

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Quality

Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor

Randy C. Huffman
Cabinet Secretary

Permit to Operate



Pursuant to
Title V
of the Clean Air Act

Issued to:
Dominion Transmission, Inc.
Bridgeport Compressor Station
R30-03300100-2017

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "William F. Durham", written over a horizontal line.

William F. Durham

Director

Issued: January 12, 2017 • Effective: January 26, 2017
Expiration: January 12, 2022 • Renewal Application Due: July 12, 2021

Permit Number: **R30-03300100-2017**
Permittee: **Dominion Transmission, Inc.**
Facility Name: **Bridgeport Compressor Station**
Permittee Mailing Address: **925 White Oaks Blvd., Bridgeport, WV 26330**

This permit is issued in accordance with the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Act (West Virginia Code §§ 22-5-1 et seq.) and 45CSR30 — Requirements for Operating Permits. The permittee identified at the above-referenced facility is authorized to operate the stationary sources of air pollutants identified herein in accordance with all terms and conditions of this permit.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Facility Location: | Bridgeport, Harrison County, West Virginia |
| Facility Mailing Address: | 4660 Benedum Drive, Bridgeport, WV 26330 |
| Telephone Number: | (304) 627-3096 |
| Type of Business Entity: | Corporation |
| Facility Description: | Natural gas transmission facility |
| SIC Codes: | 4922 |
| UTM Coordinates: | 567.05 km Easting • 4,355.39 km Northing • Zone 17 |

Permit Writer: Beena Modi

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.

Issuance of this Title V Operating Permit does not supersede or invalidate any existing permits under 45CSR13, 14 or 19, although all applicable requirements from such permits governing the facility's operation and compliance have been incorporated into the Title V Operating Permit.

Table of Contents

1.0. Emission Units and Active R13, R14, and R19 Permits..... 3

2.0. General Conditions..... 4

3.0. Facility-Wide Requirements and Permit Shield.....13

Source-specific Requirements

4.0. Boiler.....21

5.0. Reboiler, Dehydration Unit Still No. 1 & Flare22

6.0. Compressor Engines.....28

7.0. Emergency Engine.....31

1.0 Emission Units and Active R13, R14, and R19 Permits

1.1 Emission Units

| Emission Unit ID | Emission Point ID | Emission Unit Description | Year Installed | Design Capacity | Control Device |
|------------------|-------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 001-01 | EN01 | Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Cooper GMVA-8 | 1960 | 1,100 HP | N/A |
| 001-02 | EN02 | Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Cooper GMVA-8 | 1963 | 1,100 HP | N/A |
| AUX04 | AUX04 | Natural Gas Emergency Generator; Power International Solutions PSI 8.8 | 2016 | 243HP | N/A |
| DEHY01 | FLARE01 | TEG Dehydration Unit with flash tank and pilot light regulator heater (2,500 Btu/hr) | 2004 | 80 mmscf/day | FLARE01 |
| 005-01 | BLR02 | Boiler; Ajax WNC-2500 | 2002 | 2.5 MMBtu/hr | N/A |
| 005-02 | RBR01 | Reboiler (0.75 MMBtu/hr) for glycol regenerator | 2004 | 0.75 MMBtu/hr | N/A |
| FLARE01 | FLARE01 | Non-assisted, Enclosed Flare – Questor Q250 | 2015 | 247 scfm | N/A |
| TK01 | TK01 | Horizontal Above Ground Tri-ethylene Glycol Storage Tank | 1989 | 1,500 gallons | N/A |
| TK02 | TK02 | Vertical Above Ground Glycol/Water Storage Tank | 1988 | 4,200 gallons | N/A |
| TK04 | TK04 | Horizontal Aboveground Engine Oil/Lube Oil Storage Tank | 2002 | 8,000 gallons | N/A |
| TK05 | TK05 | Horizontal Aboveground Storage Tank – Odorant | 2003 | 1,000 gallons | N/A |
| TK06 | TK06 | Vertical Aboveground Wastewater Storage Tank | 2013 | 4,200 gallons | N/A |
| TK07 | TK07 | Vertical Aboveground Produced Fluids Storage Tank | 2013 | 4,200 gallons | N/A |

1.2 Active R13, R14, and R19 Permits

The underlying authority for any conditions from R13, R14, and/or R19 permits contained in this operating permit is cited using the original permit number (e.g. R13-1234). The current applicable version of such permit(s) is listed below.

| Permit Number | Date of Issuance |
|---------------|------------------|
| R13-1801G | 6/16/2015 |

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.
- 2.1.4. Unless otherwise specified in a permit condition or underlying rule or regulation, all references to a "rolling yearly total" shall mean the sum of the monthly data, values or parameters being measured, monitored, or recorded, at any given time for the previous twelve (12) consecutive calendar months.

2.2. Acronyms

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| CAAA | Clean Air Act Amendments | NSPS | New Source Performance Standards |
| CBI | Confidential Business Information | PM | Particulate Matter |
| CEM | Continuous Emission Monitor | PM₁₀ | Particulate Matter less than 10µm in diameter |
| CES | Certified Emission Statement | pph | Pounds per Hour |
| C.F.R. or CFR | Code of Federal Regulations | ppm | Parts per Million |
| CO | Carbon Monoxide | PSD | Prevention of Significant Deterioration |
| C.S.R. or CSR | Codes of State Rules | psi | Pounds per Square Inch |
| DAQ | Division of Air Quality | SIC | Standard Industrial Classification |
| DEP | Department of Environmental Protection | SIP | State Implementation Plan |
| FOIA | Freedom of Information Act | SO₂ | Sulfur Dioxide |
| HAP | Hazardous Air Pollutant | TAP | Toxic Air Pollutant |
| HON | Hazardous Organic NESHAP | TPY | Tons per Year |
| HP | Horsepower | TRS | Total Reduced Sulfur |
| lbs/hr or lb/hr | Pounds per Hour | TSP | Total Suspended Particulate |
| LDAR | Leak Detection and Repair | USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| m | Thousand | UTM | Universal Transverse Mercator |
| MACT | Maximum Achievable Control Technology | VEE | Visual Emissions Evaluation |
| mm | Million | VOC | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| mmBtu/hr | Million British Thermal Units per Hour | | |
| mmft³/hr or mmcf/hr | Million Cubic Feet Burned per Hour | | |
| NA or N/A | Not Applicable | | |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards | | |
| NESHAPS | National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants | | |
| NO_x | Nitrogen Oxides | | |

2.3. Permit Expiration and Renewal

- 2.3.1. Permit duration. This permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years and shall expire on the date specified on the cover of this permit, except as provided in 45CSR§30-6.3.b. and 45CSR§30-6.3.c.
[45CSR§30-5.1.b.]
- 2.3.2. A permit renewal application is timely if it is submitted at least six (6) months prior to the date of permit expiration.
[45CSR§30-4.1.a.3.]
- 2.3.3. Permit expiration terminates the source's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted consistent with 45CSR§30-6.2. and 45CSR§30-4.1.a.3.
[45CSR§30-6.3.b.]
- 2.3.4. If the Secretary fails to take final action to deny or approve a timely and complete permit application before the end of the term of the previous permit, the permit shall not expire until the renewal permit has been issued or denied, and any permit shield granted for the permit shall continue in effect during that time.
[45CSR§30-6.3.c.]

2.4. Permit Actions

- 2.4.1. This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
[45CSR§30-5.1.f.3.]

2.5. Reopening for Cause

- 2.5.1. This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:
- a. Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act or the Secretary's legislative rules become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of three (3) or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than eighteen (18) months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 45CSR§§30-6.6.a.1.A. or B.
 - b. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control) or other legislative rules of the Secretary. Upon approval by U.S. EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be incorporated into the permit.
 - c. The Secretary or U.S. EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.
 - d. The Secretary or U.S. EPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked and reissued to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

[45CSR§30-6.6.a.]

2.6. Administrative Permit Amendments

- 2.6.1. The permittee may request an administrative permit amendment as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR§30-6.4.
[45CSR§30-6.4.]

2.7. Minor Permit Modifications

- 2.7.1. The permittee may request a minor permit modification as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR§30-6.5.a.
[45CSR§30-6.5.a.]

2.8. Significant Permit Modification

- 2.8.1. The permittee may request a significant permit modification, in accordance with 45CSR§30-6.5.b., for permit modifications that do not qualify for minor permit modifications or as administrative amendments.
[45CSR§30-6.5.b.]

2.9. Emissions Trading

- 2.9.1. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit and that are in accordance with all applicable requirements.
[45CSR§30-5.1.h.]

2.10. Off-Permit Changes

- 2.10.1. Except as provided below, a facility may make any change in its operations or emissions that is not addressed nor prohibited in its permit and which is not considered to be construction nor modification under any rule promulgated by the Secretary without obtaining an amendment or modification of its permit. Such changes shall be subject to the following requirements and restrictions:
- a. The change must meet all applicable requirements and may not violate any existing permit term or condition.
 - b. The permittee must provide a written notice of the change to the Secretary and to U.S. EPA within two (2) business days following the date of the change. Such written notice shall describe each such change, including the date, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change.
 - c. The change shall not qualify for the permit shield.
 - d. The permittee shall keep records describing all changes made at the source that result in emissions of regulated air pollutants, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.
 - e. No permittee may make any change subject to any requirement under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control) pursuant to the provisions of 45CSR§30-5.9.

- f. No permittee may make any changes which would require preconstruction review under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act (including 45CSR14 and 45CSR19) pursuant to the provisions of 45CSR§30-5.9.

[45CSR§30-5.9.]

2.11. Operational Flexibility

- 2.11.1. The permittee may make changes within the facility as provided by § 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act. Such operational flexibility shall be provided in the permit in conformance with the permit application and applicable requirements. No such changes shall be a modification under any rule or any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act (including 45CSR14 and 45CSR19) promulgated by the Secretary in accordance with Title I of the Clean Air Act and the change shall not result in a level of emissions exceeding the emissions allowable under the permit.

[45CSR§30-5.8]

- 2.11.2. Before making a change under 45CSR§30-5.8., the permittee shall provide advance written notice to the Secretary and to U.S. EPA, describing the change to be made, the date on which the change will occur, any changes in emissions, and any permit terms and conditions that are affected. The permittee shall thereafter maintain a copy of the notice with the permit, and the Secretary shall place a copy with the permit in the public file. The written notice shall be provided to the Secretary and U.S. EPA at least seven (7) days prior to the date that the change is to be made, except that this period may be shortened or eliminated as necessary for a change that must be implemented more quickly to address unanticipated conditions posing a significant health, safety, or environmental hazard. If less than seven (7) days notice is provided because of a need to respond more quickly to such unanticipated conditions, the permittee shall provide notice to the Secretary and U.S. EPA as soon as possible after learning of the need to make the change.

[45CSR§30-5.8.a.]

- 2.11.3. The permit shield shall not apply to changes made under 45CSR§30-5.8., except those provided for in 45CSR§30-5.8.d. However, the protection of the permit shield will continue to apply to operations and emissions that are not affected by the change, provided that the permittee complies with the terms and conditions of the permit applicable to such operations and emissions. The permit shield may be reinstated for emissions and operations affected by the change:

- a. If subsequent changes cause the facility's operations and emissions to revert to those authorized in the permit and the permittee resumes compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, or
- b. If the permittee obtains final approval of a significant modification to the permit to incorporate the change in the permit.

[45CSR§30-5.8.c.]

- 2.11.4. "Section 502(b)(10) changes" are changes that contravene an express permit term. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

[45CSR§30-2.39]

2.12. Reasonably Anticipated Operating Scenarios

- 2.12.1. The following are terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified in this permit.
- a. Contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, the permittee shall record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which it is operating and to document the change in reports submitted pursuant to the terms of this permit and 45CSR30.
 - b. The permit shield shall extend to all terms and conditions under each such operating scenario; and
 - c. The terms and conditions of each such alternative scenario shall meet all applicable requirements and the requirements of 45CSR30.

[45CSR§30-5.1.i.]

2.13. Duty to Comply

- 2.13.1. 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; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

[45CSR§30-5.1.f.1.]

2.14. Inspection and Entry

- 2.14.1. 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.

[45CSR§30-5.3.b.]

2.15. Schedule of Compliance

- 2.15.1. For sources subject to a compliance schedule, certified progress reports shall be submitted consistent with the applicable schedule of compliance set forth in this permit and 45CSR§30-4.3.h., but at least every six (6) months, and no greater than once a month, and shall include the following:
- a. Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the schedule of compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones or compliance were achieved; and
 - b. An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventative or corrective measure adopted.

[45CSR§30-5.3.d.]

2.16. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

- 2.16.1. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would 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.

[45CSR§30-5.1.f.2.]

2.17. Emergency

- 2.17.1. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably 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.

[45CSR§30-5.7.a.]

- 2.17.2. 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 45CSR§30-5.7.c. are met.

[45CSR§30-5.7.b.]

- 2.17.3. 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. Subject to the requirements of 45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.C.1, 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, report, and variance request fulfills the requirement of 45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.B. This notice must contain a detailed description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

[45CSR§30-5.7.c.]

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

[45CSR§30-5.7.d.]

- 2.17.5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

[45CSR§30-5.7.e.]

2.18. Federally-Enforceable Requirements

- 2.18.1. All terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit and excepting those provisions that are specifically designated in the permit as "State-enforceable only", are enforceable by the Secretary, USEPA, and citizens under the Clean Air Act.

[45CSR§30-5.2.a.]

- 2.18.2. Those provisions specifically designated in the permit as "State-enforceable only" shall become "Federally-enforceable" requirements upon SIP approval by the USEPA.

2.19. Duty to Provide Information

- 2.19.1. 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 modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Secretary copies of records required 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.

[45CSR§30-5.1.f.5.]

2.20. Duty to Supplement and Correct Information

- 2.20.1. 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.

[45CSR§30-4.2.]

2.21. Permit Shield

- 2.21.1. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance provided that such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in this permit or the Secretary has determined that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source and this permit includes such a determination or a concise summary thereof.

[45CSR§30-5.6.a.]

2.21.2. Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

- a. The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance; or
- b. The applicable requirements of the Code of West Virginia and Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control), consistent with § 408 (a) of the Clean Air Act.
- c. The authority of the Administrator of U.S. EPA to require information under § 114 of the Clean Air Act or to issue emergency orders under § 303 of the Clean Air Act.

[45CSR§30-5.6.c.]

2.22. Credible Evidence

- 2.22.1. 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 defenses otherwise available to the permittee including but not limited to any challenge to the credible evidence rule in the context of any future proceeding.

[45CSR§30-5.3.e.3.B. and 45CSR38]

2.23. Severability

- 2.23.1. The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining permit terms and conditions or their application to other circumstances shall remain in full force and effect.

[45CSR§30-5.1.e.]

2.24. Property Rights

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

[45CSR§30-5.1.f.4]

2.25. Acid Deposition Control

- 2.25.1. Emissions shall not exceed any allowances that the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control) or rules of the Secretary promulgated thereunder.

- a. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid deposition control program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.
- b. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.
- c. Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in rules promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

[45CSR§30-5.1.d.]

- 2.25.2. Where applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act are more stringent than any applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act (Acid Deposition Control), both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Secretary and U. S. EPA.
[45CSR§30-5.1.a.2.]

3.0 Facility-Wide Requirements

3.1 Limitations and Standards

- 3.1.1. **Open burning.** The open burning of refuse by any person 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 or allow 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.
[40 C.F.R. §61.145(b) and 45CSR34]
- 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. **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]
- 3.1.6. **Emission inventory.** The permittee is responsible for submitting, on an annual basis, an emission inventory in accordance with the submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality.
[W.Va. Code § 22-5-4(a)(14)]
- 3.1.7. **Ozone-depleting substances.** For those facilities performing maintenance, service, repair or disposal of appliances, the permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:
- a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the prohibitions and required practices pursuant to 40 C.F.R. §§ 82.154 and 82.156.
 - b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82.158.
 - c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82.161.
- [40 C.F.R. 82, Subpart F]

- 3.1.8. **Risk Management Plan.** Should this stationary source, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 68.3, become subject to Part 68, then the owner or operator shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in 40 C.F.R. § 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by 40 C.F.R. Part 70 or 71.

[40 C.F.R. 68]

- 3.1.9. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit fugitive particulate matter to be discharged beyond the boundary lines of the property on which the discharge originates or at any public or residential location, which causes or contributes to statutory air pollution.

[45CSR§17-3.1; State Enforceable only]

3.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 3.2.1. 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, if applicable, in accordance with the Secretary's delegated authority and any established equivalency determination methods which are 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.
- 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 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.
 3. A statement of compliance or non-compliance with each permit or rule condition.

[WV Code §§ 22-5-4(a)(14-15) and 45CSR13, R13-1801, 3.3.1]

3.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

- 3.4.1. **Monitoring information.** 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.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.2.A.; 45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.4.1]

- 3.4.2. **Retention of records.** The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, application, or record creation date. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. Where appropriate, records may be maintained in computerized form in lieu of the above records.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.2.B.]

- 3.4.3. **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§30-5.1.c. 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.
[45CSR§§30-4.4. and 5.1.c.3.D.]
- 3.5.2. A permittee may request confidential treatment for the submission of reporting required under 45CSR§30-5.1.c.3. pursuant to the limitations and procedures of W.Va. Code § 22-5-10 and 45CSR31.
[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.E.]
- 3.5.3. Except for the electronic submittal of the annual certification to the USEPA as required in 3.5.5 below, 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, mailed first class or by private carrier 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 SE
Charleston, WV 25304

Phone: 304/926-0475
FAX: 304/926-0478

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. **Certified emissions statement.** The permittee shall submit a certified emissions statement and pay fees on an annual basis in accordance with the submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality.
[45CSR§30-8.]
- 3.5.5. **Compliance certification.** The permittee shall certify compliance with the conditions of this permit on the forms provided by the DAQ. In addition to the annual compliance certification, the permittee may be required to submit certifications more frequently under an applicable requirement of this permit. The annual certification shall be submitted to the DAQ and USEPA on or before March 15 of each year, and shall certify compliance for the period ending December 31. The annual certification to the USEPA shall be submitted in electronic format only. It shall be submitted by e-mail to the following address: R3_APD_Permits@epa.gov. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the certification on site for five (5) years from submittal of the certification.
[45CSR§30-5.3.e.]
- 3.5.6. **Semi-annual monitoring reports.** The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring on or before September 15 for the reporting period January 1 to June 30 and on or before March 15 for the reporting period July 1 to December 31. All instances of deviation from permit requirements must be clearly identified

in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with 45CSR§30-4.4.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.A.]

3.5.7. **Emergencies.** For reporting emergency situations, refer to Section 2.17 of this permit.

3.5.8. **Deviations.**

a. In addition to monitoring reports required by this permit, the permittee shall promptly submit supplemental reports and notices in accordance with the following:

1. Any deviation resulting from an emergency or upset condition, as defined in 45CSR§30-5.7., shall be reported by telephone or telefax within one (1) working day of the date on which the permittee becomes aware of the deviation, if the permittee desires to assert the affirmative defense in accordance with 45CSR§30-5.7. A written report of such deviation, which shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken, shall be submitted and certified by a responsible official within ten (10) days of the deviation.
2. Any deviation that poses an imminent and substantial danger to public health, safety, or the environment shall be reported to the Secretary immediately by telephone or telefax. A written report of such deviation, which shall include the probable cause of such deviation, and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken, shall be submitted by the responsible official within ten (10) days of the deviation.
3. Deviations for which more frequent reporting is required under this permit shall be reported on the more frequent basis.
4. All reports of deviations shall identify the probable cause of the deviation and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.C.]

b. The permittee shall, in the reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in this permit, report the probable cause of such deviations and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken in accordance with any rules of the Secretary.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.3.B.]

3.5.9. **New applicable requirements.** If any applicable requirement is promulgated during the term of this permit, the permittee will meet such requirements on a timely basis, or in accordance with a more detailed schedule if required by the applicable requirement.

[45CSR§30-4.3.h.1.B.]

3.6. Compliance Plan

3.6.1. There is no compliance plan since a Responsible Official certified compliance with all applicable requirements in the renewal application.

3.7. Permit Shield

- 3.7.1. The permittee is hereby granted a permit shield in accordance with 45CSR§30-5.6. The permit shield applies provided the permittee operates in accordance with the information contained within this permit.
- 3.7.2. The following requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source based on the determinations set forth below. The permit shield shall apply to the following requirements provided the conditions of the determinations are met.
- a. **45CSR10 – To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emission of Sulfur Oxides for Certain Sources.** Compressor Engines (EN01, EN02): WVDEP has determined that this rule does not apply to natural gas-fired engines (EN01, EN02). Boiler (BLR02): The 2.5 MMBtu/hr boiler meets the exemption at 45CSR§10-10.1., which states, “Any fuel burning units having a design heat input under ten (10) million BTU's per hour will be exempt from section 3 and sections 6 through 8.” Rule sections 4 and 5 are not covered by this exemption. 45CSR§10-4 sets SO₂ limits from source operations. 45CSR§10-4 does not apply to BLR02 because it is not a “source operation” as defined in 45CSR§10-2.19. 45CSR§10-5.1. prohibits combustion of refinery process gas streams or other process gas streams that contain certain concentrations of hydrogen sulfide. 45CSR§10-5.2. pertains to by-product coke operations. The permittee’s source BLR02 is not subject to either of these subsections; therefore, 45CSR§10-5 does not apply to BLR02.
 - b. **40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart III – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.** This subpart applies to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines that have been constructed, reconstructed, or modified after various dates, the earliest of which is July 11, 2005. All of the engines (EN01, EN02) at the facility are spark ignition IC engines, and therefore the requirements of this subpart do not apply.
 - c. **40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.** This subpart applies to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines that have been constructed, reconstructed, or modified after various dates, the earliest of which is June 12, 2006. The engines (EN01, EN02) at the facility were installed prior to 2006 and have not been modified or reconstructed, and therefore the requirements of this subpart do not apply to EN01 and EN02.
 - d. **40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts D, Da, Db, and Dc.** These subparts apply to steam generating units of various sizes, all greater than 10 MMBtu/hr. The facility does not have any steam generating units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr; therefore, the requirements of NSPS Subparts D, Da, Db, and Dc do not apply.
 - e. **40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts K, Ka, Kb.** These subparts apply to storage tanks of certain sizes constructed, reconstructed, or modified during various time periods. Subpart K applies to storage tanks constructed, reconstructed, or modified after 1973 and prior to 1978, and subpart Ka applies to those constructed, reconstructed, or modified after 1978 and prior to 1984. Both subparts K and Ka apply to storage tanks with a capacity greater than 40,000 gallons. Subpart Kb applies to volatile organic liquid (VOL) storage tanks constructed, reconstructed, or modified after July 23, 1984 with a capacity equal to or greater than 75 m³ (~19,813 gallons). Each of the tanks at the facility have a capacity less than 19,813 gallons. As such, NSPS Subparts K, Ka, and Kb do not apply to the storage tanks at the facility.
 - f. **40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK – Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.** According to 40 C.F.R. §60.631, a *Natural gas processing plant* (gas plant) means any processing site engaged in the extraction of natural gas liquids from field gas,

fractionation of mixed natural gas liquids to natural gas products, or both. Although this subpart includes requirements for compressors and storage tanks, it only applies to those units located at a natural gas processing plant as defined by the regulation. Even though the facility removes water from the natural gas, it does not extract *Natural gas liquids* (which excludes water, per the definition at §60.631). In summary, the operations at the facility do not meet the definition of a *Natural gas processing plant*; therefore, the requirements of this subpart do not apply to the emission units at the facility.

- g. **40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart LLL – Standards of Performance for Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO₂ Emissions.** According to 40 C.F.R. §60.640(a), this subpart applies to each sweetening unit, and each sweetening unit followed by a sulfur recovery unit, at a natural gas processing plant. The facility does not meet the definition of a natural gas processing plant, nor does the facility include a sweetening unit. Therefore, the requirements of this subpart do not apply.
- h. **40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart HH – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities.** According to 40 C.F.R. §63.760, Subpart HH is applicable to emission points that "are located at oil and natural gas production facilities that meet the specified criteria". The facility is not considered to be within the natural gas production source category since it does not meet the definition of *Facility* in 40 C.F.R. §63.761. Rather, it is categorized as a natural gas transmission and storage facility, which is potentially subject to 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart HHH.
- i. **40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart HHH - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities.** According to §63.1270(a) "This subpart applies to owners and operators of natural gas transmission and storage facilities that transport or store natural gas prior to entering the pipeline to a local distribution company or to a final end user (if there is no local distribution company), and that are major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions as defined in §63.1271." While the facility is considered to be within the natural gas transmission and storage source category, it does not meet the potential HAP emissions threshold criterion (by use of the federally enforceable permitted flare to gain synthetic minor status for HAPs). The potential HAP emissions of the facility do not exceed the major source thresholds; therefore, this regulation does not apply to the facility. Further, the regulation does not contain any area source provisions.
- j. **40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart JJJJJ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers.** According to 40 C.F.R. §63.11195(e), a gas-fired boiler as defined in §63.11237 is not subject to this subpart and to any requirements of this subpart. The definition states that a "*Gas-fired boiler* includes any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing of liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year." The gas-fired Ajax Boiler (BLR02) combusts only natural gas, and does not combust solid or liquid fuels. Therefore, BLR02 meets the exemption in §63.11195(e) and this rule does not apply.
- k. **40 C.F.R. 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM).** **40 C.F.R. 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM).** The dehydration unit (DEHY01) is a potential PSEU for HAPs and VOC emissions because it meets all of the applicability criteria in 40CFR§64.2(a): (1) it has emission limits for HAPs and VOC (condition 5.1.2), (2) it uses a control device (Flare) to achieve compliance with these limits, and (3) potential pre-control device emissions of HAPs and VOC are higher than the major source applicability criteria (10 TPY for a single HAP, 25 TPY of aggregated HAPs, and 100 TPY for criteria pollutants). However, the DEHY01 meets the exemption in 40CFR§64.2(b)(1)(vi) for HAP and VOC emissions, since the Title V permit already specified "a continuous compliance determination method"

(condition 5.2.1, underlying R13-1801G condition 4.2.1) included in the permit during MM01(issued on September 25, 2015).

3.8. Emergency Operating Scenario

For emergency situations which interrupt the critical supply of natural gas to the public, and which pose a life threatening circumstance to the customer, the permittee is allowed to temporarily replace failed engine(s) as long as all of the following conditions are met:

- a. The replacement engine(s) is only allowed to operate until repair of the failed engine(s) is complete, but under no circumstance may the replacement engine(s) operate in excess of sixty (60) days;
- b. Both the replacement engine(s) and the repaired failed engine(s) shall not operate at the same time with the exception of any necessary testing of the repaired engine(s) and this testing may not exceed five (5) hours;
- c. Potential hourly emissions from the replacement engine(s) are less than or equal to the potential hourly emissions from the engine(s) being replaced;
- d. Credible performance emission test data verifying the emission rates associated with the operation of the substitute engine shall be submitted to the Director within five (5) days;
- e. The permittee must provide written notification to the Director within five (5) days of the replacement. This notification must contain:
 - i. Information to support the claim of life threatening circumstances to justify applicability of this emergency provision;
 - ii. Identification of the engine(s) being temporarily replaced;
 - iii. The design parameters of the replacement engine(s) including, but not limited to, the design horsepower and emission factors;
 - iv. Projected duration of the replacement engine(s); and
 - v. The appropriate certification by a responsible official.

[45CSR§30-12.7]

4.0 Boiler [emission point ID(s): BLR02]

4.1. Limitations and Standards

- 4.1.1. 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]

4.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 4.2.1. Reserved.

4.3. Testing Requirements

- 4.3.1. Reserved.

4.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

- 4.4.1. Reserved.

4.5. Reporting Requirements

- 4.5.1. Reserved.

4.6. Compliance Plan

- 4.6.1. Reserved.

5.0 Reboiler, Dehydration Unit Still No.1 and Flare [emission point ID(s): FLARE01, RBR01]

5.1. Limitations and Standards

- 5.1.1. The limitations set forth in this condition are hereby established to ensure that the permittee operates and maintains the glycol dehydration unit (affected source) with associated control device(s) that limit hazardous air pollutant emissions to below the major source threshold value of HAPs as defined in 40 CFR §63.1270 (Subpart HHH- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities) as follows:
- a. The maximum amount of wet natural gas processed through the dehydration unit shall not exceed 80 MMscf per day. Compliance with this limit shall be determined using a 12-month rolling total.
 - b. The flash tank off gas of the dehydration unit shall be used as fuel gas for the pilot flame and burner of the reboiler, fuel gas for the pilot light regulator heater, and/or to the control device identified as FLARE01 at all times while the dehydration unit is in operation.
 - c. The effluent generated by the still vent shall be routed through a closed vent system to the control device (FLARE01) at all times while the dehydration unit is in operation.
 - d. The control device (FLARE01) shall be operated and maintained in accordance with Condition 5.1.2.
 - e. The re-boiler shall be operated and maintained in accordance with Condition 5.1.3.

[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.1.1.]

- 5.1.2. The permittee shall operate and maintain the control device (FLARE01) for the dehydration unit in accordance with the following emission limitations and operating parameters.
- a. Emissions of VOC from the flare stack shall not exceed 2.72 pounds per hour. Annual VOC emissions from the FLARE01 shall not exceed 11.91 tons per year.
 - b. Total hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), which include BTEX, from the flare shall not exceed 0.75 pounds per hour. Annual HAP emissions from the FLARE01 shall not exceed 3.29 tons per year.
 - c. Compliance determination with the emission limits in items a & b of this condition by using GLYCALC™ 4.0.
 - d. Particulate matter emissions from the flare shall not exceed 0.40 pounds per hour. Compliance with this limit is satisfied by complying with requirements of Condition 5.1.2.f. Compliance with this hourly particulate matter emission limit shall demonstrate compliance with the less stringent 45CSR§6-4.1 hourly particulate matter emission limit.
[45 CSR §6-4.1.]
 - e. Sulfur dioxide emissions from the flare shall not exceed 0.97 pounds per hour. Compliance with this emission limit is satisfied by limiting the hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) loading of the incoming natural gas to the dehydration unit to no greater than 10 grains of H₂S per 100 cubic feet of natural gas. Compliance with this limit shall demonstrate compliance with the less stringent H₂S concentration limit in 45CSR§10-5.1.
[45 CSR §10-5.1.]

- f. The permittee shall operate and maintain the flare (FLARE01) in a manner to minimize emissions. Such operation of the flare shall constitute the following:
 - i. The flare shall not exhibit any visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during two consecutive hours. Compliance with this limit shall demonstrate compliance with the less stringent 20% opacity limit of 45CSR§6-4.3.
[45 CSR §6-4.3.]
 - ii. The pilot flame for the flare shall be lit at all times when the dehydration unit is operating. The fuel source for the pilot light shall be either natural gas, flash tank off gas, or a combination of the two fuels.
- g. The flare shall be constructed, operated, and maintained to achieve, at the minimum, 98% destruction efficiency for VOCs and volatile HAPs.

[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.1.2.]

- 5.1.3. The permittee shall operate and maintain the reboiler (RBR01) for the dehydration unit in accordance with the following emission limitations and operating parameters.
 - a. Emissions of VOCs from the emission point RBR01 shall not exceed 0.24 pounds per hour. Annual VOC emissions from the RBR01 shall not exceed 1.05 tons per year.
 - b. Total hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), which include BTEX, from the emission point RBR01 shall not exceed 0.01 pounds per hour. Annual HAPs emissions from the RBR01 shall not exceed 0.05 tons per year.
 - c. Compliance determination with the emission limits in items a & b of this condition using GLYCALC™ 4.0.
 - d. The permittee shall operate and maintain the reboiler in a manner to minimize emissions. Such operation of the reboiler shall require the following:
 - i. The pilot light for the reboiler shall be lit at all times when glycol is circulating in the dehydration unit. The fuel source for the pilot light shall be the flash tank off gas of dehydrator, natural gas or any combination of these two fuels.
 - ii. Visible emissions from the emission point RBR01 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a 6-minute block average. Compliance with this requirement is satisfied by complying with fuel type restriction in Condition 5.1.3.d.iii.
[45 CSR §2-3.1]
 - iii. The reboiler shall only be fueled with natural gas, flash tank off gas, or any combination of these two fuels.

[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.1.3.]

- 5.1.4. **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.; 45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.1.4.]

5.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 5.2.1. The permittee shall monitor and record the following parameters for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Conditions 5.1.1., 5.1.2., and 5.1.3.:
- The throughput of wet natural gas processed through the dehydration unit on a daily basis, days the dehydration unit operated, and annual natural gas flowrate.
 - Determine actual annual average natural gas throughput (in terms of natural gas flowrate to the glycol dehydration unit per day) by converting the annual natural gas flowrate to a daily average by dividing the annual flowrate by the number of days per year the glycol dehydration unit processed natural gas.
 - Identify any periods there was no flame presence for the pilot of the flare or reboiler when the dehydration unit was in operation.

Records of such monitoring shall be maintained in accordance with Condition 3.4.2.
[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.2.1.]

- 5.2.2. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Condition 5.1.2.e., the permittee shall conduct gas sampling at a point that is representative of the incoming natural gas to the dehydration unit and analyzing the sample to determine the hydrogen sulfide content of the sample. At a minimum, such sampling and analysis shall be conducted once per calendar year. Records of such monitoring shall be maintained in accordance with Condition 3.4.2.
[45 CSR §10-8.3.a.; 45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.2.2.]
- 5.2.3. For the purpose of demonstrating proper operation of the flare, the permittee shall conduct a visible emission observation using Section 11 of Method 22 for one hour once every calendar quarter in which the dehydration unit operates. If during the first 30 minutes of the observation there were no visible emissions observed, the permittee may stop the observation.

If at the end of the observation and visible emissions were observed for more than 2.5 minutes, then the permittee shall follow manufacturer's repair instruction, if available or best combustion engineering practice as outlined in the unit inspection and maintenance plan. To return the flare to compliant operation, the permittee shall repeat the visible emission observation. Records of such monitoring and repair activities shall be maintained in accordance with Condition 3.4.2.
[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.2.3.]

- 5.2.4. In order to demonstrate compliance with the minor source status claimed within condition 5.1.1 as well as the VOC and HAP emission limits in conditions 5.1.2 and 5.1.3, using GRI-GLYCalc V3 or higher, the dehydration system must be accurately defined by monitoring and recording actual operating parameters associated with the dehydration system. These parameters shall be measured periodically, with the exception of wet gas composition, in order to define annual average values or, if monitoring is not practical, some

parameters may be assigned default values as listed below. Periodically, shall be interpreted as sufficient enough to reflect annual variation and, therefore, this term is operating parameter and site dependent.

The WV Division of Air Quality requires the following actual operating parameters be measured or assumed to equal the default values listed below in order to satisfy this monitoring requirement when using the Gas Analysis and Process Data, GLYCalc emission modeling method:

- Natural Gas Flowrate:
 - number of days operated per year,
 - annual daily average (MMscf/day), and
 - maximum design capacity (MMscf/day)
- Absorber temperature and pressure
- Lean glycol circulation rate
- Glycol pump type
- Flash tank temperature and pressure, if applicable
- Stripping Gas flow rate, if applicable
- Wet gas composition (upstream of the absorber – dehydration column) Sampled in accordance with GPA method 2166 and analyzed consistent with GPA extended method 2286 as well as the procedures presented in the GRI-GLYCalc Technical Reference User Manual and Handbook V4.

The following operating parameter(s) may be assigned default values when using GRI-GLYCalc:

- Dry Gas water content at a point directly after exiting the dehydration column and before any additional separation points or assume pipeline quality at 7 lb H₂O / MMscf.
- Lean glycol water content if not directly measured may use the default value of 1.5 % water as established by GRI.
- Lean glycol circulation rate may be estimated using the recirculation ratio of 3 gal TEG / lb H₂O removed.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

5.3. Testing Requirements

5.3.1. For the purposes of demonstrating proper operation of the flare, the permittee shall conduct an initial performance test within 180 days after initial startup of the flare. Permittee shall conduct a Method 22 of Appendix A to Part 60 to determine if the flare is operating within compliance of Condition 5.1.2.f.i. The observation period for this demonstration is 2 hours. During the observation, the dehydration unit shall be operated at 90 percent of the unit's design capacity or the maximum anticipated rate. Such demonstration shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable portions of Condition 3.3.1. Records of such demonstration shall be maintained in accordance with Condition 3.4.2.

[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.3.1.]

5.3.2. Within the 3rd year of this permit term, the permittee shall determine the contents of the wet natural gas stream by analyzing the sample using GPA Method 2286 extended analysis. As specified in the handbook, the permittee shall sample the wet gas stream at a location prior to the glycol dehydration contactor column, but after any type of separation device, in accordance with GPA method 2166. The permittee may utilize other equivalent methods provided they are approved in advance by DAQ as part of a testing protocol. If alternative methods are proposed, a test protocol shall be submitted for approval no later than 60 days before the scheduled test date. [45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

5.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

5.4.1. **Record of Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** For all pollution control equipment listed in Section 1.0, the permittee shall maintain accurate records of all required pollution control equipment inspection and/or preventative maintenance procedures.

[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.4.2.]

5.4.2. **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.

[45CSR13, R13-1801, 4.4.3.]

5.5. Reporting Requirements

- 5.5.1. The permittee shall submit by March 31st of the following year, an emission summary for the dehydration unit, which incorporates the wet gas testing results required by 5.3.2. These reports shall include an actual annual average emission estimate for the calendar year of the sample, modeled using GLYCalc V3 or higher software, which incorporates site specific parameters measured in accordance with 5.2.4. The permittee shall also supply all supporting documentation where site specific operating parameters are tabulated to define the annual average values. The report shall also incorporate a copy of the lab analysis obtained from the wet gas testing as well as a description of how and where the sample was taken. The report shall include a reference to all sampling and analytical methods utilized. Additionally, the permittee shall identify where the compressor station is located with respect to a custody transfer point, which is referenced within 40 C.F.R 63 Subpart HH as the point where the gas enters into a natural gas transmission and/or storage pipeline. This report shall be signed by a responsible official upon submittal. **[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]**

5.6. Compliance Plan

- 5.6.1. Reserved.

6.0 Compressor Engines [emission point ID(s): EN01, EN02]

6.1. Limitations and Standards

- 6.1.1. For each non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE, you must meet the following requirements, except during periods of startup:
- a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹
 - b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
 - c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

During periods of startup you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes.

¹ Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 C.F.R. §63.6625(j) (condition 6.3.1.) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in permit condition 6.1.1.a.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.6603(a) (Table 2d, Item 6), 63.6625(h)]

- 6.1.2. If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §§63.6625(e) and (e)(5)]

- 6.1.3. For each existing, non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, complying with the requirement for work or management practices, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by (i) operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or (ii) develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §63.6640(d) (Table 6, Item 9)]

6.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 6.2.1. Reserved.

6.3. Testing Requirements

- 6.3.1. If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the management practices in item 6 of Table 2d to 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ (permit condition 6.1.1.), you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d to 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2d to 40

C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ (permit condition 6.1.1.). The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine (condition 6.1.2.).
[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §63.6625(j)]

6.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

6.4.1. You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d (condition 6.1.1.) to 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §63.6655(e) and (e)(3)]

6.4.2. **Records for 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ.**

- (a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 C.F.R. §63.10(b)(1).
- (b) As specified in 40 C.F.R. §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- (c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 C.F.R. §63.10(b)(1).

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.6660(a), (b), and (c)]

6.4.3 You must keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §63.6655(d)]

6.5. Reporting Requirements

- 6.5.1. The permittee must report all deviations as defined in 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ in the semiannual monitoring report required by permit condition 3.5.6.
[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §63.6650(f)]

6.6. Compliance Plan

- 6.6.1. Reserved.

7.0 Emergency Engine [emission point ID: (AUX04)]

7.1 Limitations and Standards

7.1.1 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 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ for their stationary SI ICE.

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Non-Emergency SI Engines ≥100 HP (Except Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG), Stationary SI Landfill/Digester Gas Engines, and Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP

| Engine type and fuel | Maximum engine power | Manufacture date | Emission standards ^a | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----------------------------|-----|------------------|
| | | | g/HP-hr | | | ppmvd at 15% O ₂ | | |
| | | | NO _x | CO | VOC ^d | NO _x | CO | VOC ^d |
| Emergency | HP≥130 | | 2.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 160 | 540 | 86 |

^aOwners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O₂.

^dFor purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4233(e) and Table 1 to 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ]

7.1.2 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.
[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4234]

7.2 Monitoring Requirements

7.2.1 If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (d)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (d)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. 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 calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

(ii) [Reserved]

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4243(d)]

7.2.2 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.

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4237(b)]

7.2.3 If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is manufactured after July 1 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(a) through (c), you must

comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4231(a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. In addition, you must meet one of the requirements specified in (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance.

(2) If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as appropriate.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 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 within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance.

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4243(a)(1), 40 C.F.R. §§60.4243(a)(2) &(a)(2) (ii)]

7.2.4 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.

(1) 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 40 CFR §60.4243(a).

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4243(b)(1)]

7.3 Testing Requirements

7.3.1 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.

(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.

(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.

(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:

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

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).

(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:

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

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.

(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:

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

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.

(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.

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

Where:

R_{Fi} = 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.

$$C_{i\text{corr}} = RF_i \times C_{i\text{meas}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

$C_{i\text{corr}}$ = Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

$C_{i\text{meas}}$ = Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{\text{Peq}} = 0.6098 \times C_{i\text{corr}} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

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

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4244]

7.4 Recordkeeping Requirements

7.4.1 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, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(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.

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4245(a)]

- 7.4.2 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.

[45CSR16, 40 C.F.R. §60.4245(b)]

7.5 Reporting Requirements

None

7.6 Compliance Plan

None