West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor

Division of Air Quality

Randy C. Huffman
Cabinet Secretary

Permit to Construct

R13- 3166

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

Issued to:

Antero Resources Corporation
Mountain Compressor Station
095-00033

William F. Durham
Director

Issued: August 22, 2014 • Effective: August 22, 2014

Facility Location:	Pennsboro, Tyler County, West Virginia
Mailing Address:	1625 17th Street, Denver, CO 80202
Facility Description:	Natural gas compressor station
NAICS Codes:	221210
UTM Coordinates:	504.148 km Easting • 4,355.880 km Northing • Zone 17
Permit Type:	Construction
Description of Change:	Construction and operation of a natural gas compressor station.

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

The source is not subject to 45CSR30.

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1.0. Emission Units

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
C-100	1E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-200	2E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-300	3E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-400	4E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-500	5E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-600	6E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-700	7E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-800	8E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-900	9E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-1000	10E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
C-1100	11E	Waukesha 7044 GSI Compressor Engine	2014	1,680 HP	NSCR
GEN1	12E	Capstone C600 NG Microturbine Generator	2014	600 kW	None
GEN2	13E	Capstone C600 NG Microturbine Generator	2014	600 kW	None
DEHY1	14E	TEG Dehydration Unit	2014	60 mmscfd	FLARE1
DFLSH1	15E	Dehydrator Flash Tank	2014	60 mmscfd	Recycle
DREB1	16E	TEG Dehydration Unit Reboiler	2014	1.5 MMBtu/hr	None
DEHY2	17E	TEG Dehydration Unit	2014	60 mmscfd	FLARE1
DFLSH2	18E	Dehydrator Flash Tank	2014	60 mmscfd	Recycle
DREB2	19E	TEG Dehydration Unit Reboiler	2014	1.5 MMBtu/hr	None
TK-1502	None	Produced Water/Condensate Settling Tank	2014	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1]
TK-200	None	Condensate Storage Tank	2014	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1]
TK-201	None	Condensate Storage Tank	2014	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1]
TK-1500	None	Produced Water Storage Tank	2014	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1]
TK-1501	None	Produced Water Storage Tank	2014	400 bbl (16,800 gal)	VRU-100[1]
TK-300	TK-300	Compressor Skid Oily Water Storage Tank	2014	1,000 gal	None
TK-301	TK-301	Used Oil Storage Tank	2014	1,000 gal	None
TK-104	TK-104	TEG Make-Up Storage Tank	2014	1,000 gal	None
TK-106	TK-106	Compressor Coolant Storage Tank	2014	2,000 gal	None

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
TK-107	TK-107	Engine Lube Oil Storage Tank	2014	2,000 gal	None
TK-108	TK-108	Compressor Lube Oil Storage Tank	2014	2,000 gal	None
LDOUT1	25E	Product Loadout Rack	2014	83 bbl/day	VRU-200[1]
CATHT1	CATHT1	Catalytic Heater	2014	0.024 MMBTU/hr	None

1 – Working, Breathing, and Flashing losses routed to Vapor Recovery Unit for recirculation back into the process.

1.1. Control Devices

Emission Unit	Pollutant	Control Device	Control Efficiency
1,680 hp Waukesha 7044 GSI RICE w/ NSCR (C-100 – C-1100)	Nitrogen Oxides	NSCR	99 %
	Carbon Monoxide		98 %
	Volatile Organic Compounds		50 %
	Formaldehyde		76 %
60 mmscfd TEG Dehydrator Still Vents (DEHY1, DEHY2)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Flare	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %
60 mmscfd TEG Dehydrator Flash Tanks (DFLSH1, DFLSH2)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Recycled Reboiler/ Condenser	95 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		95 %
Product Tanks (TK-1502, TK-200, TK-201, TK-1500, TK-1501)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Vapor Recovery Unit	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %
Product Loadout Rack (LDOUT1)	Volatile Organic Compounds	Vapor Recovery Unit	98 %
	Hazardous Air Pollutants		98 %

2.0. General Conditions

2.1. Definitions

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

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

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

2.2. Acronyms

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

2.3. Authority

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

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

2.4. Term and Renewal

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

2.5. Duty to Comply

2.5.1. The permitted facility shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the plans and specifications filed in Permit Applications R13-3166 and any modifications, administrative updates, or amendments thereto. The Secretary may suspend or revoke a permit if the plans and specifications upon which the approval was based are not adhered to;
[45CSR§§13-5.11 and -10.3.]

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

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

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

2.6. Duty to Provide Information

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

2.7. Duty to Supplement and Correct Information

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

2.8. Administrative Update

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

2.9. Permit Modification

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

2.10 Major Permit Modification

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

2.11. Inspection and Entry

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

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

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

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

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

2.12. Emergency

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.13. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

2.14. Suspension of Activities

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

2.15. Property Rights

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

2.16. Severability

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

2.17. Transferability

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

2.18. Notification Requirements

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

2.19. Credible Evidence

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

3.0. Facility-Wide Requirements

3.1. Limitations and Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2. Monitoring Requirements

[Reserved]

3.3. Testing Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

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

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

3.5. Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.4. Operating Fee

3.5.4.1. In accordance with 45CSR22 – Air Quality Management Fee Program, the permittee shall not operate nor cause to operate the permitted facility or other associated facilities on the same or contiguous sites comprising the plant without first obtaining and having in current effect a

Certificate to Operate (CTO). Such Certificate to Operate (CTO) shall be renewed annually, shall be maintained on the premises for which the certificate has been issued, and shall be made immediately available for inspection by the Secretary or his/her duly authorized representative.

3.5.4.2. In accordance with 45CSR22 – Air Quality Management Fee Program, enclosed with this permit is an Application for a Certificate to Operate (CTO). The CTO will cover the time period beginning with the date of initial startup through the following June 30. Said application and the appropriate fee shall be submitted to this office prior to the date of initial startup. For any startup date other than July 1, the permittee shall pay a fee or prorated fee in accordance with Section 4.5 of 45CSR22. A copy of this schedule may be found on the reverse side of the CTO application.

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

4.0. Source-Specific Requirements

4.1. Limitations and Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.5. The permittee shall not exceed the number and type of components (valves, pump seals, connectors, etc.) in gas/vapor or light liquid (as applicable) listed in Attachment N of Permit Application R13-3166.

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

4.1.7. The permittee shall install the following noise abatement equipment prior to operation:

a. An Emit Technologies ELH-4200-1616F-6CEE-362 hospital grade silencer designed for an insertion loss of 35-40 dBA or equivalent on each Waukesha 7044 GSI reciprocating internal combustion engine (C-100 – C-1100).
b. Each engine cooling fan shall include an even number of blades and reduced fan tip speed.
c. Each Capstone C600 NG Microturbine Generator (GEN-1, GEN-2) shall be housed in an enclosure.
d. The Waukesha 7044 GSI reciprocating internal combustion engines (C-100 – C-1100) shall be housed in an enclosed building. All operations shall occur with the doors closed as practical.
e. The above noise abatement equipment shall be employed during any and all operation of the noise emitting sources at the facility. Further, the noise abatement equipment shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

5.0. Source-Specific Requirements (C-100 – C-1100, GEN1 – GEN2)

5.1. Limitations and Standards

5.1.1. The quantity of natural gas that shall be consumed in each of the 1,680 hp natural gas fired reciprocating engines equipped with NSCR, Waukesha 7044 GSI (C-100 – C-1100) shall not exceed 12,120 cubic feet per hour or 95.55 x 10^6 cubic feet per year.

5.1.2. Maximum emissions from each of the 1,680 hp natural gas fired reciprocating engines equipped with NSCR, Waukesha 7044 GSI (C-100 – C-1100) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Nitrogen Oxides	0.52	2.05
Carbon Monoxide	0.93	3.66
Volatile Organic Compounds	0.85	3.37
Formaldehyde	0.05	0.18
Carbon Dioxide Equivalents	2,080	8,218

5.1.3. The quantity of natural gas that shall be consumed in the 600 kW natural gas fired microturbine generator, Capstone C600 (GEN1) shall not exceed 5,379 cubic feet per hour or 47.1 x 10^6 cubic feet per year.

5.1.4 Maximum emissions from the 600 kW natural gas fired microturbine generator, Capstone C600 (GEN1) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Nitrogen Oxides	0.24	1.05
Carbon Monoxide	0.66	2.89
Volatile Organic Compounds	0.06	0.26
Carbon Dioxide Equivalents	799	3,499

5.1.5 **Maximum Yearly Operation Limitation.** The maximum yearly hours of operation for the 600 kW backup natural gas fired microturbine generator, Capstone C600 (GEN2) shall not exceed 500 hours per year. Compliance with the Maximum Yearly Operation Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the hours of operation at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

5.1.6. The quantity of natural gas that shall be consumed in the 600 kW natural gas fired microturbine generator, Capstone C600 (GEN2) shall not exceed 5,379 cubic feet per hour or 2.7 x 10^6 cubic feet per year.

5.1.7. Maximum emissions from the 600 kW natural gas fired microturbine generator, Capstone C600 (GEN2) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Nitrogen Oxides	0.24	0.06
Carbon Monoxide	0.66	0.17
Volatile Organic Compounds	0.06	0.02
Carbon Dioxide Equivalents	799	200

5.1.8. Requirements for Use of Catalytic Reduction Devices (NSCR for C-100 – C-1100)

a. Rich-burn natural gas compressor engines (C-100 – C-1100) equipped with non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) air pollution control device shall be fitted with a closed-loop, automatic air/fuel ratio controller to ensure emissions of regulated pollutants do not exceed the potential to emit for any engine/NSCR combination under varying load. The closed-loop, automatic air/fuel ratio controller shall control a fuel metering valve to deliver additional fuel when required to ensure a fuel-rich mixture and a resultant exhaust oxygen content of less than or equal to 0.5%. The automatic air/fuel ratio controller shall also incorporate dual-point exhaust gas temperature and oxygen sensors which provide temperature and exhaust oxygen content differential feedback. Such controls shall ensure proper and efficient operation of the engine and NSCR air pollution control device;

b. The automatic air/fuel ratio controller or closed-loop automatic feedback controller shall provide a warning or indication to the operator and/or be interlocked with the engine ignition system to cease engine operation in case of a masking, poisoning or overrich air/fuel ratio situation which results in performance degradation or failure of the catalyst element; and

c. No person shall knowingly:
   1. Remove or render inoperative any air pollution or auxiliary air pollution control device installed subject to the requirements of this permit;
   2. Install any part or component when the principal effect of the part or component is to bypass, defeat or render inoperative any air pollution control device or auxiliary air pollution control device installed subject to the requirements of this permit; or
   3. Cause or allow engine exhaust gases to bypass any catalytic reduction device.

5.2. Monitoring Requirements

5.2.1. Catalytic Oxidizer Control Devices (NSCR for C-100 – C-1100)

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

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

5.3. Testing Requirements

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

5.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

5.4.1. To demonstrate compliance with sections 5.1.1 – 5.1.7, the permittee shall maintain records of the amount and type of fuel consumed in each engine and microturbine generator and the hours of operation of each engine and microturbine generator. Said records shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

5.4.2. To demonstrate compliance with section 5.1.8 the permittee shall maintain records of all catalytic reduction device maintenance. Said records shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

5.5. Reporting Requirements

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

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

6.1. Limitations and Standards

6.1.1. **Maximum Throughput Limitation.** The maximum wet natural gas throughput to the TEG dehydration units/still columns (DEHY1, DEHY2) shall not exceed 60 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd) for each unit. Compliance with the Maximum Throughput Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the monthly throughput at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

6.1.2. Maximum emissions from the flare shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Volatile Organic Compounds	4.28	18.78
Carbon Dioxide Equivalents	736	3,221

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

a Flare shall be non-assisted.

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

K=Constant=

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Log_{10}(V_{max})=(H_T+28.8)/31.7$$

Where:

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.
28.8=Constant.
31.7=Constant.
H_T=The net heating value as determined in 6.1.3.d of this section

6.1.4. The permittee is not required to conduct a flare compliance assessment for concentration of sample (i.e. Method 18) and tip velocity (i.e. Method 2) until such time as the Director requests a flare compliance assessment to be conducted in accordance with section 6.3.2, but the permittee is required to conduct a flare design evaluation in accordance with section 6.4.2. Alternatively, the permittee may elect to demonstrate compliance with the flare design criteria requirements of section 6.1.3 by complying with the compliance assessment testing requirements of section 6.3.2.

6.1.5. Recycled reboilers controlling the Dehydrator Flash Tanks (DFLSH1, DFLSH2) shall be designed and operated in accordance with the following:

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

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

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

6.2. Monitoring Requirements

6.2.1. In order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 6.1.3.c, the permittee shall monitor the presence or absence of a flare pilot flame using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device, except during SSM events.

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

6.3. Testing Requirements

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

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

6.3.3. In order to demonstrate compliance with 4.1.2, upon request of the Director, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the HAP emissions thresholds using GLYCalc Version 3.0 or higher. The permittee shall sample in accordance with GPA Method 2166 and analyze the samples utilizing the extended GPA Method 2286 as specified in the GRI-GLYCalc V4 Technical Reference User Manual and Handbook.

6.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.5. Reporting Requirements

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

6.5.2. Any deviation(s) from the allowable visible emission requirement for any emission source discovered during observations using 40CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or 22 shall be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but in any case within ten (10) calendar days of the occurrence and shall include at least the following information: the results of the visible determination of opacity of emissions, the cause or suspected cause of the violation(s), and any corrective measures taken or planned.

6.5.3. Any deviation(s) from the flare design and operation criteria in Section 6.1.3 shall be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but in any case within ten (10) calendar days of discovery of such deviation.

7.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Reboilers, DREB1, DREB2)

7.1. Limitations and Standards

7.1.1. Maximum Design Heat Input. The maximum design heat input for each TEG Dehydration Unit Reboiler (DREB1, DREB2) shall not exceed 1.5 MMBtu/hr. The quantity of natural gas that shall be consumed shall not exceed 1,838 cubic feet per hour or 16.1 x 10^6 cubic feet per year.

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

7.2. Monitoring Requirements

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

7.3. Testing Requirements

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

7.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

7.4.1. To demonstrate compliance with sections 7.1.1, the permittee shall maintain records of the amount of natural gas consumed in each of the reboilers (DREB1, DREB2). Said records shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

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

7.5. Reporting Requirements

7.5.1. Any deviation(s) from the allowable visible emission requirement for any emission source discovered during observations using 40CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or 22 shall be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but in any case within ten (10) calendar days of the occurrence and shall include at least the following information: the results of the visible determination of opacity of emissions, the cause or suspected cause of the violation(s), and any corrective measures taken or planned.

8.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Storage Tanks, TK-1502, TK-200, TK-201, TK-1501, TK-1502)

8.1. Limitations and Standards

8.1.1. The permittee shall route all VOC and HAP emissions from the Storage Tanks (TK-1502, TK-200, TK-201, TK-1500, TK-1501) to a vapor recovery system (VRU-100), prior to release to the atmosphere. The vapor recovery system shall be designed to achieve a minimum guaranteed control efficiency of 98% for volatile organic compound (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions. Emissions from these tanks will be collected and compressed by the vapor recovery unit (VRU-100) whereby the vapors are sufficiently compressed to be introduced into the inlet gas line and processed with the inlet gas.

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

8.1.3. The maximum annual throughput of product to the 400 bbl storage tanks shall not exceed the following:

Storage Tank ID	Product Stored	Maximum Annual Throughput (gal/yr)
TK-1502	Settling Tank (Condensate/ Produced Water)	1,272,390
TK-200	Condensate	421,575
TK-201	Condensate	421,575
TK-1500	Produced Water	210,788
TK-1501	Produced Water	210,788

8.1.4. Maximum emissions from the Settling Tank (TK-1502) shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
Volatile Organic Compounds	0.62	2.72

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

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

8.1.6. Emissions from the Storage Tanks (TK-1502, TK-200, TK-201, TK-1500, TK-1501) that are recovered and routed to the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU-100) shall be designed and operated as specified in the paragraphs (a) through (c).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.1.7. The facility shall comply with the closed vent system requirements for the Storage Tanks (TK-1502, TK-200, TK-201, TK-1500, TK-1501) as noted below.

a. You must design the closed vent system to route all gases, vapors, and fumes emitted from the material in the Condensate Tank Storage Tanks (TK-1502, TK-200, TK-201, TK-1500, TK-1501) to the VRU (VRU-100).

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2. Monitoring Requirements

8.2.1. The permittee shall monitor the throughput to the vapor recovery unit (VRU-100) on a monthly basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Continuous requirements. Conduct an annual visual, olfactory, and auditory inspection for defects that could result in air emissions. Defect include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in piping, loose connections; liquid leaks; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[45CSR§13-5.11]

8.3. Recordkeeping Requirements

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

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

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

a. The equipment involved.

b. Steps taken to minimize emissions during the event.

c. The duration of the event.

d. The estimated increase in emissions during the event.

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

e. The cause of the malfunction.

f. Steps taken to correct the malfunction.

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

8.3.4. To demonstrate compliance with section 8.1.3 and 8.1.4, the permittee shall maintain a record of the aggregate throughput for the storage tanks on a monthly and rolling twelve month total. Said

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

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

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

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

i. The initial compliance requirements;

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

iii. Bypass requirements.

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

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

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

[45CSR§13-5.11]

8.4. Reporting Requirements

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

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

9.0. Source-Specific Requirements (Product Loadout Rack, LDOUT1)

9.1. Limitations and Standards

9.1.1. The permittee shall route all VOC and HAP emissions from the Product Loadout Rack (LDOUT1) to a vapor recovery system (VRU-200), prior to release to the atmosphere. The vapor recovery system shall be designed to achieve a minimum guaranteed control efficiency of 98% for volatile organic compound (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions. Emissions from these tanks will be collected and compressed by the vapor recovery unit (VRU-200) whereby the vapors are sufficiently compressed to be introduced into the inlet gas line and processed with the inlet gas.

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

9.1.3. The maximum quantity of condensate that shall be loaded shall not exceed 843,150 gallons per year. Compliance with the Maximum Yearly Operation Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the hours of operation at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

9.1.4. The maximum quantity of produced water that shall be loaded shall not exceed 429,240 gallons per year. Compliance with the Maximum Yearly Operation Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the hours of operation at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months.

9.1.5. The Condensate Truck Loading and Produced Water Truck Loading shall be operated in accordance with the plans and specifications filed in Permit Application R13-3166.

9.1.6. In addition to the vapor recovery unit (VRU-200), the permittee shall utilize three (3) of the following requirements:

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

9.1.7. Emissions from the Product Loadout Rack (LDOUT1) that are recovered and routed to the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU-200) shall be designed and operated as specified in the paragraphs (a) through (c).

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) To vent liquids, gases, or fumes from the unit through a closed-vent system designed and operated in accordance with the requirements 9.1.8 of this section to a control device.

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

9.1.8. The facility shall comply with the closed vent system requirements for the Product Loadout Rack (LDOUT1) as noted below.

a. You must design the closed vent system to route all gases, vapors, and fumes emitted from the material in the Product Loadout Rack (LDOUT1) to the VRU (VRU-200).

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.2. Monitoring Requirements

9.2.1. The permittee shall monitor the throughput to the vapor recovery unit (VRU-200) on a monthly basis.

9.2.2. To demonstrate compliance with section 9.1.1, the permittee shall monitor the vapor recovery unit (VRU-200) in accordance with the plans and specifications and manufacturer's recommendations.

9.2.3. To demonstrate compliance with the closed vent system requirements of Sections 9.1.7 and 9.1.8, the permittee shall:

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

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

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

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

b. Continuous requirements. Conduct an annual visual, olfactory, and auditory inspection for defects that could result in air emissions. Defect include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in piping, loose connections; liquid leaks; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[45CSR§13-5.11]

9.3. Recordkeeping Requirements

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

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

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

a. The equipment involved.

b. Steps taken to minimize emissions during the event.

c. The duration of the event.

d. The estimated increase in emissions during the event.

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

e. The cause of the malfunction.

f. Steps taken to correct the malfunction.

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

9.3.4. To demonstrate compliance with section 9.1.3 and 9.1.4, the permittee shall maintain a record of the aggregate throughput for the product loadout rack (LDOUT1) on a monthly and rolling twelve month total. Said records shall be maintained on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the registrant for a period of five (5) years. Said records shall be readily available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative for expeditious inspection and review. Any records submitted to the agency pursuant to a requirement of this permit or upon request by the Director shall be certified by a responsible official.

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

9.3.6. The permittee shall maintain records of the additional monitoring required in Section 9.1.6 to demonstrate compliance with the 98% control efficiency claimed and the Section 9.1.1.

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

i. The initial compliance requirements;

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

iii. Bypass requirements.

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

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

iv. Any part of the system that has been designated as "unsafe to inspect" in accordance with 9.2.3.d or "difficult to inspect" in accordance with 9.2.3.e.

[45CSR§13-5.11]

9.4. Reporting Requirements

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

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

10.0. Source-Specific Requirements (40CFR60 Subpart JJJJ Requirements, C-100 – C-1100)

10.1. Limitations and Standards

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

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

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

2. *Reserved;*

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

4. *Reserved.*

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

[40CFR§60.4230(a)]

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

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

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

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

10.2. Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

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

CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified. **[40CFR§60.4233(e)]**

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

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

10.3. Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.4. Compliance Requirements for Owners and Operators

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

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

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

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

[40CFR§60.4243(b)]

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

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

10.4.4. Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of §60.4233. **[40CFR§60.4243(e)]**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40CFR§60.4243(h)]

10.5. Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

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

[40CFR§60.4244(d)]

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

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

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

C_d= Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

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

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

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

[40CFR§60.4244(e)]

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

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

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

C_d= VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

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

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

T = Time of test run, in hours.

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

[40CFR§60.4244(f)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40CFR§60.4244(g)]

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

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

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

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

[40CFR§60.4245(a)]

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

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

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

[40CFR§60.4245(c)]

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

11.0. Source-Specific Requirements (40CFR60 Subpart OOOO Requirements, Reciprocating Compressor Engines, C-100 – C-1100)

11.1. Limitations and Standards

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

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

1. Before the compressor has operated for 26,000 hours. The number of hours of operation must be continuously monitored beginning upon initial startup of your reciprocating compressor affected facility, or October 15, 2012, or the date of the most recent reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement, whichever is later.

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

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

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

d. You must perform the required notification, recordkeeping, and reporting as required by § 60.5420.

[40CFR§60.5385, Reciprocating Compressor Engines]

11.2. Initial Compliance Demonstration

11.2.1. You must determine initial compliance with the standards for each affected facility using the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section. The initial compliance period begins on October 15, 2012 or upon initial startup, whichever is later, and ends no later than one year after the initial startup date for your affected facility or no later than one year after October 15, 2012. The initial compliance period may be less than one full year.

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

1. During the initial compliance period, you must continuously monitor the number of hours of operation or track the number of months since the last rod packing replacement.

2. Reserved.

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

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

[40CFR§60.5410]

11.3. Continuous Compliance Demonstration

11.3.1. For each reciprocating compressor affected facility, you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (1) through (3) of this section.

1. You must continuously monitor the number of hours of operation for each reciprocating compressor affected facility or track the number of months since initial startup, or October 15, 2012, or the date of the most recent reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement, whichever is later.

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

3. You must replace the reciprocating compressor rod packing before the total number of hours of operation reaches 26,000 hours or the number of months since the most recent rod packing replacement reaches 36 months.
[40CFR§60.5415]

11.3.2. Affirmative defense for violations of emission standards during malfunction. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §§ 60.5375, you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at § 60.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(1) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, you must timely meet the reporting requirements in § 60.5415(h)(2), and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(i) The violation:

(A) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and

(B) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(C) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(D) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(ii) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(iii) The frequency, amount and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(iv) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(v) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(vi) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(vii) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(viii) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(ix) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(2) Report. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.
[40CFR§60.5415]

11.4. Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

11.4.2. Reporting requirements. You must submit annual reports containing the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (4) of this section to the Administrator and performance test reports as specified in paragraph (b)(7) of this section. The initial annual report is due no later than 90 days after the end of the initial compliance period as determined according to § 60.5410. Subsequent annual reports are due no later than same date each year as the initial annual report. If you own or operate more than one affected facility, you may submit one report for multiple affected facilities provided the report contains all of the information required as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (4) of this section. Annual reports may coincide with title V reports as long as all the required elements of the annual report are included. You may arrange with the Administrator a common schedule on which reports required by this part may be submitted as long as the schedule does not extend the reporting period.

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

(i) The company name and address of the affected facility.

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

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

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

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

(i) The cumulative number of hours of operation or the number of months since initial startup, since October 15, 2012, or since the previous reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement, whichever is later.

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

(7)(i) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (see § 60.8 of this part) as required by this subpart you must submit the results of the performance tests required by this subpart to EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the delegated authority, you must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the delegated authority in the format specified by the delegated authority.

(ii) All reports required by this subpart not subject to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section must be sent to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in § 63.13 of this part. The Administrator or the delegated authority may request a report in any form suitable for the specific case (e.g., by commonly used electronic media such as Excel spreadsheet, on CD or hard copy). The Administrator retains the right to require submittal of reports subject to paragraph (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section in paper format.
[40CFR§60.5420]

11.4.3. Recordkeeping requirements. You must maintain the records identified as specified in § 60.7(f) and in paragraph (c)(1) of this section. All records must be maintained for at least 5 years.

(3) For each reciprocating compressors affected facility, you must maintain the records in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Records of the cumulative number of hours of operation or number of months since initial startup or October 15, 2012, or the previous replacement of the reciprocating compressor rod packing, whichever is later.

(ii) Records of the date and time of each reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement.

(iii) Records of deviations in cases where the reciprocating compressor was not operated in compliance with the requirements specified in § 60.5385.

[40CFR§60.5420]

12.0. Source-Specific Requirements (40CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ Requirements, C-100 – C-1100)

12.1. Limitations and Standards

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

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

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

CERTIFICATION OF DATA ACCURACY

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

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

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

Telephone No. _____ Fax No. _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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