

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Quality

Jim Justice
Governor

Austin Caperton
Cabinet Secretary

Permit to Operate



Pursuant to
Title V
of the Clean Air Act

Issued to:

Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc.
Lightburn Station
R30-04100013-2018

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

William F. Durham

Director

Issued: January 3, 2018 • Effective: January 17, 2018
Expiration: January 3, 2023 • Renewal Application Due: July 3, 2022

Permit Number: **R30-04100013-2018**
Permittee: **Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc.**
Facility Name: **Lightburn Station**
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: Jane Lew, Lewis County, West Virginia
Mailing Address: 6486 Old Mill Road, Jane Lew, WV 26378
Telephone Number: (304) 884-7845
Type of Business Entity: Corporation
Facility Description: Natural Gas Transmission Facility
SIC Codes: 4922 and 1321
UTM Coordinates: 547.54 km Easting • 4331.11 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.

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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
Lightburn Compressor Station (LCS)					
001-01	EN01*	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Clark TLA-6; 2SLB	1964	2000 HP	N/A
001-02	EN02*	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Clark TLA-6; 2SLB	1964	2000 HP	N/A
001-03	EN03*	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Clark TCV-12; 2SLB	1968	4000 HP	N/A
001-04	EN04*	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Clark TCV-12; 2SLB	1970	4000 HP	N/A
001-05	EN05*	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Clark TCV-12; 2SLB	1970	4000 HP	N/A
001-06	EN06* (6)	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Dresser Rand TCVD-12; 2SLB	1993	6060 HP	N/A
001-07	EN07* (7)	Reciprocating Engine/Integral Compressor; Dresser Rand TCVD-12; 2SLB	1993	6060 HP	N/A
002-02	AUX02* (11)	Reciprocating Engine/Auxiliary Generator; Caterpillar	2002	1085 HP	N/A
004-01	DEHY01*	Dehydration Unit Still; Natco	1967	600 mmscf/day	Flare (F1)
004-02	DEHY02*	Dehydration Unit Still; Natco	1994	600 mmscf/day	Flare (F2)
005-01	BLR01*	Boiler; Cleaver Brooks CB-700X-250-15ST	1969	10.461 MMBtu/hr	N/A
005-02	BLR02* (14)	Boiler; Bryan HE-RV550-W-FDG	2009	5.5 MMBtu/hr	N/A
005-03	HTR01*	Heater; Natco DWG.A-14724	1967	4.0 MMBtu/hr	N/A
005-04	RBR01*	Dehydration Reboiler; Natco 5GR-2000	1967	2.29 MMBtu/hr	N/A
005-05	RBR02* (13)	Dehydration Reboiler; Natco 5B32/18-24	1994	3.33 MMBtu/hr	N/A
0003	F1*	Questor Q250 Dehydration Unit #1 Flare (enclosed combustion device)	2014	539.5 scf/min	N/A
0004	F2 *	Questor Q250 Dehydration Unit #2 Flare (enclosed combustion device)	2014	539.5 scf/min	N/A
TK01	TK01	Vertical Aboveground Lube Oil Tank	1993	8,000 Gallons	N/A
TK02	TK02	Horizontal Aboveground Ethylene Glycol Tank	1994	8,000 Gallons	N/A
TK03	TK03	Horizontal Aboveground Used Oil Tank	1993	2,000 Gallons	N/A

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
TK04	TK04	Horizontal Aboveground Used Oil Tank	1993	2,000 Gallons	N/A
TK05	TK05	Horizontal Aboveground Lube Oil Tank	1964	5,000 Gallons	N/A
TK06	TK06	Horizontal Aboveground Lube Oil Tank	1964	5,000 Gallons	N/A
TK07	TK07	Horizontal Aboveground Ethylene Glycol Tank	1994	8,000 Gallons	N/A
TK08-LCS	TK08	Horizontal Aboveground Methanol Tank	1994	8,000 Gallons	N/A
TK09-LCS	TK09	Horizontal Aboveground Used Oil Tank	1994	4,000 Gallons	N/A
TK10-LCS	TK10	Horizontal Aboveground Triethylene Glycol Tank	1994	2,000 Gallons	N/A
TK11-LCS	TK11	Horizontal Aboveground Produced Fluids Tank	1994	10,000 Gallons	N/A
TK12-LCS	TK12	Horizontal Aboveground Produced Fluids Tank	1994	10,000 Gallons	N/A
TK13-LCS	TK13	Horizontal Aboveground Crude Oil Tank	1994	8,000 Gallons	N/A
TK14-LCS	TK14	Horizontal Aboveground Crude Oil Tank	1994	8,000 Gallons	N/A
TK15-LCS	TK15	Vertical Aboveground Waste Water Tank	1994	5,000 Gallons	N/A
TK16-LCS	TK16	Horizontal Aboveground Brine Tank	1994	10,000 Gallons	N/A
TK17-LCS	TK17	Horizontal Aboveground Brine Tank	1994	10,000 Gallons	N/A
TK18-LCS	TK18	Horizontal Aboveground Brine Tank	1994	10,000 Gallons	N/A
TK19	TK19	Horizontal Aboveground Brine Tank	1994	10,000 Gallons	N/A
TK20	TK20	Vertical Aboveground Triethylene Glycol Tank	1994	8,000 Gallons	N/A
TK21	TK21	Vertical Aboveground Used Oil Tank	1993	110 Gallons	N/A
TK22	TK22	Vertical Aboveground Used Oil Tank	1993	110 Gallons	N/A
TK23	TK23	Horizontal Aboveground Waste Water Tank	2014	4,200 Gallons	N/A

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
TK24	TK24	Horizontal Aboveground Produced Fluids Tank	2015	20,000 Gallons	N/A
TK25	TK25	Horizontal Aboveground Produced Fluids Tank	2015	20,000 Gallons	N/A
TK26	TK26	Horizontal Aboveground Waste Water Tank	2015	5,000 Gallons	N/A

Lightburn Extraction Plant (LEP)

006-01	EN08*	Caterpillar 3612 Compressor Engine	2010	3,550 hp	CC1
006-02	EN09*	Caterpillar 3612 Compressor Engine	2010	3,550 hp	CC2
007-01	EN10	John Deere Co. JU6H-UF54 Fire Pump Engine	2010	216hp	None
007-02	EN11	John Deere Co. JU6H-UF54 Fire Pump Engine	2010	216hp	None
008-01	FLARE3	Horizontal Natural Gas Liquid Storage Tank	2010	60,000 gal	Pressure Tank
008-02	FLARE3	Horizontal Natural Gas Liquid Storage Tank	2010	60,000 gal	Pressure Tank
008-03	FLARE3	Horizontal Natural Gas Liquid Storage Tank	2010	60,000 gal	Pressure Tank
008-04	FLARE3	Horizontal Natural Gas Liquid Storage Tank	2010	60,000 gal	Pressure Tank
009-01	FLARE3	Natural Gas Liquid Loading Rack #1	2010	400 gpm	Vapor Return to Tank
009-02	FLARE3	Natural Gas Liquid Loading Rack #2	2010	400 gpm	Vapor Return to Tank
011-01	FLARE3	Emergency and Maintenance Flare	2010	94,000 lb/hr	FLARE3
014-01	Vent	Diesel Fuel Storage Tank assoc. with Fire Pump 007-01	2010	290 gal	None
014-02	Vent	Diesel Fuel Storage Tank assoc. with Fire Pump 007-02	2010	290 gal	None
012-01	AUX-03*	Emergency Generator	2011	150 kw 254 hp	Catalyst
TK08-LEP	TK08	Horizontal Aboveground Lube Oil Tank	2010	1,500 Gallons	NA

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed	Design Capacity	Control Device
TK09-LEP	TK09	Horizontal Aboveground Drip/Condensate Tank	2010	30,000 Gallons	Pressure Tank
TK10-LEP	TK10	Horizontal Aboveground Used Oil Tank	2010	150 Gallons	NA
TK11-LEP	TK11	Horizontal Aboveground Used Oil Tank	2010	2,000 Gallons	NA
TK12-LEP	TK12	Vertical Aboveground Waste Water Tank	2010	8,400 Gallons	NA
TK13-LEP	TK13	Horizontal Aboveground Methanol Tank	2010	174 Gallons	NA
TK14-LEP	TK14	Horizontal Aboveground Lube Oil Tank	2010	85 Gallons	NA
TK15-LEP	TK15	Horizontal Aboveground Ethylene Glycol Tank	2015	1,500 Gallons	NA
TK16-LEP	TK16	Horizontal Aboveground Ethylene Glycol Tank	2010	1,500 Gallons	NA
TK17-LEP	TK17	Horizontal Aboveground Lube Oil Tank	2015	500 Gallons	NA
TK18-LEP	TK18	Vertical Aboveground Fire Water Tank	2010	211,000 Gallons	NA

* This equipment burns or combusts pipeline quality natural gas only.

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
R13-2823E	February 27, 2017
R14-0009E	January 7, 2009

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

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]

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, R13-2823, 4.1.1 and 10.2.2]
- 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 compliance certification and semi-annual monitoring reports to the DAQ and USEPA as required in 3.5.5 and 3.5.6 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, or mailed first class or by private carrier with postage prepaid to the address(es), or submitted in electronic format by e-mail as set forth below or to such other person or address as the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection may designate:

DAQ:

Director
WVDEP
Division of Air Quality
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304

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

DAQ Compliance and Enforcement¹:

DEPAirQualityReports@wv.gov

¹For all self-monitoring reports (MACT, GACT, NSPS, etc.), stack tests and protocols, Notice of Compliance Status reports, Initial Notifications, etc.

- 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 permittee shall maintain a copy of the certification on site for five (5) years from submittal of the certification. The annual certification shall be submitted in electronic format by e-mail to the following addresses:

DAQ:
DEPAirQualityReports@wv.gov

US EPA:
R3_APD_Permits@epa.gov

[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. The semi-annual monitoring reports shall be submitted in electronic format by e-mail to the following address:

DAQ:
DEPAirQualityReports@wv.gov
[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

N/A

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.

3.7.2.1. **40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.**

40 C.F.R. §60.110b(d)(2) states that this subpart does not apply to pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa (29.7 psi) and without emissions to the atmosphere. The Horizontal Natural Gas Liquid Storage Tanks at the Lightburn Extraction Plant (Em. Unit IDs: 008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04) will be operated at 225 psi and do not vent to atmosphere since their emissions are controlled by FLARE3. The Horizontal Aboveground Drip/Condensate Tank (Emission Unit ID: TK09-LEP) is also operated above 204.9 kPa. Since these tanks do not meet the applicability criteria they are not subject to this rule. The Lightburn compressor station tanks in the Emission Unit Table (Em. Unit IDs: TK01, TK02, TK03, TK04, TK05, TK06, TK07, TK08-LCS, TK09-LCS, TK10-LCS, TK11-LCS, TK12-LCS, TK13-LCS, TK14-LCS, TK15-LCS, TK16-LCS, TK17-LCS, TK18, TK19, TK20, TK21, TK22, TK23, TK26) and Lightburn Extraction Plant tanks in the Emission Unit Table (Em. Unit IDs: TK08-LEP, TK10-LEP through TK17-LEP, 014-01 and 014-02) are of design capacity less than 75 cubic meters. Since these tanks do not meet the applicability criteria of §60.110b(a), they are not subject to this rule. Tanks TK24 and TK25 at the Lightburn Compressor Station are vessels with a design capacity of less than or equal to 1,589.874 cubic meters used for petroleum or condensate and exempt per 40 C.F.R. §60.110b(d)(4).

3.7.2.2. **40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subpart LLL – Standards of Performance for Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO₂ Emissions.** According to 40 C.F.R. §60.640(a), this rule applies to the following affected facilities: each sweetening unit, and each sweetening unit followed by a sulfur recovery unit. There are no sweetening units at the Lightburn Extraction Plant (LEP). The remaining applicability criteria §§60.640(b) through (e) all apply to affected facilities (i.e., sweetening units). Since there are no sweetening units, none of these criteria make the rule applicable. Since the facility does not meet the applicability criteria, this rule does not apply to the Lightburn Extraction Plant (LEP).

3.7.2.3. **40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart HH – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities.** Under the definition of “Facility” in 40 C.F.R.

§63.761 and in accordance with U.S. EPA Applicability Determination Index (ADI) # M050022, HAP emissions from the Lightburn Extraction Plant (LEP) are not to be aggregated with the Lightburn Compressor Station (LCS) to determine HAP status (major/minor) under Subpart HH. Based upon the potential HAP emissions for the LEP, the LEP is an area source of HAPs. According to 40 C.F.R. §63.760(b)(2), the affected source for area sources includes each triethylene glycol (TEG) dehydration unit, of which there are none at LEP. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. §63.760(d), if there are no affected sources at the facility, then the facility is not subject to Subpart HH. The Lightburn Compressor Station is also not subject to this Subpart as it is categorized as a natural gas transmission and storage facility, which does not meet the definition of “facility”.

3.7.2.4. **40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart EEEE - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline).** The Lightburn Extraction Plant (LEP) is a natural gas production facility, as the term “facility” is defined in §63.761 of 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart HH; and the Lightburn Compressor Station (LCS) is a natural gas transmission and storage facility, as the term “facility” is defined in §63.1271 of 40 C.F.R 63 Subpart HHH. Therefore, Lightburn Station is not subject to Subpart EEEE since it meets the criteria of 40 C.F.R. §§63.2334(c)(1) and (2).

3.7.2.5. **40 C.F.R. Part 64 – Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM).** The table below sets forth the non-applicability determinations for multiple emission units integral to the Lightburn Station.

Em. Unit ID	Pollutant	Rationale
001-01 through 001-07, 002-02, 005-01, 005-02, 005-03, 005-04, 005-05	Various	These Emission Units do not have any control; Therefore, in accordance with 40 C.F.R § 64.2(a)(2), CAM is not applicable to these emission units.
004-01, 004-02	VOC, HAPs	These Emission Units have flares to control VOC and HAPs, but the only limitations for these come from 40 C.F.R 63 Subpart HHH which is exempt from CAM per §64.2(b)(1)(i).

Em. Unit ID	Pollutant	Rationale
006-01, 006-02	CO, VOC	For each of the Caterpillar G3612 engines (Em. Unit IDs: 006-01, 006-02) uncontrolled potential emissions of CO and VOC are 94.18 tpy and 22.26 tpy, respectively. These pre-control device PTEs are less than the major source threshold of 100 tpy. Since the applicability criterion at 40 C.F.R. §64.2(a)(3) is not met, CAM does not apply to the engines on a pollutant-specific basis for pollutants CO and VOC.
	NOx	A control device is not employed to control NOx emissions from the Caterpillar G3612 engines (Em. Unit IDs: 006-01, 006-02). According to the manufacturer's data supplied in Attachment M of the application, NOx emissions are unaffected by the oxidation catalyst employed to reduce CO and VOC emissions. The applicability criterion at 40 C.F.R. §64.2(a)(2) is not met, and thus CAM does not apply on a pollutant-specific basis for NOx emitted from the engines. Furthermore, potential NOx emissions from each engine are 17.124 tpy, which is less than the major source threshold. Thus, even if a NOx control device were used, the engines would still not meet applicability criterion at 40 C.F.R. §64.2(a)(3) for NOx.
	HCHO	The Caterpillar G3612 engines (Em. Unit IDs: 006-01, 006-02) are subject to an emission limitation for formaldehyde, which meets applicability criterion §64.2(a)(1). An oxidation catalyst controls formaldehyde emissions to meet the limitation, which meets applicability criterion §64.2(a)(2). According to the application, the uncontrolled potential emissions of formaldehyde from each of the Caterpillar G3612 engines are 13.70 tpy, which exceeds the major source threshold of 10 tpy of a single HAP. Thus all applicability criteria §§64.2(a)(1) through (3) are met. However, emissions of formaldehyde from the engines are subject to 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ. Therefore, the criterion at §64.2(b)(1)(i) for an exemption is met and CAM does not apply to the Caterpillar G3612 engines (Em. Unit IDs: 006-01, 006-02) for formaldehyde.
007-01, 007-02	Various	The John Deere Co. Fire Pump engines (Em. Unit IDs: 007-01, 007-02) are subject to emission limitations for various pollutants; however no air pollution control device is employed to achieve compliance with such limitations. Therefore, CAM does not apply to these engines since they do not meet the applicability criterion at 40 C.F.R. §64.2(a)(2).

Em. Unit ID	Pollutant	Rationale
008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04	VOC	The Horizontal Natural Gas Liquids Storage Tanks (Em. Unit IDs: 008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04) are subject to an emission limitation or standard. The standard is the maximum throughput limitation of permit R13-2823, 7.1.1. This is determined since part of the definition of <i>Emission limitation or standard</i> at §64.1 is that “An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement.” The throughput limitation is considered an operational standard; therefore, the applicability criterion at §64.2(a)(1) is met. The tanks are pressurized vessels under normal operations, and the tanks are only vented to control device FLARE3 during emergency situations or non-routine maintenance activities. Thus, the control device is not employed during normal operations. More importantly, the FLARE3 is not employed to achieve compliance with the throughput limitation. Therefore, applicability criterion §64.2(a)(2) is not met and CAM does not apply to the tanks.
FLARE3	Various	The Emergency and Maintenance Flare (Control Device ID: FLARE3) controls VOC emissions from (i) absorber draining; and (ii) emergency episodes of venting the Horizontal Natural Gas Liquids Storage Tanks. The flare pilot runs continuously through all times. None of the PTEs of any pollutant emitted from the flare exceed the major source threshold. Therefore, applicability criterion §64.2(a)(3) is not met and CAM does not apply to the FLARE3.
AUX-03	Various	The Emergency Generator (012-01) is subject to the emission standards of 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart JJJJ which are exempt from CAM per 40 C.F.R § 64.2 (b) (1)(i)

3.7.2.6. **45CSR10 – To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emission of Sulfur Oxides.**
Internal Combustion Engines (Em. Unit IDs: 001-01 through 001-07, 002-02, 006-01, 006-02, 007-01, 007-02)

All limits and standards of 45CSR§10-3 apply to fuel burning units. None of the compressor engines (001-01 through 001-07, 006-01, 006-02), Auxiliary Generator (002-02) and fire pump engines (007-01, 007-02) are a “Fuel burning unit” as defined in 45CSR§10-2.8. Therefore, none of the engines are subject to 45CSR§10-3 limits or standards. Similarly, all limits and standards of 45CSR§10-4 apply to manufacturing process source operations. None of the engines are a “manufacturing process” “source operation” according to the definitions in 45CSR§§10-2.11. and 2.19. Therefore, none of the engines are subject to 45CSR§10-4 limits or standards. As a final point, internal combustion engines, including gas turbines and emergency generators, are not subject to 45CSR10 according to the Director’s verbal guidance.

Emission Unit IDs- BLR02, HTR01, RBR01, RBR02 are less than 10 MMBtu/hr, and are exempt from the requirements of 45CSR§10-3 and 45CSR§§10-6 through 8 in accordance with the exemption granted under 45CSR§10-10.1.

- 3.7.2.7 **Condition 10.2.1.b. of Permit R13-2823.** This underlying condition applies to the compressor engines 006-01 and 006-02, and the fire pump engines 007-01 and 007-02. The condition states, “For the purpose of determining compliance with the Regulated Pollutant Limitation for SO₂, a person designated by a Responsible Official or Authorized Representative shall maintain records of the maximum sulfur content on a per-shipment basis for fuel oil, recycled or used oil or annual certification of the sulfur content from the supplier for pipeline quality natural gas.” These engines are not subject to an SO₂ emission limitation. Therefore, this underlying recordkeeping is unnecessary for Title V permitting purposes.
- 3.7.2.8 **40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ** - Emission Unit IDs 001-01 through 001-07 are spark ignited non-emergency, 2 stroke lean burn engines. They are existing stationary engines with a site rating of greater than 500HP located at a major source of HAPs (Lightburn Compressor Station). These Engines are not subject to any requirements for 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, per 40 C.F.R § 63.6590(b)(3)(i).
- 3.7.2.9 **40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ** – The compressor engines (EN01 – EN07) and auxiliary generator (AUX02) are not subject to this subpart since they were manufactured before the applicability date.
- 3.7.2.10 **40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO** – This subpart does not apply to the facility since the facility does not have gas wells, centrifugal compressors, reciprocating compressors, and/or pneumatic controllers constructed, modified, or reconstructed after August 23, 2011. None of the newly installed tanks onsite meet the applicability requirements in 40 CFR§60.5365(e).
- 3.7.2.11 **40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOa** – This subpart does not apply to the facility since the facility does not have gas wells, centrifugal compressors, reciprocating compressors, and/or pneumatic controllers constructed, modified, or reconstructed after September 18, 2015.
- 3.7.2.12 **40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD** – The reboilers (RBR01 and RBR02) at the Lightburn Compressor Station are not subject to this subpart since they are exempt by §63.7491(h).
- 3.7.2.13 **40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJ** – The Lightburn Compressor Station is a major source of HAP; therefore, this subpart does not apply. The Lightburn Extraction Plant does not have any boilers as defined in §63.11237.

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 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Compressor Station [BLR01, BLR02, RBR01, RBR02, HTR01]

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]
- 4.1.2. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of particulate matter into the open air in excess of the following: BLR01 - 0.94 pounds per hour. [45CSR§2-4.1.b] [BLR01]
- 4.1.3. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of sulfur dioxide into the open air in excess of the following: BLR01 - 33.5 pounds per hour. [45CSR§10-3.3.f] [BLR01]
- 4.1.4. Emissions from emission point 13 (RBR02) shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Performance Specification (lb/MMBtu)	Emission Rate	
		Lb/hr	TPY
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	0.08	0.27	1.17
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.15	0.50	2.19
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0.05	0.17	0.73
PM	0.003	0.01	0.044
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.0006	0.002	0.009

[45CSR14, R14-0009, A.4] [RBR02]

- 4.1.5. Emissions from emission point 14 (BLR02) shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Performance Specification (lb/MMBtu)	Emission Rate	
		Lb/hr	TPY
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	0.10	0.55	2.41
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.084	0.46	2.02
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0.0055	0.03	0.13
PM ⁽¹⁾	0.0076	0.04	0.18
PM _{2.5}	0.0057	0.03	0.14

(1) Assumes all particulate matter emissions are 10 microns or less.

[45CSR14, R14-0009, A.5] [BLR02]

- 4.1.6 Pursuant to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants For Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters*, the facility is subject to the following provisions given below:

§63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

(l) Units designed to burn gas 1 fuels.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7499(I)] [BLR01, BLR02, HTR01]

§63.7500 What emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (b), through (e) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 11 through 13 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under §63.7522. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate either steam, cogenerate steam with electricity, or both. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per megawatt-hour, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers that generate only electricity. Boilers that perform multiple functions (cogeneration and electricity generation) or supply steam to common headers would calculate a total steam energy output using equation 21 of §63.7575 to demonstrate compliance with the output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart. If you operate a new boiler or process heater, you can choose to comply with alternative limits as discussed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, but on or after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

(i) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010 and before May 20, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 11 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(ii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction on or after May 20, 2011 and before December 23, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 12 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(iii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 23, 2011 and before April 1, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(3) At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in §63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in §63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
1. A new or existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid, or a limited use boiler or process heater (HTR01)	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in §63.7540.
2. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour in the unit designed to burn heavy liquid or unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategories; or a new or existing boiler or process heater with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, but greater than 5 million Btu per hour, in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid (BLR02)	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater biennially as specified in §63.7540.
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater (BLR01)	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in §63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units (HTR01, BLR01, BLR02)	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in §63.7495 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in §63.7575:

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
	b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
	c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
	d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
	e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified.
	f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
	g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
	h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

(e) Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in §63.7540. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity greater than 5 million Btu per hour and less than 10 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 2 years as specified in §63.7540. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.7500(a)(1), (a)(3) and Table 3, (e)] [BLR01, BLR02, HTR01]

§63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These emission and operating limits apply to you at all times the affected unit is operating except for the periods noted in §63.7500(f).

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7505(a)] [BLR01, BLR02, HTR01]

(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each

annual tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in §63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in §63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after April 1, 2013 or the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7515(d)] [BLR01, BLR02, HTR01]

§63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart.

(10) [BLR01] If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section. You must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in case of units that routinely burn a mixture) that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler or process heater over the 12 months prior to the tune-up.

- (i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may perform the burner inspection any time prior to the tune-up or delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;
- (ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;
- (iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;
- (iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;
- (v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and
- (vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, a report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,
 - (A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or

typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(11) **[BLR02]** If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour (except as specified in paragraph (a)(12) of this section), you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) **[HTR01]** If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour and the unit is in the units designed to burn gas 1, you must conduct a tuneup of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. You may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §§63.7540(a)(10), (a)(11) and (a)(12)][BLR01, BLR02, HTR01]

4.2. Monitoring Requirements

N/A

4.3. Testing Requirements

N/A

4.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

- 4.4.1. The owner or operator of a fuel burning unit(s) shall maintain records of the operating schedule, and the quality and quantity of fuel burned in each fuel burning unit as specified below:

For fuel burning unit(s) which burn only pipeline quality natural gas, such records shall include, but not be limited to, the date and time of start-up and shutdown, and the quantity of fuel consumed on a monthly basis.

[45CSR§2-8.3.c] [45CSR§2A-7.1.a] [BLR01]

- 4.4.2 Pursuant to 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants For Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters*, the facility is subject to the following provisions given below:

§63.7555 What records must I keep?

- (a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance

Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(h) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §§63.7555(a)(1), (a)(2) and (h)] BLR01, BLR02, HTR01]

4.5. Reporting Requirements

4.5.1. §63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(b) For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct subsequent annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or Table 4 operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first semi-annual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495. If submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, the first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495 and ending on December 31 within 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in §63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent

compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established in the permit instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section, (xiv) and (xvii) of this section.

(5) (i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to §63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

[45CSR34, 40 C.F.R. §§63.7550 (b)(1) through (b)(5), (c)(1), (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (xiv) and (xvii)]
BLR01, BLR02, HTR01]

4.6. Compliance Plan

N/A

5.0 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Compressor Station [F1, F2, DEHY01, DEHY02]

5.1. Limitations and Standards

- 5.1.1. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit particulate matter to be discharged from any incinerator into the open air in excess of the quantity determined by use of the following formula:

Emissions (lb/hr) = F x Incinerator Capacity (tons/hr)

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

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

Incinerator Capacity: Factor F

A. Less than 15,000 lbs/hr 5.43

B. 15,000 lbs/hr or greater 2.72

Calculation for PM Emissions:

Emissions (lb/hr) = 5.43 × [(1,454.3 lb/hr) × (1 ton/2,000 lb)] = 3.95 lb/hr (F1)

Emissions (lb/hr) = 5.43 × [(1,454.3 lb/hr) × (1 ton/2,000 lb)] = 3.95 lb/hr (F2)

Where 1,454.3 lb/hr is the maximum mass flow rate of waste gas to each of the enclosed flares F1 and F2.

[45CSR§6-4.1; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 13.1.2.][F1, F2]

- 5.1.2. Emission of Visible Particulate Matter --No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit emission of smoke into the atmosphere from any incinerator which is twenty (20%) percent opacity or greater.

[45CSR§6-4.3; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 13.1.3.][F1, F2]

- 5.1.3. The provisions of Section 5.1.2 shall not apply to smoke which is less than forty (40%) percent opacity, for a period or periods aggregating no more than eight (8) minutes per start-up.

[45CSR§6-4.4; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 13.1.4.][F1, F2]

- 5.1.4. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of particles of unburned or partially burned refuse or ash from any incinerator which are large enough to be individually distinguished in the open air.

[45CSR§6-4.5] [F1, F2]

- 5.1.5. Incinerators, including all associated equipment and grounds, shall be designed, operated and maintained so as to prevent the emission of objectionable odors.

[45CSR§6-4.6] [F1, F2]

- 5.1.6. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission into the open air from any source operation an in-stack sulfur dioxide concentration exceeding 2,000 parts per million by volume from existing source operations, except as provided in 45CSR§10-4.1.a through 45CSR§10-4.1.e.

[45CSR§10-4.1]

- 5.1.7. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the combustion of any refinery process gas stream or any other process gas stream that contains hydrogen sulfide in a concentration greater than 50 grains per 100 cubic feet of gas except in the case of a person operating in compliance with an emission control and mitigation plan approved by the Director and U.

S. EPA. In certain cases very small units may be considered exempt from this requirement if, in the opinion of the Director, compliance would be economically unreasonable and if the contribution of the unit to the surrounding air quality could be considered negligible.
[45CSR§10-5.1]

5.1.8. The Enclosed Combustion Devices shall meet all applicable control device requirements given under 40CFR63 Subpart HHH, Section §63.1281.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 13.1.5.] [F1, F2]

5.1.9. Two Enclosed Combustion Devices, identified as F1 and F2, shall be designed, operated, and maintained according to good engineering practices or manufacturing recommendations so as to achieve, at a minimum, a hydrocarbon combustion rate of 95.0% on the DEHY01 and DEHY02 (respectively) dehydration unit regenerator overheads.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 13.1.1.]

5.1.10 **NESHAP Subpart HHH:** (d) *Control device requirements for sources except small glycol dehydration units.*

(1) The control device used to reduce HAP emissions in accordance with the standards of this subpart shall be one of the control devices specified in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) An enclosed combustion device (e.g., thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater) that is designed and operated in accordance with one of the following performance requirements:

(A) Reduces the mass content of either TOC or total HAP in the gases vented to the device by 95.0 percent by weight or greater, as determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.1282(d).

(3) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that a control device achieves the performance requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section by following the procedures specified in §63.1282(d) (via §63.1282(g) [Performance Test by the Manufacturer] as stated in §63.1282(d)).

(4) The owner or operator shall operate each control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (d)(4)(i) of this section.

(i) Each control device used to comply with this subpart shall be operating at all times when gases, vapors, and fumes are vented from the emissions unit or units through the closed vent system to the control device as required under §63.1275. An owner or operator may vent more than one unit to a control device used to comply with this subpart.

[40CFR§§63.1281(d)(1)(i)(A), (d)(3), (d)(4)(i); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.1.11 **NESHAP Subpart HHH**

(a) Table 2 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A (General Provisions) that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected sources subject to this subpart.

(b) All reports required under this subpart shall be sent to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. Reports may be submitted on electronic media.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source (*i.e.*, glycol dehydration unit) located at an existing or new major source of HAP emissions shall comply with the requirements in this subpart as follows:

(1) The control requirements for glycol dehydration unit process vents specified in §63.1275;

(2) The monitoring requirements specified in §63.1283, and

(3) The recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in §§63.1284 and 63.1285.

(g) In all cases where the provisions of this subpart require an owner or operator to repair leaks by a specified time after the leak is detected, it is a violation of this standard to fail to take action to repair the leak(s) within the specified time. If action is taken to repair the leak(s) within the specified time, failure of that action to successfully repair the leak(s) is not a violation of this standard. However, if the repairs are unsuccessful, and a leak is detected, the owner or operator shall take further action as required by the applicable provisions of this subpart.

[40CFR§§63.1274(a), (b), (c) and (g); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.1.12 **NESHAP Subpart HHH:** At all times the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. **[40CFR§63.1274(h); 45CSR34]**

5.1.13 **NESHAP Subpart HHH:** (b) An owner or operator of a glycol dehydration unit process vent shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section.

(1) For each glycol dehydration unit process vent, the owner or operator shall control air emissions by paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator of a large glycol dehydration unit, as defined in §63.1271, shall connect the process vent to a control device or a combination of control devices through a closed-vent system. The closed-vent system shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.1281(c) (Title V Permit Condition 5.1.14). The control device(s) shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.1281(d).

(2) One or more safety devices that vent directly to the atmosphere may be used on the air emission control equipment installed to comply with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

[40CFR§63.1275(b)(1)(i) and (b)(2); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.1.14 **NESHAP Subpart HHH:** (c) *Closed-vent system requirements.*

(1) The closed-vent system shall route all gases, vapors, and fumes emitted from the material in an emissions unit to a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) The closed-vent system shall be designed and operated with no detectable emissions.

(3) 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, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) For each bypass device, except as provided for in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator shall either:

(A) At the inlet to the bypass device that could divert the stream away from the control device to the atmosphere, properly install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that is capable of taking periodic readings and sounding an alarm when the bypass device is open such that the stream is being, or could be, diverted away from the control device to the atmosphere; or

(B) 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 (c)(3)(i) of this section.

[40CFR§63.1281(c); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.2. Monitoring Requirements

5.2.1. At a minimum of once per year, sample and analyze the inlet gas stream to the station utilizing gas chromatography for the presence of Sulfur. Proof of compliance with the 2000 ppm_v limit will be considered demonstrated if the gas chromatograph shows a total sulfur content of 1.2519 grains/100ft³ or less for F1 and 0.7791 grains/100ft³ or less for F2. Records shall be maintained on site or at a reasonably available location for a period of no less than five (5) years stating the date and time of analysis and the sulfur content of the gas sampled.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c] [F1, F2]

5.2.2. At a minimum of once per year, sample and analyze the inlet gas stream to the station utilizing gas chromatography for the presence of H₂S. Proof of compliance with the 50 grains/100ft³ limit will be considered demonstrated if the gas chromatograph shows a total H₂S content of 0.0736 grains/100ft³ or less for F1 and 0.0458 grains/100 ft³ or less for F2. Records shall be maintained on site or at a reasonably available location stating the date of analysis and the hydrogen sulfide content of the gas sampled. **[45CSR§30-5.1.c] [F1, F2]**

5.2.3. Visual emission checks of each emission point specified shall be conducted monthly. If during these checks or at any other time visible emissions are observed at any emission point, compliance shall be determined by conducting tests in accordance with Method 9 of 40 C.F.R. 60, Appendix A. Records shall be maintained on site or at a reasonably available location stating the date and time of each visible emission check and whether visible emissions were observed. Visible emission checks shall not be required during start-ups, shut-downs and malfunctions.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c] [F1, F2]

5.2.4 NESHAP Subpart HHH

(b)The owner or operator of a control device whose model was tested under §63.1282(g) shall develop an inspection and maintenance plan for each control device. At a minimum, the plan shall contain the control device manufacturer's recommendations for ensuring proper operation of the device. Semi-annual inspections shall be conducted for each control

device with maintenance and replacement of control device components made in accordance with the plan.

(c) Closed-vent system inspection and monitoring requirements. (1) For each closed-vent system required to comply with this section, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2) through (7) of this section.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (c)(5) and (6) of this section, each closed-vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section and each bypass device shall be inspected according to the procedures of (c)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) For each closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted or gasketed ducting flange), the owner or operator shall:

(A) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures specified in §63.1282(b) to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable emissions. Inspection results shall be submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status Report as specified in §63.1285(d)(1) or (2).

(B) Conduct annual visual inspections for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in piping; loose connections; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices. The owner or operator shall monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in §63.1282(b) to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable emissions following any time the component or connection is repaired or replaced or the connection is unsealed. Inspection results shall be submitted in the Periodic Report as specified in §63.1285(e)(2)(iii).

(ii) For closed-vent system components other than those specified in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, the owner or operator shall:

(A) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures specified in §63.1282(b) to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable emissions. Inspection results shall be submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status Report as specified in §63.1285(d)(1) or (2).

(B) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures specified in §63.1282(b) to demonstrate that the components or connections operate with no detectable emissions. Inspection results shall be submitted in the Periodic Report as specified in §63.1285(e)(2)(iii).

(C) Conduct annual visual inspections for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork; loose connections; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices. Inspection results shall be submitted in the Periodic Report as specified in §63.1285(e)(2)(iii).

(iii) For each bypass device, except as provided for in §63.1281(c)(3)(ii), the owner or operator shall either:

(A) At the inlet to the bypass device that could divert the steam away from the control device to the atmosphere, set the flow indicator to take a reading at least once every 15 minutes; or

(B) If the bypass device valve installed at the inlet to the bypass device is secured in the non-diverting position using a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration, visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to verify that the valve is maintained in the non-diverting position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass device.

(3) In the event that a leak or defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the leak or defect as soon as practicable, except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(i) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(ii) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(4) 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, as defined in §63.1271, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next shutdown.

(5) Any parts of the closed-vent system or cover that are designated, as described in paragraphs (c)(5) (i) and (ii) of this section, as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (c)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section if:

(i) The owner or operator determines 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 paragraph (c)(2) (i) or (ii) of this section; and

(ii) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

(6) Any parts of the closed-vent system or cover that are designated, as described in paragraphs (c)(6) (i) and (ii) of this section, as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (c)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section if:

(i) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and

(ii) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years.

(7) Records shall be maintained as specified in §63.1284(b)(5) through (8).
[40CFR§§63.1283(b) and (c); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.2.5 **NESHAP Subpart HHH:** (e) *Compliance demonstration for control devices performance requirements.* This paragraph applies to the demonstration of compliance with the control device performance requirements specified in §§63.1281(d)(1). Compliance shall be demonstrated using the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall establish a site specific maximum or minimum monitoring parameter value (as appropriate) according to the requirements of §63.1283(d)(5)(i). Per §63.1283(d)(5)(i)(C), the maximum inlet gas flowrate shall be established based on the performance test and supplemented, as necessary, by the manufacturer recommendations.

(2) The owner or operator shall calculate the daily average of the applicable monitored parameter in accordance with §63.1283(d)(4) except that the inlet gas flowrate to the control device shall not be averaged.

(3) Compliance is achieved when the daily average of the monitoring parameter value calculated under paragraph (e)(2) of this section is either equal to or greater than the minimum or equal to or less than the maximum monitoring value established under paragraph (e)(1) of this section. For inlet gas flowrate, compliance with the operating parameter limit is achieved when the value is equal to or less than the value established under §63.1282(g) or under the performance test conducted under §63.1282(d), as applicable.

(4) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits and required zero and span adjustments), the CMS required in §63.1283(d) must be operated at all times the affected source is operating. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Monitoring system repairs are required to be completed in response to monitoring system malfunctions and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(5) Data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities may not be used in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. All the data collected during all other required data collection periods must be used in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(6) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required quality monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements.

[40CFR§§63.1282(e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4), (e)(5) and (e)(6); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.2.6 **NESHAP Subpart HHH**

(d)(3) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the values of operating parameters appropriate for the control device as specified in either paragraph (d)(3)(i), (d)(3)(ii), or (d)(3)(iii) of this section.

(i) A continuous monitoring system that measures the following operating parameters as applicable:

(H) For a control device whose model is tested under §63.1282(g):

(1) The owner or operator shall determine actual average inlet waste gas flowrate using the model GRI-GLYCalc™, Version 3.0 or higher, ProMax, or AspenTech HYSYS. Inputs to the models shall be representative of actual operating conditions of the controlled unit. The determination shall be performed to coincide with the visible emissions test under §63.1282(h)(3);

(2) A heat sensing monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder that indicates the continuous ignition of the pilot flame.

(d)(5) For each operating parameter monitored in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section for all control devices.

(i) The owner or operator shall establish a minimum operating parameter value or a maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate for the control device, to define the conditions at which the control device must be operated to continuously achieve the applicable performance requirements of §63.1281(d)(1). Each minimum or maximum operating parameter value shall be established as follows:

(C) If the owner or operator operates a control device where the performance test requirement was met under §63.1282(g) to demonstrate that the control device achieves the applicable performance requirements specified in §63.1281(d)(1), then the maximum inlet gas flowrate shall be established based on the performance test and supplemented, as necessary, by the manufacturer recommendations.

(d)(6) An excursion for a given control device is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) through (d)(6)(v) of this section being met. When multiple operating parameters are monitored for the same control device and during the same operating day, and more than one of these operating parameters meets an excursion criterion specified in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) through (d)(6)(v) of this section, then a single excursion is determined to have occurred for the control device for that operating day.

(i) An excursion occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit) established for the operating parameter in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section.

(ii) For sources meeting §63.1281(d)(1)(ii), an excursion occurs when average condenser efficiency calculated according to the requirements specified in §63.1282(f)(2)(iii) is less than 95.0 percent, as specified in §63.1282(f)(3). For sources meeting §63.1281(f)(1), an excursion occurs when the 30-day average condenser efficiency calculated according to the requirements of §63.1282(f)(2)(iii) is less than the identified 30-day required percent reduction.

(iii) An excursion occurs when the monitoring data are not available for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in a day.

(iv) 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, an excursion occurs when:

(A) For each bypass line subject to §63.1281(c)(3)(i)(A) the flow indicator indicates that flow has been detected and that the stream has been diverted away from the control device to the atmosphere.

(B) For each bypass line subject to §63.1281(c)(3)(i)(B), if the seal or closure mechanism has been broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, the key for the lock-and-key type lock has been checked out, or the car-seal has broken.

(v) For control device whose model is tested under §63.1282(g) an excursion occurs when:

(A) The inlet gas flowrate exceeds the maximum established during the test conducted under §63.1282(g).

(B) Failure of the quarterly visible emissions test conducted under §63.1282(h)(3) occurs.

(d)(7) For each excursion, the owner or operator shall be deemed to have failed to have applied control in a manner that achieves the required operating parameter limits. Failure to achieve the required operating parameter limits is a violation of this standard.

(d)(9) Nothing in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(8) of this section shall be construed to allow or excuse a monitoring parameter excursion caused by any activity that violates other applicable provisions of this subpart.

[40CFR§§63.1283(d)(3)&(d)(5)(i)(c), (d)(6), (d)(7) and (d)(9); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.2.7 **NESHAP Subpart HHH: *Compliance demonstration for combustion control devices—manufacturers' performance test.*** This paragraph applies to the demonstration of compliance for a combustion control device tested under the provisions in §63.1282(g). Owners or operators shall demonstrate that a control device achieves the performance requirements of §63.1281(d)(1) by installing a device tested under §63.1282(g) and complying with the following criteria:

(1) The inlet gas flowrate shall meet the range specified by the manufacturer. Flowrate shall be calculated as specified in §63.1283(d)(3)(i)(H)(1).

(2) A pilot flame shall be present at all times of operation. The pilot flame shall be monitored in accordance with §63.1283(d)(3)(i)(H)(2).

(3) Devices shall be operated with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of 2 minutes during any hour. A visible emissions test using Method 22, 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, shall be performed each calendar quarter. The observation period shall be 1 hour and shall be conducted according to EPA Method 22, 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.

(4) Compliance with the operating parameter limit is achieved when the following criteria are met:

(i) The inlet gas flowrate monitored under paragraph (h)(1) of this section is equal to or below the maximum established by the manufacturer; and

(ii) The pilot flame is present at all times; and

(iii) During the visible emissions test performed under paragraph (h)(3) of this section the duration of visible emissions does not exceed a total of 2 minutes during the observation period. Devices failing the visible emissions test shall follow manufacturers repair instructions, if available, or best combustion engineering practice as outlined in the unit inspection and maintenance plan, to return the unit to compliant operation. All repairs and maintenance activities for each unit shall be recorded in a maintenance and repair log and shall be available on site for inspection.

(iv) Following return to operation from maintenance or repair activity, each device must pass a Method 22 visual observation as described in paragraph (h)(3) of this section.

[40CFR§§63.1282(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3) and (h)(4) ; 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.3. Testing Requirements

5.3.1 Reserved

5.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

5.4.1. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with 5.1.2 & 5.2.3, the permittee shall maintain records of all monitoring data 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, and the results of the check(s). 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. For an emission unit out of service during the normal monthly evaluation, the record of observation may note "out of service" (O/S) or equivalent.
[45CSR§30-5.1.c]

5.4.2 NESHAP Subpart HHH

(a) The recordkeeping provisions of subpart A of this part, that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of facilities subject to this subpart are listed in Table 2 of this subpart.

(b) Except as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, each owner or operator of a facility subject to this subpart shall maintain the records specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(8) of this section:

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) required by this subpart. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report or period.

(i) All applicable records shall be maintained in such a manner that they can be readily accessed.

(ii) The most recent 12 months of records shall be retained on site or shall be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within 2 hours after a request.

(iii) The remaining 4 years of records may be retained offsite.

(iv) Records may be maintained in hard copy or computer-readable form including, but not limited to, on paper, microfilm, computer, floppy disk, magnetic tape, or microfiche.

- (2) Records specified in §63.10(b)(2);
- (3) Records specified in §63.10(c) for each monitoring system operated by the owner or operator in accordance with the requirements of §63.1283(d). Notwithstanding the previous sentence, monitoring data recorded during periods identified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section shall not be included in any average or percent leak rate computed under this subpart. Records shall be kept of the times and durations of all such periods and any other periods during process or control device operation when monitors are not operating or failed to collect required data.
 - (i) Monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level adjustments;
 - (ii) [Reserved]
 - (iii) Periods of non-operation resulting in cessation of the emissions to which the monitoring applies; and
 - (iv) Excursions due to invalid data as defined in §63.1283(d)(6)(iii).
- (4) Each owner or operator using a control device to comply with §63.1274 shall keep the following records up-to-date and readily accessible:
 - (i) Continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored under §63.1283(d) or specified by the Administrator in accordance with §63.1283(d)(3)(iii).
 - (ii) Records of the daily average value of each continuously monitored parameter for each operating day determined according to the procedures specified in §63.1283(d)(4) of this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section.
 - (C) For a control device whose model is tested under §63.1282(g), the records required in paragraph (g) of this section.
 - (iii) Hourly records of the times and durations of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control device or the device is not operating.
 - (iv) Where a seal or closure mechanism is used to comply with §63.1281(c)(3)(i)(B) (Bypass Requirements), hourly records of flow are not required. In such cases, the owner or operator shall record that the monthly visual inspection of the seals or closure mechanism has been done, and shall record the duration of all periods when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type lock has been checked out, and records of any car-seal that has broken.
- (5) Records identifying all parts of the closed-vent system that are designated as unsafe to inspect in accordance with §63.1283(c)(5), an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.
- (6) Records identifying all parts of the closed-vent system that are designated as difficult to inspect in accordance with §63.1283(c)(6), an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.
- (7) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §63.1283(c), during which a leak or defect is detected, a record of the information specified in paragraphs (b)(7)(i) through (b)(7)(viii) of this section.
 - (i) The instrument identification numbers, operator name or initials, and identification of the equipment.
 - (ii) The date the leak or defect was detected and the date of the first attempt to repair the leak or defect.

(iii) Maximum instrument reading measured by the method specified in §63.1282(b) after the leak or defect is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable.

(iv) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak or defect is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak or defect.

(v) The name, initials, or other form of identification of the owner or operator (or designee) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a shutdown.

(vi) The expected date of successful repair of the leak or defect if a leak or defect is not repaired within 15 calendar days.

(vii) Dates of shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(viii) The date of successful repair of the leak or defect.

(ix) Records identifying the carbon replacement schedule under §63.1281(d)(5) and records of each carbon replacement.

(8) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §63.1283(c) during which no leaks or defects are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks or defects were detected.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment. The owner or operator shall maintain records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.1274(h), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(g) Record the following when using a control device whose model is tested under §63.1282(g) to comply with §63.1281(d), (e)(3)(ii) and (f)(1):

(1) All visible emission readings and flowrate calculations made during the compliance determination required by §63.1282(h); and

(2) All hourly records and other recorded periods when the pilot flame is absent.

(h) The date the semi-annual maintenance inspection required under §63.1283(b) is performed. Include a list of any modifications or repairs made to the control device during the inspection and other maintenance performed such as cleaning of the fuel nozzles.

[40CFR§§63.1284 (a), (b), (f), (g) and (h); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.5. Reporting Requirements

5.5.1. Any violation(s) of the allowable visible emission requirement for any emission source discovered during observations using 40CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 must be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but within ten (10) calendar days, of the occurrence and shall include, at a minimum, 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.
[45CSR§30-5.1.c]

5.5.2 NESHAP Subpart HHH

(b) Each owner or operator of a facility subject to this subpart shall submit the information listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

(6) If there was a malfunction during the reporting period, the Periodic Report specified in paragraph (e) of this section shall include the number, duration, and

a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.1274(h), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(e) *Periodic Reports.* An owner or operator shall prepare Periodic Reports in accordance with paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section and submit them to the Administrator.

(1) An owner or operator shall submit Periodic Reports semiannually beginning 60 calendar days after the end of the applicable reporting period. The first report shall be submitted no later than 240 days after the date the Notification of Compliance Status Report is due and shall cover the 6-month period beginning on the date the Notification of Compliance Status Report is due.

(2) The owner or operator shall include the information specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (xiii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) The information required under §63.10(e)(3). For the purposes of this subpart and the information required under §63.10(e)(3), excursions (as defined in §63.1283(d)(6)) shall be considered excess emissions.

(ii) A description of all excursions as defined in §63.1283(d)(6) of this subpart that have occurred during the 6-month reporting period.

(A) For each excursion caused when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit), as specified in §63.1283(d)(6)(i), the report must include the daily average values of the monitored parameter, the applicable operating parameter limit, and the date and duration of the period that the excursion occurred.

(C) For each excursion caused by lack of monitoring data, as specified in §63.1283(d)(6)(iii), the report must include the date and duration of period when the monitoring data were not collected and the reason why the data were not collected.

(D) For each excursion caused when the maximum inlet gas flowrate identified under §63.1282(g) is exceeded, the report must include the values of the inlet gas identified and the date and duration of the period that the excursion occurred.

(E) For each excursion caused when visible emissions determined under §63.1282(h) exceed the maximum allowable duration, the report must include the date and duration of the period that the excursion occurred, repairs affected to the unit, and date the unit was returned to service.

(iii) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §63.1283(c) during which a leak or defect is detected, the records specified in §63.1284(b)(7) must be included in the next Periodic Report.

(iv) For each closed-vent system with a bypass line subject to §63.1281(c)(3)(i)(A), records required under §63.1284(b)(4)(iii) of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line. For each closed-vent system with a bypass line subject to §63.1281(c)(3)(i)(B), records required under §63.1284(b)(4)(iv) of all periods in which the seal or closure mechanism is broken, the bypass

valve position has changed, or the key to unlock the bypass line valve was checked out.

(v) If an owner or operator elects to comply with §63.1275(b)(1)(ii), the records required under §63.1284(c)(3).

(vi) The information in paragraphs (e)(2)(vi)(A) and (B) of this section shall be stated in the Periodic Report, when applicable.

(A) No excursions.

(B) No continuous monitoring system has been inoperative, out of control, repaired, or adjusted.

(vii) Any change in compliance methods as specified in §63.1282(e).

(viii) If the owner or operator elects to comply with §63.1275(c)(2), the records required under §63.1284(b)(10).

(x) The results of any periodic test as required in §63.1282(d)(3) conducted during the reporting period.

(xii) For combustion control device inspections conducted in accordance with §63.1283(b) the records specified in §63.1284(h).

(xiii) 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.

(f) *Notification of process change.* Whenever a process change is made, or a change in any of the information submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status Report, the owner or operator shall submit a report within 180 days after the process change is made or as a part of the next Periodic Report as required under paragraph (e) of this section, whichever is sooner. The report shall include:

(1) A brief description of the process change;

(2) A description of any modification to standard procedures or quality assurance procedures;

(3) Revisions to any of the information reported in the original Notification of Compliance Status Report under paragraph (d) of this section; and

(4) Information required by the Notification of Compliance Status Report under paragraph (d) of this section for changes involving the addition of processes or equipment.

[40CFR§§63.1285(b)(6), (e) and (f); 45CSR34] [F1, F2]

5.6. Compliance Plan

N/A

6.0 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Extraction Plant

6.1. Limitations and Standards

6.1.1. **Minor Source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP).** HAP emissions from the Lightburn Extraction Plant 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 Lightburn Extraction Plant is a minor HAP source.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 4.1.2.]

6.1.2. **Operation and Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** The permittee shall, to the extent practicable, install, maintain, and operate all pollution control equipment (for Extraction Plant only) listed in Section 1.1. 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.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 4.1.3.]

6.2. Monitoring Requirements

6.2.1. Reserved.

6.3. Testing Requirements

6.3.1. Reserved.

6.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

6.4.1. **Record of Malfunctions of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** For all air pollution control equipment (for Extraction Plant only) listed in Section 1.1, 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, R13-2823, 4.1.4.]

6.5. Reporting Requirements

6.5.1. Reserved.

6.6. Compliance Plan

6.6.1. Reserved.

7.0 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Extraction Plant [Engines: EN08, EN09, EN10, EN11; Emergency Generator: AUX03] and Lightburn Compressor Station [Engines: EN06, EN07; Auxiliary Generator: AUX02]

7.1. Limitations and Standards

7.1.1. The quantity of natural gas that shall be consumed in each of the 3,550 hp natural gas fired reciprocating engines, Caterpillar G3612 (EN08, EN09) shall not exceed 27,512 cubic feet per hour or 241×10^6 cubic feet per year.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 5.1.1.]

7.1.2. Maximum emissions from each of the 3,550 hp natural gas fired reciprocating engines, Caterpillar G3612 (EN08, EN09) shall not exceed the following limits:

Emission Unit ID	Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
006-01 006-02	Nitrogen Oxides	3.91	17.13
	Carbon Monoxide	1.65	7.20
	Volatile Organic Compounds	2.35	10.28
	Formaldehyde	0.80	3.51

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 5.1.2.]

7.1.3. The quantity of fuel that shall be consumed in each of the 216 hp diesel fired, John Deere Co. JU6H-UF54 Fire Pump Reciprocating Engines (EN10, EN11) shall not exceed 13.3 gallons per hour or 6,650 gallons per year.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 5.1.3.]

7.1.4. Maximum emissions from each of the 216 hp diesel fired, John Deere Co. JU6H-UF54 Fire Pump Reciprocating Engines (EN10, EN11) shall not exceed the following limits:

Emission Unit ID	Pollutant	Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
007-01	Nitrogen Oxides	2.07	0.52
007-02	Carbon Monoxide	0.47	0.12

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 5.1.4.]

7.1.5. Emission Standards

Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart III, for all pollutants.

Table 4 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

Maximum Engine Power	Model Year(s)	NMHC + NO _x (g/HP-hr)	CO (g/HP-hr)	PM (g/HP-hr)
175 ≤ HP < 300	2008 and earlier	7.8	2.6	0.40
	2009+ ^a	3.0		0.15

^a In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4205(c); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.1.1.] (EN10, EN11)

7.1.6. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4204 and §60.4205 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4206; 45CSR16] (EN10, EN11)

7.1.7. **Fuel Requirements**

Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4207(b); 45CSR16] (EN10, EN11)

7.1.8. If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4209(a); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.1.3.] (EN10, EN11)

7.1.9. If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart IIII, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4211(a); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.1.4.] (EN10, EN11)

7.1.10. If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart IIII and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4211(c); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.1.5.] (EN10, EN11)

7.1.11. (f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(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 (f)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(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 (f)(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 (f)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(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 (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per calendar 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]

[40 C.F.R. §60.4211(f); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.1.6.] (EN10, EN11)

- 7.1.12. 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 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart JJJ for their stationary SI ICE.

Engine Type and Fuel	Maximum Engine Power	Manufacture Date	Emission Standards					
			g/HP-hr			Ppmvd at 15% O ₂		
			NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas	HP≥500	7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60

[40 C.F.R. §60.4233(e); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 11.1.1.] (EN08, EN09)

- 7.1.13. 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.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4234; 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 11.1.3.] (EN08, EN09)

- 7.1.14. 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 the method specified below.

(2) 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 (2)(ii) of this permit condition.

(ii) 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.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4243(b)(2)(ii); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 11.1.2.] (EN08, EN09)

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.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4243(g); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 11.1.4.] (EN08, EN09)

7.1.15. Emissions from the emergency generator shall not exceed the following:

	Pounds per Hour	Tons per Year
PM ¹	0.04	0.01
SO ₂	0.01	0.01
NO _x	0.02	0.01
CO	0.85	0.22
VOC	0.07	0.02
HAPs	0.07	0.02

¹PM is filterable + condensable and all PM is assumed to be PM_{2.5}.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 12.1.1.] (AUX03)

7.1.16. The emergency generator shall not operate more than 500 hours per year based on a 12 month rolling total.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 12.1.2.] (AUX03)

7.1.17. Air-to-fuel ratio controllers must be maintained and operated to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4243(g); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 12.1.3.] (AUX03)

7.1.18. 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 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart JJJJ 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 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart JJJJ, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified.

Engine Type and Fuel	Maximum Engine Power	Manufacture Date	Emission Standards					
			g/HP-hr			Ppmvd at 15% O ₂		
			NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC
Emergency	HP≥130	1/1/2009	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

[40 C.F.R. §60.4233(e); 45CSR16] (AUX03)

7.1.19. What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

- (a) (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.
- (b) 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) 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 paragraph (a) of this section.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4243; 45CSR16] (AUX03)

7.1.20. (d) 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]

[40 C.F.R. §60.4243(d); 45CSR16] (AUX03)

7.1.21. *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets the criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section must meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R 60 Subpart IIII for

compression ignition engines (EN10, EN11) or 40 C.F.R.60 Subpart JJJJ for spark ignition(EN08 and EN09). No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;
[40 C.F.R. §63.6590(c)] (EN08, EN09, EN10, EN11)

7.1.22. 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.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4237(b); 45CSR16] (AUX03)

7.1.23. In order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission limitation in Section 7.1.26, the permittee shall not operate the 1085 HP auxiliary power unit more than 1,340 hours per year.

[45CSR14, R14-0009, A.6] [AUX02]

7.1.24. Emissions from emission point 6 (EN06) shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Performance Specification (g/hp-hr)	Emission Rate	
		Lb/hr	TPY
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	2.0	26.7	117.0
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	2.9	38.7	169.5
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0.82	11.0	48.2
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.002	0.027	0.12

[45CSR14, R14-0009, A.1] [EN06]

7.1.25. Emissions from emission point 7 (EN07) shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Performance Specification (g/hp-hr)	Emission Rate	
		Lb/hr	TPY
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	2.0	26.7	117.0
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	2.9	38.7	169.5
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0.82	11.0	48.2
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.002	0.027	0.12

[45CSR14, R14-0009, A.2] [EN07]

7.1.26. Emissions from emission point 11 (AUX02) shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Performance Specification (g/hp-hr)	Emission Rate	
		Lb/hr	TPY
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	2.0	4.78	3.21
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1.5	3.59	2.40
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0.60	1.44	0.96
Formaldehyde		0.46	0.31
PM ₁₀		0.0746	0.05
SO ₂		0.0045	0.00

[45CSR14, R14-0009, A.3] [AUX02]

7.2. Monitoring Requirements

7.2.1 Monthly emissions of SO₂ from each engine (EN06 & EN07) shall be calculated by the fifteenth day of the subsequent month utilizing the equation(s) listed below:

SO₂ Emission Rate (tons/month): (6060 hp) x (0.002 gm/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (1 lb / 453.6 gm) x (1 ton / 2000 lb). A twelve month rolling total of emissions will be maintained to verify compliance with the annual emission limitations set forth in Sections 7.1.24 & 7.1.25 of this permit. Each month a new twelve month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data. Compliance with the hourly emission limits shall be demonstrated by converting to pounds and dividing the monthly calculated emissions by the number of operating hours in the previous month to obtain an hourly average. Records indicating the hourly and twelve month rolling total emissions shall be maintained on site for a period of no less than five (5) years.

[45CSR14, R14-0009, B.5] [EN06, EN07]

7.2.2. The following equations shall be used to calculate emission rates to be reported annually:

NO_x Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (2.0 gm/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (1 lb / 453.6 gm) x (1 ton / 2000 lb) = tons/Month

CO Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (1.5 gm/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (1 lb / 453.6 gm) x (1 ton / 2000 lb) = tons/Month

VOC Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (0.60 gm/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (1 lb / 453.6 gm) x (1 ton / 2000 lb) = tons/Month

Formaldehyde Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (0.1908582 gm/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (1 lb / 453.6 gm) x (1 ton / 2000 lb) = tons/Month

Methanol Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (0.0128755 gm/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (1 lb / 453.6 gm) x (1 ton / 2000 lb) = tons/Month

Acrolein Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (0.0176999 gm/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (1 lb / 453.6 gm) x (1 ton / 2000 lb) = tons/Month

PM₁₀ Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (7011 btu/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (10 lb / mmcf) x (mmcf / 1020000000 btu) = pounds/Month

SO₂ Emission Rate: (1085 hp) x (7011 btu/bhp-hr) x (Operating Hours/Month) x (0.6 lb / mmcf) x (mmcf / 1020000000 btu) = pounds/Month

A twelve month rolling total of hours of operation by month will be maintained to verify compliance with the long term emission limitations. Each month a new twelve month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data. Compliance with the limitation on hours of operation per year shall be deemed to satisfy the emission limitation requirements. Records indicating twelve month rolling total hours of operation by month shall be maintained on site for a period of no less than five (5) years.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c] [AUX02]

- 7.2.3 The permittee shall monitor the hours of operation to determine when the performance testing should occur as required in 7.1.14.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 11.2.1.] (EN08, EN09)

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 permit condition.

- 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 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart JJJ.
- 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 40 C.F.R. §60.4244, 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 40 C.F.R. §60.4244:

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

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 40 C.F.R. §60.4244:

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

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 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart JJJJ, 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 40 C.F.R. §60.4244:

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

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 40 C.F.R. §60.4244. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of 40 C.F.R. §60.4244.

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

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.

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

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.

[40 C.F.R. §§60.4244(a) through (g); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 11.3.1.] (EN08, EN09)

7.3.2. The permittee 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 with the formaldehyde limit in condition 7.1.2.

[45CSR§30-5.1.c.] (EN08, EN09)

7.3.3 In order to determine compliance with the emission limitations set forth in Sections 7.1.24 & 7.1.25, the permittee shall conduct annual stack tests on emission points EN06 and EN07 using an emissions analyzer and a flame ionization detector to determine compliance with the hourly emission rates for NO_x , CO and VOC. Compliance tests of the 6060 horsepower compressor engines shall be conducted at 70% and 100% of the full torque setting. Test results and the dates of the tests shall be maintained on site for a period of no less than five (5) years. In addition, at least once every five years, the permittee shall conduct stack tests employing the following methods to verify the accuracy of the emissions analyzer and flame ionization detector:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>USEPA Test Method *</u>
NO _x	7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E
CO	10, 10B
VOC	25, 25A

*Test Methods located at 40 CFR 60 Appendix A
[45CSR14, R14-0009, B.4] [EN06, EN07]

7.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

7.4.1. To demonstrate compliance with sections 7.1.1 - 7.1.4 the permittee shall maintain records of the amount of fuel consumed in EN08, EN09, EN10, and EN11.

7.4.1.1. Records for Caterpillar G3612 (EN08, EN09)

- a. Records must be kept of volume of natural gas consumed per calendar month for each engine, and hours of operation per calendar month for each engine.
- b. Records must be kept of the rolling yearly total of volume of natural gas consumed for each engine.

7.4.1.2. Records for John Deere Co. Model JU6H-UF84 (EN10, EN11)

- a. Records must be kept of volume of fuel consumed per calendar month for each engine, and hours of operation per calendar month for each engine.
- b. Records must be kept of the rolling yearly total of volume of fuel consumed for each engine.

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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 5.2.; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.] [EN08, EN09, EN10, EN11]

7.4.2. Records, Operation and Compliance

- a. For the purpose of determining compliance with the limit on hours of operation for maintenance checks and readiness testing, a person designated by a Responsible Official or Authorized Representative shall monitor and maintain records of hours of operation for such activities on a rolling twelve month basis. The reason (maintenance, readiness testing, emergency) for each period of continuous operation (start up to shut down) shall be noted along with the hours of operation.
- b. Said records shall be maintained for a period of five (5) years on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee. 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.2.1.a. and c.] (EN10, EN11)

7.4.3 Equipment Maintenance Records

- a. The permittee shall maintain maintenance records relating to failure and/or repair of fire pump equipment. In the event of equipment or system failure, these records shall document the permittee's effort to maintain proper and effective operation of such equipment and/or systems;
- b. Said records shall be maintained for a period of five (5) years on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee. 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.2.3.] (EN10, EN11)

7.4.4 Retention of Records

Said records shall be maintained for a period of five (5) years on site or in a readily accessible off-site location maintained by the permittee. 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 10.2.4.] (EN10, EN11)

7.4.5 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 3. of this permit condition.
 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 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.
- 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.

[40 C.F.R. §§60.4245(a) and (d); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 11.4.1, 11.5.1, 11.5.2] (EN08, EN09)

7.4.6. In order to determine compliance with condition 7.1.16 of this permit, the permittee shall monitor and record the number of hours the generator is operated each day.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 13.3.1.] (AUX03)

7.4.7. What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

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 (3) 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.

(b) 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. 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.

[40 C.F.R. §60.4245 (a) (1), (a) (2), (a) (3), (b); 45CSR16; 45CSR13, R13-2823, 12.3.2.] (AUX03)

7.4.8 In order to determine compliance with the operational limitations set forth in Section 7.1.23, the permittee shall keep monthly records of the operation of the 1,085 HP auxiliary power unit. Such records shall be kept on site for a period of not less than five years and be made available to the Director or his duly authorized representative upon request.
[45CSR14, R14-0009, B.4] [AUX02]

7.5. Reporting Requirements

7.5.1. Refer to permit condition 7.4.8.d.

7.6. Compliance Plan

7.6.1. Reserved.

8.0 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Extraction Plant [Tanks : 008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04]

8.1 Limitations and Standards

- 8.1.1 Maximum Tank Throughput Limitation. The maximum tank aggregated throughput for these tanks (008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04) shall not exceed 34,399,200 gallons per year. Compliance with the Maximum Yearly Tank Throughput Limitation shall be determined using a twelve month rolling total. A twelve month rolling total shall mean the sum of the tank throughput at any given time during the previous twelve consecutive calendar months. [45CSR13, R13-2823, 6.1.1.; 45CSR§30-12.7.]
- 8.1.2 Pursuant to the letter dated February 26, 2007, all air displaced from the odorant tanks during filling shall be vented into the natural gas transmission pipeline. [45CSR14, R14-0009, A.7]

8.2 Monitoring Requirements

- 8.2.1 Reserved.

8.3 Testing Requirements

- 8.3.1 Reserved.

8.4 Recordkeeping Requirements

- 8.4.1 The permittee shall maintain a monthly record of the total aggregated throughput for tanks (008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04) to demonstrate compliance with section 8.1.1 of this permit. 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. [45CSR13, R13-2823, 6.2.1.; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

8.5 Reporting Requirements

- 8.5.1 Reserved.

8.6 Compliance Plan

- 8.6.1 Reserved.

9.0 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Extraction Plant [Non-fractionating Process Plant]

9.1 Limitations and Standards

- 9.1.1 Maximum Throughput Limitation. The maximum wet natural gas throughput to the Non-Fractionating Processing Plant shall not exceed 52 mmscf/day. 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.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 7.1.1.]
- 9.1.2 The permitted facility shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40CFR60 Subpart KKK, provided that compliance with any more stringent limitation set forth under this permit shall also be demonstrated. Recordkeeping and reporting requirements shall be conducted in accordance with §60.635 and §60.636. These reports shall be submitted in accordance with the time lines and in the order set forth in §60.636 and submitted to the addresses listed in Section 3.5.3.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 7.1.2.]
- 9.1.3 Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK shall comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–1 (a), (b), and (d) (*permit condition 9.1.10.*) and 60.482–2 through 60.482–10 (*permit conditions 9.1.11. through 9.1.19.*), except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.633, as soon as practicable, but no later than 180 days after initial startup.
[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]
- 9.1.4 An owner or operator may elect to comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§60.483–1 and 60.483–2.
[40 C.F.R. §60.632(b); 45CSR16]
- 9.1.5 An owner or operator may apply to the Administrator for permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC at least equivalent to that achieved by the controls required in this subpart. In doing so, the owner or operator shall comply with requirements of §60.634 of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK.
[40 C.F.R. §60.632(c); 45CSR16]
- 9.1.6 Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK shall comply with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. §60.485 (*permit condition 9.3.1.*) except as provided in §60.633(f) of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK.
[40 C.F.R. §60.632(d); 45CSR16]
- 9.1.7 Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK shall comply with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. §§60.486 and 60.487 except as provided in §§60.633, 60.635, and 60.636 of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK.
[40 C.F.R. §60.632(e); 45CSR16]

9.1.8 An owner or operator shall use the following provision instead of 40 C.F.R. §60.485(d)(1): Each piece of equipment is presumed to be in VOC service or in wet gas service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VOC service or in wet gas service. For a piece of equipment to be considered not in VOC service, it must be determined that the VOC content can be reasonably expected never to exceed 10.0 percent by weight. For a piece of equipment to be considered in wet gas service, it must be determined that it contains or contacts the field gas before the extraction step in the process. For purposes of determining the percent VOC content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment, procedures that conform to the methods described in ASTM E169–63, 77, or 93, E168–67, 77, or 92, or E260–73, 91, or 96 (incorporated by reference as specified in §60.17) shall be used.
[40 C.F.R. §60.632(f); 45CSR16]

9.1.9 **Exceptions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK**

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK may comply with the following exceptions to the provisions of subpart VV.

(b)(1) Each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service may be monitored quarterly and within 5 days after each pressure release to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485(b) except as provided in §60.632(c), paragraph (b)(4) of this section, and §60.482–4 (a) through (c) of subpart VV.

(2) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(3)(i) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9.

(ii) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(4)(i) Any pressure relief device that is located in a nonfractionating plant that is monitored only by nonplant personnel may be monitored after a pressure release the next time the monitoring personnel are on site, instead of within 5 days as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and §60.482–4(b)(1) of subpart VV.

(ii) No pressure relief device described in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section shall be allowed to operate for more than 30 days after a pressure release without monitoring.

(c) Sampling connection systems are exempt from the requirements of §60.482–5.

(d) Pumps in light liquid service, valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service, and pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service that are located at a nonfractionating plant that does not have the design capacity to process 283,200 standard cubic meters per day (scmd) (10 million standard cubic feet per day) or more of field gas are exempt from the routine monitoring requirements of §§60.482–2(a)(1) and 60.482–7(a), and paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(e) Pumps in light liquid service, valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service, and pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service within a process unit that is located in the Alaskan North Slope are exempt from the routine monitoring requirements of §§60.482–2(a)(1), 60.482–7(a), and paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(f) Reciprocating compressors in wet gas service are exempt from the compressor control requirements of §60.482–3.

(g) Flares used to comply with 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK shall comply with the requirements of §60.18.

(h) An owner or operator may use the following provisions instead of §60.485(e):

(1) Equipment is in heavy liquid service if the weight percent evaporated is 10 percent or less at 150 °C (302 °F) as determined by ASTM Method D86–78, 82, 90, 95, or 96 (incorporated by reference as specified in §60.17).

(2) Equipment is in light liquid service if the weight percent evaporated is greater than 10 percent at 150 °C (302 °F) as determined by ASTM Method D86–78, 82, 90, 95, or 96 (incorporated by reference as specified in §60.17).

[40 C.F.R. §60.633; 45CSR16]

9.1.10 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–1 (a), (b), and (d) Standards: General

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10 or §60.480(e) for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup.

(b) Compliance with 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–1 to 60.482–10 will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485.

(d) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–2 to 60.482–10 if it is identified as required in 40 C.F.R. §60.486(e)(5).

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.11 40 C.F.R. §60.482–2 Standards: Pumps in light liquid service.

(a)(1) Each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(b), except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–1(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this permit condition. A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump and except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–1(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this permit condition.

(2) Each pump in light liquid service shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–1(f).

(b)(1) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this permit

condition. This requirement does not apply to a pump that was monitored after a previous weekly inspection if the instrument reading for that monitoring event was less than 10,000 ppm and the pump was not repaired since that monitoring event.

(i) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(b). If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected. The leak shall be repaired using the procedures in paragraph (c) of this permit condition.

(ii) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak, and repair the leak within 15 days of detection by eliminating the visual indications of liquids dripping.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-9.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this permit condition, where practicable.

(i) Tightening the packing gland nuts;

(ii) Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this permit condition, provided the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this permit condition are met.

(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is—

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482-10; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid system is in heavy liquid service or is not in VOC service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(4) (i) Each pump is checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals.

(ii) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B) of this permit condition.

(A) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(b) to determine if there is a leak of VOC in the barrier fluid. If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(B) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak.

(5) (i) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this permit condition is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.

(ii) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(iii) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, based on the criterion established in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this permit condition, a leak is detected.

(6) (i) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) of this permit condition, it shall be repaired as specified in paragraph (c) of this permit condition.

(ii) A leak detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this permit condition shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating the conditions that activated the sensor.

- (iii) A designated leak pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(B) of this permit condition shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating visual indications of liquids dripping.
- (e) Any pump that is designated, as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.486(e)(1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this permit condition if the pump:
- (1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing,
 - (2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(c), and
 - (3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of this permit condition initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.
- (f) If any pump is equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or to a fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–10, it is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) of this permit condition.
- (g) Any pump that is designated, as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.486(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this permit condition if:
- (1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this permit condition; and
 - (2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this permit condition if a leak is detected.
- (h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this permit condition, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this permit condition, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.
[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.12 40 C.F.R. §60.482-3 Standards: Compressors.

- (a) Each compressor shall be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of VOC to the atmosphere, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–1(c) and paragraphs (h), (i), and (j) of this permit condition.
- (b) Each compressor seal system as required in paragraph (a) shall be:
- (1) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure; or
 - (2) Equipped with a barrier fluid system degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–10; or
 - (3) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.
- (c) The barrier fluid system shall be in heavy liquid service or shall not be in VOC service.
- (d) Each barrier fluid system as described in paragraph (a) shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.

(e)(1) Each sensor as required in paragraph (d) shall be checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm.

(2) The owner or operator shall determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(f) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier system, or both based on the criterion determined under paragraph (e)(2), a leak is detected.

(g)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-9.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(h) A compressor is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this permit condition, if it is equipped with a closed vent system to capture and transport leakage from the compressor drive shaft back to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482-10, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this permit condition.

(i) Any compressor that is designated, as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.486(e) (1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a)–(h) if the compressor:

(1) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(c); and

(2) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (i)(1) of this permit condition initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(j) Any existing reciprocating compressor in a process unit which becomes an affected facility under provisions of 40 C.F.R. §60.14 or 40 C.F.R. §60.15 is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this permit condition, provided the owner or operator demonstrates that recasting the distance piece or replacing the compressor are the only options available to bring the compressor into compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this permit condition.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.13 40 C.F.R. §60.482-4 Standards: Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service.

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as determined by the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(c).

(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-9.

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the conditions of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, by the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(c).

(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage through the pressure relief device to a control device as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-10 is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this permit condition.

(d)(1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this permit condition, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this permit condition.

(2) After each pressure release, a new rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-9.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.14 40 C.F.R. §60.482-5 Standards: Sampling connection systems

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-1(c) and paragraph (c) of this permit condition.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in paragraph (a) of this permit condition shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this permit condition.

(1) Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.

(2) Containers that are part of a closed-purge system must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

(3) Gases remaining in the tubing or piping between the closed-purge system valve(s) and sample container valve(s) after the valves are closed and the sample container is disconnected are not required to be collected or captured.

(4) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system shall be designed and operated to meet requirements in either paragraph (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this permit condition.

(i) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line.

(ii) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process.

(iii) Capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482-10.

(iv) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(A) A waste management unit as defined in 40 C.F.R. §63.111, if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams;

(B) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266;

(C) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261;

(D) A waste management unit subject to and operated in compliance with the treatment requirements of 40 C.F.R. §61.348(a), provided all waste management units that collect, store, or transport the purged process fluid to the treatment unit are subject to and operated in compliance with the management requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§61.343 through 61.347; or

(E) A device used to burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery in accordance with 40 CFR part 279, subpart G, provided the purged process fluid is not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261.

(c) In situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this permit condition.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a);45CSR16]

9.1.15 **40 C.F.R. §60.482-6 Standards: Open-ended valves or lines.**

(a) (1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-1(c) and paragraphs (d) and (e) of this permit condition.

(2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.

(b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

(c) When a double block-and-bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) at all other times.

(d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this permit condition.

(e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this permit condition are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this permit condition.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.16 **40 C.F.R. §60.482-7 Standards: Valves in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.**

(a) (1) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (e) of this permit condition, except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this permit condition, 40 C.F.R. §60.482-1(c) and (f), and 40 C.F.R. §§60.483-1 and 60.483-2.

(2) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) or (ii), except for a valve that replaces a leaking valve and except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this permit condition, 40 C.F.R. §60.482-1(c), and 40 C.F.R. §§60.483-1 and 60.483-2.

(i) Monitor the valve as in paragraph (a)(1) of this permit condition. The valve must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period to ensure proper installation.

(ii) If the valves on the process unit are monitored in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §60.483-1 or 40 C.F.R. §60.483-2, count the new valve as leaking when calculating the percentage of valves leaking as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.483-2(b)(5). If less than 2.0 percent of the valves are leaking for that process unit, the valve must be monitored for the first time during the next scheduled monitoring event for existing valves in the process unit or within 90 days, whichever comes first.

- (b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
- (c) (1)(i) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.
- (ii) As an alternative to monitoring all of the valves in the first month of a quarter, an owner or operator may elect to subdivide the process unit into 2 or 3 subgroups of valves and monitor each subgroup in a different month during the quarter, provided each subgroup is monitored every 3 months. The owner or operator must keep records of the valves assigned to each subgroup.
- (2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.
- (d) (1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-9.
- (2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.
- (e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:
- (1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;
 - (2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;
 - (3) Tightening of packing gland nuts;
 - (4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.
- (f) Any valve that is designated, as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.486(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if the valve:
- (1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid,
 - (2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background as determined by the method specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(c), and
 - (3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) of this permit condition initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.
- (g) Any valve that is designated, as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.486(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:
- (1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a), and
 - (2) The owner or operator of the valve adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.
- (h) Any valve that is designated, as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.486(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:
- (1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface.
 - (2) The process unit within which the valve is located either becomes an affected facility through 40 C.F.R. §60.14 or 40 C.F.R. §60.15 or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of valves as difficult-to-monitor, and

(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.17 40 C.F.R. §60.482-8 Standards: Pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, and connectors.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, and connectors, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures:

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this permit condition.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak within 5 calendar days of detection.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c) (1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-9.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-2(c)(2) and 60.482-7(e).

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.18 40 C.F.R. §60.482-9 Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown. Monitoring to verify repair must occur within 15 days after startup of the process unit.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment will be allowed for equipment which is isolated from the process and which does not remain in VOC service.

(c) Delay of repair for valves will be allowed if:

(1) The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair, and

(2) When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with 40 C.F.R. §60.482-10.

(d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:

(1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, and

(2) Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.

(e) Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve, if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

(f) When delay of repair is allowed for a leaking pump or valve that remains in service, the pump or valve may be considered to be repaired and no longer subject to delay of repair requirements if two consecutive monthly monitoring instrument readings are below the leak definition.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.1.19 **40 C.F.R. §60.482-10 Standards: Closed vent systems and control devices.**

(a) Owners or operators of closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV shall comply with the provisions of this permit condition.

(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent.

(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of 816 °C.

(d) Flares used to comply with 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV shall comply with the requirements of §60.18.

(e) Owners or operators of control devices used to comply with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs.

(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (i) through (k) of this permit condition, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this permit condition.

(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(1)(ii) of this permit condition:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §60.485(b); and
(ii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(2) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §60.485(b); and
(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in §60.485(b).

(g) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in paragraph (h) of this permit condition.

(1) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(2) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(h) Delay of repair of a closed vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than

the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(i) If a vapor collection system or closed vent system is operated under a vacuum, it is exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this permit condition.

(j) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(1) of this permit condition, as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this permit condition if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1) and (j)(2) of this permit condition:

- (1) The owner or operator determines 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 paragraphs (f)(1)(i) or (f)(2) of this permit condition; and
- (2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

(k) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(2) of this permit condition, as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this permit condition if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(3) of this permit condition:

- (1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and
- (2) The process unit within which the closed vent system is located becomes an affected facility through §§60.14 or 60.15, or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of closed vent system equipment as difficult to inspect; and
- (3) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years. A closed vent system is exempt from inspection if it is operated under a vacuum.

(l) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (l)(5) of this permit condition.

- (1) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as unsafe to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.
- (2) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as difficult to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.
- (3) For each inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in §60.486(c).
- (4) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §60.485(b) during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.
- (5) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this permit condition during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(m) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(a); 45CSR16]

9.2 Monitoring Requirements

9.2.1 Reserved.

9.3 Testing Requirements

9.3.1 40 C.F.R. §60.485 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 C.F.R. §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this permit condition, except as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10, 60.483, and 60.484 as follows:

(1) Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking sources. The instrument shall be calibrated before use each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21. The following calibration gases shall be used:

- (i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
- (ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of about, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the no detectable emission standards in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–2(e), 60.482–3(i), 60.482–4, 60.482–7(f), and 60.482–10(e) as follows:

(1) The requirements of paragraph (b) shall apply.

(2) Method 21 shall be used to determine the background level. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(d) The owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless he demonstrates that a process unit is not in VOC service, i.e., that the VOC content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of this demonstration, the following methods and procedures shall be used:

(1) Procedures that conform to the general methods in ASTM E260–73, 91, or 96, E168–67, 77, or 92, E169–63, 77, or 93 (incorporated by reference—see 40 C.F.R. §60.17) shall be used to determine the percent VOC content in the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment.

(2) Organic compounds that are considered by the Administrator to have negligible photochemical reactivity may be excluded from the total quantity of organic compounds in determining the VOC content of the process fluid.

(3) Engineering judgment may be used to estimate the VOC content, if a piece of equipment had not been shown previously to be in service. If the Administrator disagrees with the judgment, paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this permit condition shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(e) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that a piece of equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all the following conditions apply:

(1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components is greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H₂O at 68 °F). Standard reference texts or ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see 40 C.F.R. §60.17) shall be used to determine the vapor pressures.

(2) The total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H₂O at 68 °F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

(3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

(f) Samples used in conjunction with paragraphs (d), (e), and (g) of this permit condition shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.

(g) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards of flares as follows:

- (1) Method 22 shall be used to determine visible emissions.
- (2) A thermocouple or any other equivalent device shall be used to monitor the presence of a pilot flame in the flare.
- (3) The maximum permitted velocity for air assisted flares shall be computed using the following equation:

$$V_{\max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$$

Where:

- V_{\max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec)
- H_T = Net heating value of the gas being combusted, MJ/scm (Btu/scf).
- K_1 = 8.706 m/sec (metric units)
= 28.56 ft/sec (English units)
- K_2 = 0.7084 m⁴/(MJ-sec) (metric units)
= 0.087 ft⁴/(Btu-sec) (English units)

(4) The net heating value (H_T) of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be computed using the following equation:

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

Where:

- K = Conversion constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (g-mole)(MJ)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units) = 4.674×10^{-6} [(g-mole)(Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)] (English units)
- C_i = Concentration of sample component "i," ppm
- H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component "i" at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole

(5) Method 18 or ASTM D6420–99 (2004) (where the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 parts per million by volume) and ASTM D2504–67, 77 or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference—see 40 C.F.R. §60.17) shall be used to determine the concentration of sample component "i."

(6) ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference—see 40 C.F.R. §60.17) shall be used to determine the net heat of combustion of component "i" if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(7) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the actual exit velocity of a flare. If needed, the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip shall be used.

(h) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with 40 C.F.R. §60.483–1 or 40 C.F.R. §60.483–2 as follows:

(1) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined using the following equation:

$$\%V_L = (V_L/V_T) * 100$$

Where:

- %V_L= Percent leaking valves
- V_L= Number of valves found leaking
- V_T= The sum of the total number of valves monitored

- (2) The total number of valves monitored shall include difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor valves only during the monitoring period in which those valves are monitored.
- (3) The number of valves leaking shall include valves for which repair has been delayed.
- (4) Any new valve that is not monitored within 30 days of being placed in service shall be included in the number of valves leaking and the total number of valves monitored for the monitoring period in which the valve is placed in service.
- (5) If the process unit has been subdivided in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §60.482–7(c)(1)(ii), the sum of valves found leaking during a monitoring period includes all subgroups.
- (6) The total number of valves monitored does not include a valve monitored to verify repair.

[40 C.F.R. §60.632(d); 45CSR16]

9.4 Recordkeeping Requirements

- 9.4.1 To demonstrate compliance with section 9.1.1. the permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of natural gas processed in the Non-Fractionating Processing Plant. Said records required 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.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 7.2.1.; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

9.4.2 Recordkeeping Requirements of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK

- (a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this permit condition in addition to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.486 (*permit condition 9.4.3.*).
- (b) The following recordkeeping requirements shall apply to pressure relief devices subject to the requirements of §60.633(b)(1) of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK.
 - (1) When each leak is detected as specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.633(b)(2), a weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment. The identification on the pressure relief device may be removed after it has been repaired.
 - (2) When each leak is detected as specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.633(b)(2), the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

- (i) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.
 - (ii) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.
 - (iii) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
 - (iv) “Above 10,000 ppm” if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section after each repair attempt is 10,000 ppm or greater.
 - (v) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
 - (vi) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.
 - (vii) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.
 - (viii) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.
 - (ix) The date of successful repair of the leak.
 - (x) A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482-4(a). The designation of equipment subject to the provisions of §60.482-4(a) shall be signed by the owner or operator.
- (c) An owner or operator shall comply with the following requirement in addition to the requirement of 40 C.F.R. §60.486(j) (*permit condition 9.4.3.(j)*): Information and data used to demonstrate that a reciprocating compressor is in wet gas service to apply for the exemption in 40 C.F.R. §60.633(f) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

[40 C.F.R. §§60.635(a), (b), and (c); 45CSR16]

9.4.3 Recordkeeping requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.486 (NSPS Subpart VV)

- (a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this permit condition.
- (2) An owner or operator of more than one affected facility subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these facilities in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each facility.
- (b) When each leak is detected as specified in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-7, 60.482-8, and 60.483-2, the following requirements apply:

(1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-7(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.

(3) The identification on equipment except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(c) When each leak is detected as specified in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-7, 60.482-8, and 60.483-2, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

(1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.

(2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.

(3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(4) "Above 10,000" if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in 40 C.F.R. §60.485(a) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.

(5) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.

(7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.

(8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(9) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(d) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed vent systems and control devices described in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-10 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in 40 C.F.R. §60.482-10(e), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.

(4) Periods when the closed vent systems and control devices required in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-4, and 60.482-5 are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

(5) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed vent systems and control devices required in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-2, 60.482-3, 60.482-4, and 60.482-5.

(e) The following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-1 to 60.482-10 shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV.

(2)(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-2(e), 60.482-3(i) and 60.482-7(f).

(ii) The designation of equipment as subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482-2(e), §60.482-3(i), or §60.482-7(f) shall be signed by the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may establish a mechanism with their permitting authority that satisfies this requirement.

(3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with 40 C.F.R. §60.482-4.

(4) (i) The dates of each compliance test as required in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482-2(e), 60.482-3(i), 60.482-4, and 60.482-7(f).

(ii) The background level measured during each compliance test.

(iii) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.

(5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.

(6) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator designates as operating in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §60.482-1(e), a description of the conditions under which the equipment is in VOC service, and rationale supporting the designation that it is in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr.

(f) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482-7(g) and (h) and to all pumps subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482-2(g) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for valves and pumps that are designated as unsafe-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve or pump stating why the valve or pump is unsafe-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve or pump.

(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult-to-monitor, and the schedule for monitoring each valve.

(g) The following information shall be recorded for valves complying with 40 C.F.R. §60.483–2:

- (1) A schedule of monitoring.
- (2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

- (1) Design criterion required in 40 C.F.R. §§60.482–2(d)(5) and 60.482–3(e)(2) and explanation of the design criterion; and
- (2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in 40 C.F.R. §60.480(d):

- (1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the affected facility,
- (2) A statement listing the feed or raw materials and products from the affected facilities and an analysis demonstrating whether these chemicals are heavy liquids or beverage alcohol, and
- (3) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VOC service.

(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

(k) The provisions of 40 C.F.R. §60.7 (b) and (d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV.

[40 C.F.R. §60.635(a); 45CSR16]

- 9.4.4. The permittee shall record the number of operating days for each calendar month.
[45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

9.5 Reporting Requirements

9.5.1 Reporting Requirements of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK.

- (a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart KKK shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this permit condition in addition to the requirements of §60.487 (*permit condition 9.5.2.*).
- (b) An owner or operator shall include the following information in the initial semiannual report in addition to the information required in §60.487(b) (1)–(4): Number of pressure relief devices subject to the requirements of §60.633(b) except for those pressure relief devices designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482–4(a) and those pressure relief devices complying with §60.482–4(c).

- (c) An owner or operator shall include the following information in all semiannual reports in addition to the information required in §60.487(c)(2) (i) through (vi):
- (1) Number of pressure relief devices for which leaks were detected as required in §60.633(b)(2) and
 - (2) Number of pressure relief devices for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.633(b)(3).

[40 C.F.R. §§60.636(a), (b), and (c);45CSR16]

9.5.2 Reporting requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.487 (NSPS Subpart VV)

- (a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator beginning six months after the initial startup date.
- (b) The initial semiannual report to the Administrator shall include the following information:
- (1) Process unit identification.
 - (2) Number of valves subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–7, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–7(f).
 - (3) Number of pumps subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–2, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–2(e) and those pumps complying with 40 C.F.R. §60.482–2(f).
 - (4) Number of compressors subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–3, excluding those compressors designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 C.F.R. §60.482–3(i) and those compressors complying with 40 C.F.R. §60.482–3(h).
- (c) All semiannual reports to the Administrator shall include the following information, summarized from the information in 40 C.F.R. §60.486:
- (1) Process unit identification.
 - (2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,
 - (i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–7(b) or 40 C.F.R. §60.483–2,
 - (ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–7(d)(1),
 - (iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–2(b), (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B), or (d)(5)(iii),
 - (iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–2(c)(1) and (d)(6),
 - (v) Number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–3(f),
 - (vi) Number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 C.F.R. §60.482–3(g)(1), and
 - (vii) The facts that explain each delay of repair and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

- (3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.
- (4) Revisions to items reported according to permit condition 9.5.2.(b) if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.
- (d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. §§60.483-1 or 60.483-2 shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.
- (e) An owner or operator shall report the results of all performance tests in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §60.8 of the General Provisions. The provisions of 40 C.F.R. §60.8(d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart VV except that an owner or operator must notify the Administrator of the schedule for the initial performance tests at least 30 days before the initial performance tests.
- (f) The requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this permit condition remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this permit condition, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[40 C.F.R. §60.636(a); 45CSR16]

9.6. Compliance Plan

9.6.1 Reserved.

10.0 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Extraction Plant [Natural Gas Liquid Loading Rack: 009-01, 009-02]

10.1 Limitations and Standards

10.1.1. Maximum Throughput Limitation. The maximum natural gas liquids throughput for these Natural Gas Liquid Loading Racks (009-01, 009-02) shall not exceed 34,399,200 gallons/yr. 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 8.1.1.]

10.1.2. The Natural Gas Liquid Loading Racks (009-01, 009-02) shall be operated in accordance with the plans and specifications filed in Permit Application R13-2823.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 8.1.2.]

10.2. Monitoring Requirements

10.2.1. Reserved.

10.3. Testing Requirements

10.3.1. Reserved.

10.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

10.4.1. To demonstrate compliance with section 10.1.1 the permittee shall maintain daily and monthly records of the total amount of natural gas liquids loaded by the Natural Gas Liquid Loading Racks (009-01, 009-02). Said records required 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 8.2.1.; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

10.5. Reporting Requirements

10.5.1. Reserved.

10.6. Compliance Plan

10.6.1. Reserved.

11.0 Source-Specific Requirements: Lightburn Extraction Plant [Flare Control Device: FLARE3]

11.1. Limitations and Standards

- 11.1.1. The permittee shall install a Zeeco UFAA-16/30 flare (FLARE3) to control VOC emissions from emergency venting and during various non-routine maintenance activities of process equipment (Tanks: 008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04 and Loading Racks- 009-01, 009-02). [45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.1.1.]
- 11.1.2. Maximum emissions from the Zeeco UFAA-16/30 flare (FLARE3) shall not exceed the following limits:

Emission Unit ID	Pollutant	Maximum Annual Emissions (ton/year)
FLARE3	Volatile Organic Compounds	0.21
	Nitrogen Oxides	0.08
	Carbon Monoxide	0.15

- 11.1.3. The Zeeco UFAA-16/30 flare (FLARE3) subject to this section shall be designed and operated in accordance with the following:

- a. Flare shall be air-assisted.
Compliance with this underlying condition 10.1.4.a. of permit R13-2823 ensures compliance with the less stringent requirement of 40 C.F.R. §60.18(c)(6).
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.1.3.a.; 40 C.F.R. §60.18(c)(6); 45CSR16]
- 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.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.1.3.b.; 40 C.F.R. §60.18(c)(1); 45CSR16]
- 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.
[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.1.3.c.; 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.18(c)(2) and 60.18(e); 45CSR16]
- 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=

$$1.740 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{1}{\text{ppmv}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{g-mole}}{\text{scm}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{kcal}} \right)$$

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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.1.3.d.; 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and 60.18(f)(3); 45CSR16]

- e. Air-assisted flares shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity V_{max}. The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation:

$$V_{\max} = 8.71 + 0.708(H_T)$$

Where:

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

8.71=Constant.

0.708=Constant.

H_T=The net heating value as determined in 11.1.3.d of this section.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.1.3.e.; 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.18(c)(5) and 60.18(f)(6); 45CSR16]

- 11.1.4. 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 11.3.2, but the permittee is required to conduct a flare design evaluation in accordance with section 11.4.2. Alternatively, the permittee may elect to demonstrate compliance with the flare design criteria requirements of section 11.1.3 by complying with the compliance assessment testing requirements of section 11.3.2.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.1.4.]

- 11.1.5. No person shall cause or allow particulate matter to be discharged from any incinerator into the open air in excess of 24.81 lb/hr.

[45CSR§6-4.1.]

- 11.1.6. Emission of Visible Particulate Matter. No person shall cause or allow emission of smoke into the atmosphere from any incinerator which is twenty percent (20%) opacity or greater. *Compliance with the more stringent no visible emissions requirement of condition 11.1.3.b. ensures compliance with this opacity limit.*

[45CSR§6-4.3.]

- 11.1.7. The provisions of condition 11.1.6. shall not apply to smoke which is less than forty percent (40%) opacity, for a period or periods aggregating no more than eight (8) minutes per start-up.

Compliance with the more stringent time period not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours requirement of condition 11.1.3.b. ensures compliance with the eight (8) minutes per start-up limit of this condition.

[45CSR§6-4.4.]

11.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 11.2.1. In order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 11.1.3.c, the permittee shall continuously monitor the presence or absence of a flare pilot flame using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device, except during SSM events.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.2.1.; 40 C.F.R. §60.18(f)(2); 45CSR16; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

- 11.2.2. The permittee shall monitor and record the throughput to the Zeeco UFAA-16/30 flare (FLARE3) on a monthly basis.

11.2.2.1. The throughput volume to be monitored and recorded must include all sources venting to FLARE3, which are the NGL Tanks (008-01, 008-02, 008-03, 008-04); NGL Loading Racks (009-01, 009-02); and Absorber Vessel Draining.

11.2.2.2. The permittee shall compute and record the twelve month rolling total of the actual emissions, in tons per year, of the pollutants listed in condition 11.1.2.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.2.2.; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

11.3. Testing Requirements

- 11.3.1. In order to demonstrate compliance with the flare opacity requirements of 11.1.3.b, visual emission checks shall be conducted monthly. 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. If during these checks or at any other time visible emissions are observed at any emission point, compliance with 11.1.3.b shall be determined by conducting tests in accordance with Method 9 of 40 C.F.R. 60, Appendix A. Records shall be maintained on site stating the date and time of each visible emission check, whether visible emissions were observed, the opacity observed, and the corrective measures taken. Visible emission checks shall not be required during start-ups, shut-downs and malfunctions.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.3.1.; 40 C.F.R. §60.18(f)(1); 45CSR16; 45CSR§30-5.1.c.]

- 11.3.2. The Director may require the permittee to conduct a flare compliance assessment to demonstrate compliance with section 11.1.3. 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.3.2.]

11.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

11.4.1. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with section 11.1.3.c and 11.2.1, the permittee shall maintain records of the times and duration of all periods which the pilot flame was absent.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.4.1.]

11.4.2. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with section 11.1.3 and 11.3.2, 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.4.2.]

11.4.3. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the requirements set forth in section 11.1.3., the permittee shall maintain records of testing conducted in accordance with 11.3.2.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.4.3.]

11.4.4. The permittee shall document and maintain the corresponding records specified by the ongoing monitoring requirements of 11.2 and testing requirements of 11.3.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.4.4.]

11.4.5. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with section 11.1.3.b, the permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission opacity tests conducted per Section 11.3.1.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.4.5.]

11.4.6. All records required under Section 11.4 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.4.6.]

11.5. Reporting Requirements

11.5.1. If permittee is required by the Director to demonstrate compliance with section 11.3.2, 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.5.1.]

11.5.2. 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.5.2.]

- 11.5.3. Any deviation(s) from the flare design and operation criteria in Section 11.1.3 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.

[45CSR13, R13-2823, 9.5.3.]

11.6. Compliance Plan

- 11.6.1. Reserved