Benzene	2.10E-03
Toluene	3.40E-03

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Heater Treater Emissions Calculations - Greenhouse Gases

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	EU-HT1
Emission Point ID:	EP-HT1
Description:	Heater Treater
Number of Units:	1
Burner Design (mmBtu/hr):	0.5
Fuel HHV (Btu/scf):	905
Annual Fuel Use (mmscf):	4.84
Annual Operating Hours:	8,760

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions[1]

Unit ID: EU-HT1

Pollutant	lb/hr	tonnes/yr
CO_2	58.49	232.40
CH_4	<0.01	<0.01
N_2O	<0.01	<0.01
CH_4 as CO_2e	0.03	0.11
N_2O as CO_2e	0.03	0.13
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**58.55**	**232.64**

40 CFR 98 Tables C-1 and C-2 Emission Factors (kg/mmBtu)[2]

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	53.06
Methane (CH_4)	1.00E-03
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	1.00E-04

Notes:
[1] Conversion to short tons (tons) found in site-wide Summary of Greenhouse Gases - Short Tons per Year (tons) table.
[2] CO_2e = CO_2 equivalent (Pollutant times GWP multiplier):
40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier: CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25, N_2O = 298

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Storage Tank Emissions - Criteria Air Pollutants

Tank Information

Unit ID:	**EU-TANKS-COND**	**EU-TANKS-PW**
Emission Point ID:	APC-COMB-TKLD	APC-COMB-TKLD
Contents: [1]	Condensate	Produced Water
Number of Tanks: [2]	3	3
Capacity (bbl) - Per Tank:	400	400
Capacity (gal) - Per Tank:	16,800	16,800
Total Throughput (bbl/yr):	390,550	362,602
Total Throughput (gal/yr):	16,403,100	15,229,282
Total Throughput (bbl/d):	1,070	993.43
Tank Flashing Emission Factor (lb/bbl):	4.50	0.03
Total Working Losses (lb/yr): [3]	32,097.57	59.77
Breathing Losses per Tank (lb/yr): [3]	1,424.69	2.22
Tank Vapor Capture Efficiency:	100%	100%
Captured Vapors Routed to:	Vapor Combustor	Vapor Combustor

Uncontrolled Storage Tank Emissions

Unit ID:	**EU-TANKS-COND**		**EU-TANKS-PW**	
Emissions	**lb/hr**	**TPY**	**lb/hr**	**TPY**
Working Losses	3.66	16.05	0.01	0.03
Breathing Losses	0.16	0.71	<0.01	<0.01
Flashing Losses	200.63	878.74	1.24	5.44
Total VOC =	**204.45**	**895.50**	**1.25**	**5.47**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Storage Tank Emissions - Criteria Air Pollutants (Continued)

Controlled Storage Tank Emissions[4]

Unit ID: **EU-TANKS-COND** **EU-TANKS-PW**

Emissions	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY
Working Losses	0.07	0.32	<0.01	<0.01
Breathing Losses	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Flashing Losses	4.01	17.57	0.02	0.11
Total VOC =	**4.09**	**17.91**	**0.02**	**0.11**
Per Tank =	**1.36**	**5.97**	**0.01**	**0.04**

Notes:

[1] Produced water tanks assumed to contain 99% produced water and 1% condensate.

[2] SWN requests to combine working, breathing and flashing emissions from each tank type to be combined into one emissions point with a total throughput limit rather than an individual tank limit.

[3] Flashing calculated using Promax process simulation. Reports located in Attachment L. Uncontrolled tank working/breathing/flashing emissions are routed to a vapor combustor with 100% capture efficiency.

[4] Controlled tank emissions are shown for reference only.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Storage Tank Emissions - Hazardous Air Pollutants

Uncontrolled Storage Tank Emissions

Unit ID:	EU-TANKS-COND		EU-TANKS-PW	
Pollutant	**lb/hr**	**TPY**	**lb/hr**	**TPY**
Total VOC = [1,2]	**204.45**	**895.50**	**1.25**	**5.47**
n-Hexane	11.82	51.79	0.07	0.32
Benzene	0.14	0.62	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	0.80	3.50	<0.01	0.02
Ethylbenzene	0.86	3.77	0.01	0.02
Xylenes	2.93	12.82	0.02	0.08
Total HAP =	**16.55**	**72.50**	**0.10**	**0.44**

Controlled Storage Tank Emissions[3]

Unit ID:	EU-TANKS-COND		EU-TANKS-PW	
Pollutant	**lb/hr**	**TPY**	**lb/hr**	**TPY**
Total VOC = [1]	**4.09**	**17.91**	**0.02**	**0.11**
n-Hexane	0.24	1.04	<0.01	0.01
Benzene	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	0.02	0.07	<0.01	<0.01
Ethylbenzene	0.02	0.08	<0.01	<0.01
Xylenes	0.06	0.26	<0.01	<0.01
Total HAP =	**0.33**	**1.45**	**<0.01**	**0.01**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Storage Tank Emissions - Hazardous Air Pollutants (Continued)

Estimated HAP Composition (% by Weight)[4]

Pollutant	Wt%
n-Hexane	5.783%
Benzene	0.070%
Toluene	0.390%
Ethylbenzene	0.421%
Xylenes	1.432%
Total HAP =	**8.096%**

Notes:

[1] VOC emissions calculated in Criteria Air Pollutant calculations.

[2] Uncontrolled tank working/breathing/flashing emissions are routed to a vapor combustor with 100% capture efficiency.

[3] Controlled tank emissions are shown for reference only.

[4] Speciated liquids analysis located in Fugitive Emissions Calculations. HAP weight % calculated as % of total hydrocarbons in the sample. All HAP assumed to volatilize from liquids for most conservative emissions estimate.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Condensate Truck Loading Emissions - Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants

Loading Information

Unit ID:	**EU-LOAD-COND**
Emission Point ID:	APC-COMB-TKLD
Fill Method:	Submerged
Type of Service:	Dedicated
Mode of Operation:	Normal
Saturation Factor:	0.6
Em. Factor (lb/1000 gal): [1]	6.75
Throughput (1000 gal):	16,403.1
Control Type:	Vapor Return/Combustion
Vapor Capture Efficiency: [2]	70%
Average Fill Rate (gal/hr):	7,500
Captured Vapors Routed to:	Vapor Combustor

7.6845	= P, True vapor pressure of liquid loaded (max psia)[3]
60	= M, Molecular weight of vapor (lb/lb-mol)
50.33	= T, Temperature of bulk liquid loaded (average °F)
510.33	= T, Temperature of bulk liquid loaded (°F + 460 = °R)

Uncontrolled Loading Emissions[4]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	TPY
VOC =	**50.66**	**12.65**	**55.40**
n-Hexane	2.93	0.73	3.20
Benzene	0.04	0.01	0.04
Toluene	0.20	0.05	0.22
Ethylbenzene	0.21	0.05	0.23
Xylenes	0.73	0.18	0.79
Total HAP [5] =	**4.10**	**1.02**	**4.48**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Condensate Truck Loading Emissions - Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants (Continued)

Uncaptured Loading Emissions[4]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	TPY
VOC =	**15.20**	**3.79**	**16.62**
n-Hexane	0.88	0.22	0.96
Benzene	0.01	<0.01	0.01
Toluene	0.06	0.01	0.06
Ethylbenzene	0.06	0.02	0.07
Xylenes	0.22	0.05	0.24
Total HAP [5] =	**1.23**	**0.31**	**1.35**

Notes:

[1] AP-42 5.2-4 Eq.1: Loading Loss (lb/1000 gal) = 12.46 *S*P*M/T.

[2] Uncontrolled emissions that are captured by the collection system are routed to a vapor combustor. Per AP-42 5.2-6, 70% capture efficiency can be assumed for trucks not subject to NSPS. Uncaptured emissions shown represent those not captured by the collection system or controlled by the vapor combustor.

[3] AP-42 Section 7.1 - Properties of Selected Petroleum Liquids correlation with RVP estimated based on stabilization process.

[4] Maximum lb/hr based on average hourly truck loading rate. Average lb/hr based on TPY conversion assuming continuous operation.

[5] Speciated liquids analysis located in Fugitive Emissions Calculations. HAP weight % calculated as % of total hydrocarbons in the sample. All HAP assumed to volatilize from liquids for most conservative emissions estimate.

Pollutant	Wt%
n-Hexane	5.783%
Benzene	0.070%
Toluene	0.390%
Ethylbenzene	0.421%
Xylenes	1.432%
Total HAPs =	**8.096%**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Condensate Truck Loading Emissions - Greenhouse Gases

Loading Information

Unit ID:	**EU-LOAD-COND**
Emission Point ID:	APC-COMB-TKLD
Fill Method:	Submerged
Type of Service:	Dedicated
Mode of Operation:	Normal
TOC Em. Factor (tonne/10^6 gal): [1]	0.91
Throughput (10^6 gal):	16.4031
Control Type:	Vapor Return/Combustion
Vapor Capture Efficiency: [2]	70.00%
Average Fill Rate (gal/hr):	7,500
Captured Vapors Routed to:	Vapor Combustor

Input CH_4 from Promax =	1.9277%
Input CO_2 from Promax =	0.0586%

Uncontrolled Loading Emissions[3, 4]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	tonnes/yr	tons/yr
CH_4	0.29	0.07	0.29	0.32
CH_4 as CO_2e	7.25	1.81	7.19	7.93
CO_2	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**7.26**	**1.81**	**7.20**	**7.94**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Condensate Truck Loading Emissions - Greenhouse Gases (Continued)

Uncaptured Loading Emissions[3, 4]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	tonnes/yr	tons/yr
CH_4	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.10
CH_4 as CO_2e	2.18	0.54	2.16	2.38
CO_2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**2.18**	**0.54**	**2.16**	**2.38**

API Compendium Table 5-12

Loading Type	Emission Factor (tonne TOC/10^6 gal)
Rail/Truck - Submerged Loading - Dedicated Normal Service	0.91
Rail/Truck - Submerged Loading - Vapor Balance Service	1.51
Rail/Truck - Splash Loading - Dedicated Normal Service	2.20
Rail/Truck - Splash Loading - Vapor Balance Service	1.51
Marine Loading - Ships/Ocean Barges	0.28
Marine Loading - Barges	0.45

Notes:

[1] API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Gas Industry, Table 5-12.

[2] Uncontrolled emissions that are captured by the collection system are routed to a vapor combustor. Per AP-42 5.2-6, 70% capture efficiency can be assumed for trucks not subject to NSPS. Uncaptured emissions shown represent those not captured by the collection system or controlled by the vapor combustor.

[3] Maximum lb/hr based on average hourly truck loading rate. Average lb/hr based on TPY conversion assuming continuous operation.

[4] CO_2e = CO_2 equivalent (Pollutant times GWP multiplier):
40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier: CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Produced Water Truck Loading Emissions - Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants

Loading Information

Unit ID:	**EU-LOAD-PW**
Emission Point ID:	APC-COMB-TKLD
Fill Method:	Submerged
Type of Service:	Dedicated
Mode of Operation:	Normal
Saturation Factor:	0.6
Em. Factor (lb/1000 gal): [1]	0.07
Throughput (1000 gal):	15,229.282
Control Type:	Vapor Return/Combustion
Vapor Capture Efficiency: [2]	70%
Average Fill Rate (gal/hr):	7,500
Captured Vapors Routed to:	Vapor Combustor

0.2431	= P, True vapor pressure of liquid loaded (max psia)
20.8626	= M, Molecular weight of vapor (lb/lb-mol)
50.33	= T, Temperature of bulk liquid loaded (average °F)
510.33	= T, Temperature of bulk liquid loaded (°F + 460 = °R)

Uncontrolled Loading Emissions[3]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	TPY
VOC =	**0.56**	**0.13**	**0.57**
n-Hexane	0.03	0.01	0.03
Benzene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Ethylbenzene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Xylenes	0.01	<0.01	0.01
Total HAP[4] =	**0.05**	**0.01**	**0.05**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Produced Water Truck Loading Emissions - Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants (Continued)

Uncaptured Loading Emissions[3]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	TPY
VOC =	**0.17**	**0.04**	**0.17**
n-Hexane	0.01	<0.01	0.01
Benzene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Ethylbenzene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Xylenes	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Total HAP[4] =	**0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.01**

Notes:

[1] AP-42 5.2-4 Eq.1: Loading Loss (lb/1000 gal) = 12.46 *S*P*M/T. Properties based on mixture of 99% water and 1% condensate.

[2] Uncontrolled emissions that are captured by the collection system are routed to a vapor combustor. Per AP-42 5.2-6, 70% capture efficiency can be assumed for trucks not subject to NSPS. Uncaptured emissions shown represent those not captured by the collection system or controlled by the vapor combustor.

[3] Maximum lb/hr based on average hourly truck loading rate. Average lb/hr based on TPY conversion assuming continuous operation.

[4] Speciated liquids analysis located in Fugitive Emissions Calculations. HAP weight % calculated as % of total hydrocarbons in the sample. All HAP assumed to volatilize from liquids for most conservative emissions estimate.

Pollutant	Wt%
n-Hexane	5.783%
Benzene	0.070%
Toluene	0.390%
Ethylbenzene	0.421%
Xylenes	1.432%
Total HAPs =	**8.096%**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Produced Water Truck Loading Emissions - Greenhouse Gases

Loading Information

Unit ID:	**EU-LOAD-PW**
Emission Point ID:	APC-COMB-TKLD
Fill Method:	Submerged
Type of Service:	Dedicated
Mode of Operation:	Normal
TOC Em. Factor (tonne/10^6 gal): [1]	0.91
Throughput (10^6 gal):	15.229282
Control Type:	Vapor Return/Combustion
Vapor Capture Efficiency: [2]	70.00%
Average Fill Rate (gal/hr):	7,500
Captured Vapors Routed to:	Vapor Combustor

Input CH_4 from Promax =	35.6910%
Input CO_2 from Promax =	0.6029%

Uncontrolled Loading Emissions[3, 4]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	tonnes/yr	tons/yr
CH_4	5.37	1.24	4.95	5.45
CH_4 as CO_2e	134.26	31.12	123.66	136.31
CO_2	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.09
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**134.35**	**31.14**	**123.74**	**136.40**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Produced Water Truck Loading Emissions - Greenhouse Gases (Continued)

Uncaptured Loading Emissions[3, 4]

Pollutant	Max. lb/hr	Avg. lb/hr	tonnes/yr	tons/yr
CH_4	1.61	0.37	1.48	1.64
CH_4 as CO_2e	40.28	9.34	37.10	40.89
CO_2	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**40.30**	**9.34**	**37.12**	**40.92**

API Compendium Table 5-12

Loading Type	Emission Factor (tonne TOC/10^6 gal)
Rail/Truck - Submerged Loading - Dedicated Normal Service	0.91
Rail/Truck - Submerged Loading - Vapor Balance Service	1.51
Rail/Truck - Splash Loading - Dedicated Normal Service	2.20
Rail/Truck - Splash Loading - Vapor Balance Service	1.51
Marine Loading - Ships/Ocean Barges	0.28
Marine Loading - Barges	0.45

Notes:

[1] API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Gas Industry, Table 5-12.

[2] Uncontrolled emissions that are captured by the collection system are routed to a vapor combustor. Per AP-42 5.2-6, 70% capture efficiency can be assumed for trucks not subject to NSPS. Uncaptured emissions shown represent those not captured by the collection system or controlled by the vapor combustor.

[3] Maximum lb/hr based on average hourly truck loading rate. Average lb/hr based on TPY conversion assuming continuous operation.

[4] CO_2e = CO_2 equivalent (Pollutant times GWP multiplier):
40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier: CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Tanks/Loading Vapor Combustor Emissions Calculations - Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants

Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID	Pollutant	Emission Factors[1]	Total Captured Emissions[2]		Combustor Destruction Efficiency	Total Controlled Emissions (Post-Capture and Combustion)	
			lb/hr	TPY	%	lb/hr	TPY
APC-COMB-TKLD	NOx	0.138	-	-	-	1.10	4.84
	CO	0.2755	-		-	2.20	9.65
	PM	7.6	-		-	0.02	0.10
	VOC	Mass Balance	214.64	940.14	98.00%	4.29	18.80
	n-Hexane	Mass Balance	12.41	54.37	98.00%	0.25	1.09
	Benzene	Mass Balance	0.15	0.65	98.00%	<0.01	0.01
	Toluene	Mass Balance	0.84	3.67	98.00%	0.02	0.07
	Ethylbenzene	Mass Balance	0.90	3.96	98.00%	0.02	0.08
	Xylenes	Mass Balance	3.07	13.46	98.00%	0.06	0.27

Notes:

[1] Although a vapor combustor is not considered a flare by design, the function is consistent in that it combusts a waste stream for the purpose of reducing emissions; therefore, flare emission factors for NOx and CO were used to provide the most accurate emissions estimates. Although the combustor is designed to be smokeless, PM emissions have been estimated using AP-42 Table 1.4-1 factor (lb/mmscf) for a conservative estimate.

Hours per Year: 8,760
Number of Combustors: 1

NOx and CO emission factors (lb/mmBtu): *TCEQ Air Permit Technical Guidance for Chemical Sources: Flares and Vapor Oxidizers:* High Btu waste streams (>1,000 Btu/scf) based on heat input to the combustor = 8.00 mmBtu/hr Total Heat Input

[2] Total captured emissions are based on 100% capture efficiency from storage tanks and 70% capture efficiency from truck loading with 98% destruction efficiency from the vapor combustor based on 8,760 hours of operation per year. Uncaptured vapors reported at loading emission units. Captured emissions from sources controlled by VOC combustor shown in following tables.

3 Emissions will be controlled by a VRU, but are shown as being controlled by the combutor for operational flexibility and a conservative estimate of emissions.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Tanks/Loading Vapor Combustor Emissions Calculations - Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants (Continued)

Source	Captured VOC Emissions	
	lb/hr	TPY
Condensate Storage Tanks	204.45	895.50
Produced Water Storage Tanks	1.25	5.47
Condensate Truck Loading	8.85	38.78
Produced Water Truck Loading	0.09	0.40
Total VOC =	**214.64**	**940.14**

Source	Captured HAP Emissions (lb/hr)				
	n-Hexane	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes
Condensate Storage Tanks	11.82	0.14	0.80	0.86	2.93
Produced Water Storage Tanks	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02
Condensate Truck Loading	0.51	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.13
Produced Water Truck Loading	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Total HAP =	**12.41**	**0.15**	**0.84**	**0.90**	**3.07**

Source	Captured HAP Emissions (TPY)				
	n-Hexane	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes
Condensate Storage Tanks	51.79	0.62	3.50	3.77	12.82
Produced Water Storage Tanks	0.32	<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.08
Condensate Truck Loading	2.24	0.03	0.15	0.16	0.56
Produced Water Truck Loading	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Total HAP =	**54.37**	**0.65**	**3.67**	**3.96**	**13.46**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Tanks/Loading Vapor Combustor Emissions Calculations - Greenhouse Gases

Equipment Information

Unit ID:	**APC-COMB-TKLD**
Description:	Vapor Combustor
Number of Combustors:	1
Burner Design Capacity (mmBtu/hr):	8.00
Stream HHV (Btu/scf):	2,682
Annual Throughput (mmscf):	26.13
Annual Operating Hours:	8,760

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Pollutant	lb/hr	tonnes/yr	tons/yr
CO_2	935.82	3,718.44	4,098.88
CH_4	0.02	0.07	0.08
N_2O	<0.01	0.01	0.01
CH_4 as CO_2e	0.44	1.75	1.93
N_2O as CO_2e	0.53	2.09	2.30
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =	**936.78**	**3,722.28**	**4,103.11**

40 CFR 98 Tables C-1 and C-2 Emission Factors (kg/mmBtu)[1]

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	53.06
Methane (CH_4)	1.00E-03
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	1.00E-04

Notes:
[1] CO_2e = CO_2 equivalent (Pollutant times GWP multiplier):
40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier: CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25, N_2O = 298

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Vapor Combustor Pilot Emissions Calculations - Criteria Air Pollutants

Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID	Pollutant	Emission Factors [1] (lb/mmscf)	Emissions lb/hr	Emissions TPY
EU-PILOT APC-COMB-TKLD	NOx	100	<0.01	0.02
	CO	84	<0.01	0.02
	VOC	5.5	<0.01	<0.01
	SO_2	0.6	<0.01	<0.01
	PM	7.6	<0.01	<0.01

905	Pilot Stream Heat Content (Btu/SCF)
8,760	Pilot Hours/Yr
50	Pilot Gas Flow Rate (SCFH)
45,250	Total Pilot Gas Fuel Use (Btu/hr)
0.44	Total Annual Fuel Use (MMSCF)

Notes:
[1] AP-42 Table 1.4-1, -2 (7/98)

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Vapor Combustor Pilot Emissions Calculations - Hazardous Air Pollutants

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

Unit ID	Pollutant	Emission Factors [1] (lb/mmscf)	Emissions lb/hr	Emissions TPY
EU-PILOT APC-COMB-TKLD	n-Hexane	1.8	<0.01	<0.01
	Formaldehyde	0.075	<0.01	<0.01
	Benzene	0.0021	<0.01	<0.01
	Toluene	0.0034	<0.01	<0.01
		Total HAPs =	**<0.01**	**<0.01**

905	Pilot Stream Heat Content (Btu/SCF)
8,760	Pilot Hours/Yr
50	Pilot Gas Flow Rate (SCFH)
45,250	Total Pilot Gas Fuel Use (Btu/hr)
0.44	Total Annual Fuel Use (MMSCF)

Notes:
[1] AP-42 Table 1.4-3 (7/98)

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Vapor Combustor Pilot Emissions Calculations - Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Unit ID	Pollutant	Emissions		
		lb/hr	tonnes/yr	tons/yr
EU-PILOT APC-COMB-TKLD	CO_2	5.29	21.03	23.18
	CH_4	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	N_2O	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
	CH_4 as CO_2e	<0.01	0.01	0.01
	N_2O as CO_2e	<0.01	0.01	0.01
Total CO_2 + CO_2e =		**5.30**	**21.05**	**23.21**

905	Pilot Stream Heat Content (Btu/SCF)
8,760	Pilot Hours/Yr
50	Pilot Gas Flow Rate (SCFH)
45,250	Total Pilot Gas Fuel Use (Btu/hr)
0.44	Total Annual Fuel Use (MMSCF)

40 CFR 98 Tables C-1 and C-2 Emission Factors (kg/mmBtu)[1]

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	53.06
Methane (CH_4)	1.00E-03
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	1.00E-04

Notes:
[1] CO_2e = CO_2 equivalent (Pollutant times GWP multiplier):
40 CFR 98 Table A-1, Global Warming Potential (GWP) multiplier: CO_2 = 1, CH_4 = 25, N_2O = 298

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Fugitive Emissions Calculations - Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants and Greenhouse Gases

Equipment Information

Source Type/Service	Number of Sources[1]	Em. Factor (lb/hr/source)[2]	Control Efficiency	TOC lb/hr	TOC TPY	VOC Wt %
Valves - Gas	72	9.92E-03	0.00%	0.71	3.13	24.18%
Flanges - Gas	285	8.60E-04	0.00%	0.25	1.07	24.18%
Compressor Seals - Gas	3	1.94E-02	0.00%	0.06	0.25	24.18%
Relief Valves - Gas	23	1.94E-02	0.00%	0.45	1.95	24.18%
Total TOC (Gas Components) =				**1.46**	**6.41**	-
Valves - Light Oil	68	5.51E-03	0.00%	0.37	1.64	94.29%
Connectors - Light Oil	266	4.63E-04	0.00%	0.12	0.54	94.29%
Total TOC (Liquid Components) =				**0.50**	**2.18**	-

VOC and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Source Type/Service	VOC			CH_4		CO_2	
	lb/hr	TPY	lb/yr	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY
Valves - Gas	0.17	0.76	1,512.92	0.37	1.63	<0.01	0.01
Flanges - Gas	0.06	0.26	519.01	0.13	0.56	<0.01	<0.01
Compressor Seals - Gas	0.01	0.06	123.27	0.03	0.13	<0.01	<0.01
Relief Valves - Gas	0.11	0.47	945.11	0.23	1.02	<0.01	0.01
Components in Gas Service =	**0.35**	**1.55**	**3,100.31**	**0.76**	**3.33**	**<0.01**	**0.02**
Valves - Light Oil	0.35	1.55	3,095.71	0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01
Connectors - Light Oil	0.12	0.51	1,017.21	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Components in Liquid Service =	**0.47**	**2.06**	**4,112.92**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**
Total (Gas + Liquid Components) =	**0.82**	**3.61**	**7,213.23**	**0.77**	**3.37**	**<0.01**	**0.02**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Fugitive Emissions Calculations (Continued)

Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) Emissions (lb/hr)

Source Type/Service	n-Hexane	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	2,2,4-Tri.	Total
Valves - Gas	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	<0.01
Flanges - Gas	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	<0.01
Compressor Seals - Gas	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	<0.01
Relief Valves - Gas	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	<0.01
Components in Gas Service =	**0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.00**	**0.01**
Valves - Light Oil	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
Connectors - Light Oil	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.01
Components in Liquid Service =	**0.03**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.04**
Total (Gas + Liquid Components) =	**0.03**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.05**

Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) Emissions (TPY)

Source Type/Service	n-Hexane	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes	2,2,4-Tri.	Total
Valves - Gas	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.01
Flanges - Gas	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	<0.01
Compressor Seals - Gas	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	<0.01
Relief Valves - Gas	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.01
Components in Gas Service =	**0.03**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.00**	**0.03**
Valves - Light Oil	0.09	<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.13
Connectors - Light Oil	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04
Components in Liquid Service =	**0.13**	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.00**	**0.18**
Total (Gas + Liquid Components) =	**0.15**	**<0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.00**	**0.20**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Fugitive Emissions Calculations (Continued)

Typical Component Count per Equipment Type based on Representative Facility[3]

Source Type/Service	WH	GPU	HT	LPT	ENG	OT	TT-O
Valves - Gas	12	3	2	5	5	0	0
Flanges - Gas	37	15	9	24	33	3	2
Compressor Seals - Gas	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Relief Valves - Gas	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Open-Ended Lines - Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valves - Light Oil	0	5	6	12	3	6	9
Connectors - Light Oil	0	20	24	48	12	24	30
Pump Seals - Light Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other - Light Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Equipment Type	WH	GPU	HT	LPT	ENG	OT	TT-O
Number of Each Type On Pad =	4	4	1	1	1	3	1

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Fugitive Emissions Calculations (Continued)

Speciated Gas Analysis[4]

Component	Molecular Weight	Mole %	Equiv. Wt. Basis	Weight %	HC Weight %	lb/hr	TPY
Hydrogen Sulfide	34.082	0.000%	0.000	0.000%	-	0.00	0.00
Carbon Dioxide	44.010	0.149%	0.066	0.295%	-	<0.01	0.02
Nitrogen	28.013	0.513%	0.144	0.646%	-	0.01	0.04
Methane	16.042	71.427%	11.458	51.479%	51.968%	0.76	3.33
Ethane	30.069	17.491%	5.259	23.629%	23.853%	0.35	1.53
Propane	44.096	6.802%	2.999	13.476%	13.603%	0.20	0.87
i-Butane	58.122	0.668%	0.388	1.744%	1.761%	0.03	0.11
n-Butane	58.122	1.828%	1.062	4.773%	4.819%	0.07	0.31
i-Pentane	72.149	0.327%	0.236	1.060%	1.070%	0.02	0.07
n-Pentane	72.149	0.440%	0.317	1.426%	1.440%	0.02	0.09
n-Hexane	86.175	0.107%	0.092	0.414%	0.418%	0.01	0.03
Other Hexanes	86.175	0.135%	0.116	0.523%	0.528%	0.01	0.03
Heptanes (as n-Heptane)	100.202	0.078%	0.078	0.351%	0.354%	0.01	0.02
Benzene	78.114	0.001%	0.001	0.004%	0.004%	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	92.141	0.002%	0.002	0.008%	0.008%	<0.01	<0.01
Ethylbenzene	106.167	0.000%	0.000	0.001%	0.001%	<0.01	<0.01
Xylenes	106.167	0.001%	0.001	0.005%	0.005%	<0.01	<0.01
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	114.230	0.000%	0.000	0.000%	0.000%	0.00	0.00
Octanes (as n-Octane)	114.229	0.022%	0.025	0.113%	0.114%	<0.01	0.01
Nonanes (as n-Nonane)	128.255	0.006%	0.008	0.035%	0.035%	<0.01	<0.01
Decanes (as n-Decane)	142.282	0.003%	0.004	0.019%	0.019%	<0.01	<0.01
TOTAL =		**100.00%**	**22.26**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**1.48**	**6.47**
		TOTAL HC =	**22.05**	**TOTAL VOC =**	**24.18%**	**0.35**	**1.55**
				TOTAL HAP =	**0.44%**	**0.01**	**0.03**

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Fugitive Emissions Calculations (Continued)

Speciated Liquids Analysis[4]

Component	Molecular Weight	Mole %	Equiv. Wt. Basis	Weight %	HC Weight %	lb/hr	TPY
Hydrogen Sulfide	34.082	0.000%	0.000	0.000%	-	0.00	0.00
Carbon Dioxide	44.010	0.013%	0.006	0.007%	-	<0.01	<0.01
Nitrogen	28.013	0.026%	0.007	0.009%	-	<0.01	<0.01
Methane	16.042	8.861%	1.421	1.836%	1.836%	0.01	0.04
Ethane	30.069	9.965%	2.996	3.870%	3.871%	0.02	0.08
Propane	44.096	11.708%	5.163	6.668%	6.669%	0.03	0.15
i-Butane	58.122	2.480%	1.441	1.862%	1.862%	0.01	0.04
n-Butane	58.122	9.597%	5.578	7.204%	7.206%	0.04	0.16
i-Pentane	72.149	3.683%	2.657	3.432%	3.433%	0.02	0.07
n-Pentane	72.149	6.541%	4.719	6.095%	6.096%	0.03	0.13
n-Hexane	86.175	5.195%	4.477	5.782%	5.783%	0.03	0.13
Other Hexanes	86.175	5.393%	4.647	6.002%	6.003%	0.03	0.13
Heptanes (as n-Heptane)	100.202	10.008%	10.028	12.952%	12.954%	0.06	0.28
Benzene	78.114	0.069%	0.054	0.070%	0.070%	<0.01	<0.01
Toluene	92.141	0.328%	0.302	0.390%	0.390%	<0.01	0.01
Ethylbenzene	106.167	0.307%	0.326	0.421%	0.421%	<0.01	0.01
Xylenes	106.167	1.044%	1.108	1.432%	1.432%	0.01	0.03
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	114.230	0.000%	0.000	0.000%	0.000%	0.00	0.00
Octanes (as n-Octane)	114.229	7.566%	8.643	11.162%	11.164%	0.06	0.24
Nonanes (as n-Nonane)	128.255	4.597%	5.896	7.615%	7.616%	0.04	0.17
Decanes (as n-Decane)	142.282	12.619%	17.955	23.190%	23.193%	0.12	0.51
TOTAL =		**100.00%**	**77.43**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**0.50**	**2.18**
		TOTAL HC =	**77.41**	**TOTAL VOC =**	**94.29%**	**0.47**	**2.06**
				TOTAL HAP =	**8.10%**	**0.04**	**0.18**

Notes:

[1] Component counts taken by equipment type at representative facility and made site-specific according to the number of each equipment type at this site.

[2] Emission Factor Source: EPA-453/R-95-017. TOC multiplied by pollutant content of streams (weight %) to obtain pollutant emissions.

[3] Equipment Type Key: WH = Well Head, GPU = Gas Production Unit, HT = Heater Treater, LPT = Low-Pressure Tower, ENG = Compressor Engine, OT = Oil Tank, TT-O = Tank Truck - Oil

[4] Analyses located in Attachment L.

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Fugitive Unpaved Haul Road Emissions Calculations

Facility Data [1]

Vehicle Type	Light Vehicles (Pick-ups and Cars)	Medium Trucks (Service Trucks)	Heavy Trucks (Tanker Trucks)[2]
Average vehicle weight ((empty + full)/2) (tons)	2	15	23.5
Number of wheels per vehicle type (w)	4	10	18
Average number of round trips/day/vehicle type	5	3	11
Distance per round trip (miles/trip)	0.42	0.42	0.42
Vehicle miles travelled (miles/day)	2.26	1.13	4.53
Number of days operational (days/yr)	365	365	365
Vehicle miles travelled VMT (miles/yr)	825.82	412.91	1,651.65
Average vehicle speed S (mph)	10	10	10
Average number of round trips/hour/vehicle type	0.30	0.15	0.60
Average number of round trips/year/vehicle type	1,982	991	3,964
Estimated maximum number of round trips/hour/vehicle type	3	3	2
Estimated maximum number of round trips/day/vehicle type	6	4	13
Estimated maximum number of round trips/year/vehicle type	2,300	1,533	4,929

190	Average Tanker Volume (bbl)
7,980	Gallons Tanker Volume
993	bwpd
1,070	bopd
10.86	Tanker Trucks per Day
650	Length Leased Access Road (ft)
450	Longest Pad Side (ft)
2,200	Total Round Trip Feet

Formula & Calculation Inputs

$E=k(s/12)^a * (W/3)^b * ((365-P) / 365)$

Reference : AP-42, Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Equation 1a and 2

where:

	Rate	Units	Comment
Days per year	365		
Annual average hours per day of road operations	18		
k = PM Particle Size Multiplier	4.90	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Table 13.2.2-2 (PM)
k = PM10 Particle Size Multiplier	1.50	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Table 13.2.2-2 (PM_{10})
k = PM2.5 Particle Size Multiplier	0.15	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Table 13.2.2-2 ($PM_{2.5}$)
s = Surface Material Silt Content	3.9	%	State Default Data from AP-42 Data (1999 NEI Data)
P = Number of days > 0.01 inch of rain	150	days/year	AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Figure 13.2.2-1
a = PM Constant	0.70	unitless	AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Table 13.2.2-2 (PM)
a = PM10 & PM2.5 Constant	0.90	unitless	AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Table 13.2.2-2 (PM_{10} & $PM_{2.5}$)
b = PM, PM10, & PM2.5 Constant	0.45	unitless	AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (11/06), Table 13.2.2-2
Total hourly fleet vehicle miles travelled (miles/hr)	0.44	VMT/hr	
Total annual fleet vehicle miles travelled (miles/yr)[3]	2,890.39	VMT/yr	
Average wheels[4]	13		
Average vehicle weight of the fleet (W)[5]	16.1	tons	
Moisture Ratio	1.00		Estimated based on 0.2% uncontrolled surface water content assuming no watering
Control Efficiency (CF)	0.00	%	Based on Moisture Ratio and Figure 13.2.2-2 Control

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Continued on Next Page

SWN Production Company, LLC
Lawrence Blatt Pad
Fugitive Unpaved Haul Road Emissions Calculations

Emission Calculations

	Emission Factors			Control	Total Vehicle Miles		Uncontrolled Emission Rates			Uncontrolled Emission Rates		
	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	Efficiency	Travelled		Total PM	Total PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	Total PM	Total PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Vehicle Type	(lbs/VMT)	(lbs/VMT)	(lbs/VMT)	(%)	(VMT/hr)	(VMT/yr)	(lb/hr)	(lb/hr)	(lb/hr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
Light Vehicles	2.80	0.69	0.07	0.00	0.13	825.82	0.35	0.09	0.01	1.16	0.28	0.03
Medium Trucks	2.80	0.69	0.07	0.00	0.06	412.91	0.18	0.04	<0.01	0.58	0.14	0.01
Heavy Trucks	2.80	0.69	0.07	0.00	0.25	1,651.65	0.70	0.17	0.02	2.31	0.57	0.06
			Total =	**0.00**	**0.44**	**2,890.39**	**1.23**	**0.30**	**0.03**	**4.05**	**0.99**	**0.10**

Notes:

1) Facility vehicle data based on estimates, GP5.1 and AP-42 13.2.2-2 defaults for industrial unpaved roads

2) Tank trucker average vehicle weight as $(W_{(empty)}+W_{(full)})/2 = (7 + 40)/2 = 23.7$ tons

3) Average vehicle miles travelled (VMT/yr) as (No. of round trip/vehicle * No. of vehicles/type * Roundtrip miles/trip)* 365 days/yr * No. of vehicle type)

4) Average wheels calculated as average of (No. of wheels per vehicle type * No. of vehicle/type)

5) Average vehicle fleet calculated as (Average weight of vehicle type * Percentage of each vehicle type on unpaved surface). Percentage of each vehicle type= $VMT_{vehicle\ type}$/VMT

6) Minimum one-per-day average pick-up trucks and service trucks even if tanker not required every day.

7) Per EPA BID calculations, all emissions based on average trips. Estimated maximum hourly, daily and yearly trips provided for information only.

Calculation of Emission Factors (AP-42, 13.2.2)

Equation 1a: $EF = k(s/12)^a (W/3)^b$ *where k, a, and b are empirical constants and*

EF = size-specific emission factor (lb/VMT)

s = surface material silt content %

W = mean vehicle weight (tons)

Equation 2: $EF_{ext} = EF*((365-P)/365)$ *where:*

EF_{ext} *= annual size-specific emission factor extrapolated for natural mitigation, lb/VMT*

EF = emission factor from Equation 1a

P = number of days in a year with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation

Calculation of Emissions

$E = EF_{ext} * VMT/yr * ((1-CF)/100) * 1\ ton/2000\ lbs$ *where:*

E = annual emissions (tons/yr)

EF_{ext} *= annual size-specific emission factor extrapolated for natural mitigation, lb/VMT*

CF = control efficiency (%)

ATTACHMENT T: FACILITY-WIDE EMISSION SUMMARY SHEETS

ATTACHMENT T – FACILITY-WIDE CONTROLLED EMISSIONS SUMMARY SHEET

List all sources of emissions in this table. Use extra pages if necessary.

Emission Point ID #	NO_X		CO		VOC		SO_2		PM_{10}		$PM_{2.5}$		GHG (CO_2e)	
	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy
EP-ENG1	0.32	1.40	0.64	2.80	0.16	0.69	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.11	155.19	679.73
EP-GPU1 - EP-GPU4	0.44	1.94	0.37	1.63	0.02	0.11	<0.01	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.15	468.39	2,051.55
EP-HT1	0.06	0.24	0.05	0.20	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	58.55	256.44
APC-COMB-TKLD	1.11	4.86	2.21	9.67	8.13	35.59	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.10	951.97	4,169.62
TOTAL	1.93	8.44	3.27	14.30	8.31	36.40	<0.01	0.02	0.09	0.37	0.09	0.37	1,634.10	7,157.34

Annual emissions shall be based on 8,760 hours per year of operation for all emission units except emergency generators.

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, fugitive emissions shall not be included in the PTE above.

ATTACHMENT T – FACILITY-WIDE HAP CONTROLLED EMISSIONS SUMMARY SHEET

List all sources of emissions in this table. Use extra pages if necessary.

Emission Point ID #	Formaldehyde		Benzene		Toluene		Ethylbenzene		Xylenes		Hexane		Total HAPs	
	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy
EP-ENG1	0.09	0.38	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	0.10	0.44
EP-GPU1 - EP-GPU4	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04
EP-HT1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
APC-COMB-TKLD	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.21	0.05	0.23	0.18	0.77	0.71	3.10	0.99	4.34
TOTAL	0.09	0.38	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.21	0.05	0.23	0.18	0.77	0.72	3.14	1.10	4.82

Annual emissions shall be based on 8,760 hours per year of operation for all emission units except emergency generators.

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, fugitive emissions shall not be included in the PTE above.

ATTACHMENT U: CLASS I LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

Note: Affidavit of Publication will be submitted upon receipt by SWN from the publisher.

AIR QUALITY PERMIT NOTICE
Notice of Application

Notice is given that SWN Production Company, LLC has applied to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Quality, for a G70-C General Permit Registration for a natural gas production facility (Lawrence Blatt Pad) located near New Martinsville in Wetzel County, West Virginia. From SR-7 staging go 0.1 mile on SR-7 east to junction of SR-7 and SR-1/15 (Brock Ridge Rd) and turn left on SR-1/15 North. Travel 4.0 miles to intersection of SR-1/15 and SR-89 (Proctor Creek Rd). Turn left on CR-89 and travel 4.7 miles to intersection of CR-89 and CR-4 (St Joseph Road). Turn right on CR-4 and travel 3.7 miles to access road on right. Latitude and longitude coordinates are: 39.71609, -80.70575.

The applicant estimates the potential to discharge the following Regulated Air Pollutants will be:

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	8.44 tons/yr
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	14.30 tons/yr
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	40.01 tons/yr
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.02 tons/yr
Particulate Matter (PM)	4.42 tons/yr
Acetaldehyde	0.02 tons/yr
Acrolein	0.01 tons/yr
Benzene	0.05 tons/yr
Ethylbenzene	0.24 tons/yr
Formaldehyde	0.38 tons/yr
Methanol	0.02 tons/yr
n-Hexane	3.29 tons/yr
Toluene	0.22 tons/yr
Xylenes	0.80 tons/yr
Carbon Dioxide	7,106.79 tons/yr
Methane	5.24 tons/yr
Nitrous Oxide	0.01 tons/yr
CO_2 Equivalent	7,241.66 tons/yr

The change in equipment and operations is planned to begin on or about December 15, 2016. Written comments will be received by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Quality, 601 57th Street SE, Charleston, WV 25304, for at least 30 calendar days from the date of publication of this notice.

Any questions regarding this permit application should be directed to the DAQ at (304) 926-0499, extension 1250, during normal business hours.

Dated this 15th of September, 2016

By: SWN Production Company, LLC
Carla Suszkowski, P.E.
Regulatory Manager – West Virginia Division
10000 Energy Drive
Spring, TX 77389