



**Air Pollution Control  
Title V Permit to Operate  
Statement of Basis for Permit No V-SUIT-0008-2013.00  
{Date TBD}**

**BP America Production Company  
Four Queens Central Delivery Point  
Southern Ute Indian Reservation  
La Plata County, Colorado**

**1. Facility Information**

a. Location

The Four Queens Central Delivery Point, owned and operated by BP America Production Company (BP), is located within the exterior boundary of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. The exact location is SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 26, T33N, R11W, in La Plata County, at latitude North 37.069597 and longitude West 108.002985. The Mailing address is:

BP America Production Company  
Four Queens Central Delivery Point  
380A Airport Road  
Durango, CO 81303

b. Contacts

**Facility Contact:**

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**Responsible Official:**

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BP America Production Company  
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c. Description of Operations

According to BP's application, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is a natural gas compression facility located within the exterior boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in southwestern Colorado. The facility was installed in 1997 to provide field compression. The Fruitland natural gas wells produce coal bed methane which is a mixture of approximately 80% methane and 6% carbon dioxide. This gas mixture is water vapor saturated. The natural gas coming into the compressor station is at approximately 35 psig and 65 degrees Fahrenheit. These wells do not produce any condensate or natural gas liquids and the VOC content of the inlet gas is approximately 11% by weight.

The natural gas enters the compression facility and passes through an inlet separator to remove any free liquid water in the gas stream by gravity. The gas stream then passes to a distribution header, which distributes the gas to one of two compressors that boost the gas pressure to approximately 350 psi. The gas then passes to a glycol absorber column where it contacts a Triethylene glycol solution. The purpose of this contact is to remove water vapor in the gas. The gas is then metered and custody transferred to a third party gathering system for transportation to interstate markets.

The primary source for emissions is from the facility’s two natural gas-fired four-stroke lean-burn (4SLB) spark ignition (SI) compressor engines, one natural gas-fired four-stroke rich-burn (4SRB) SI generator engine, and one triethylene glycol dehydrator. Current production at this facility is about 17 mmscfd.

d. List of all Units and Emission-Generating Activities

BP provided the information contained in Tables 1 and 2 in its initial part 70 permit application. Table 1 lists emission units and emission generating activities, including any air pollution control devices. Emission units identified as “insignificant” emitting units (IEUs) are listed separately in Table 2.

**Table 1 – Emission Units  
BP America Production Company, Four Queens Central Delivery Point**

Emission Unit ID	Description	Control Equipment
Unit 1 Unit 2	2 - Caterpillar G3608TALE (4SLB SI) Compressor Engines, 2087 hp Serial No.: 4WF00064      Installed: 1998 Serial No.: 4WF00065      Installed: 1998	None
Gen 1	1 - Caterpillar G3306NA (4SRB SI) Generator Engine, 121 hp Serial No. 07Y06117      Installed: 1997	None
Dehy 1	1 - Triethylene Glycol (TEG) Dehydrator Regenerator and Flash Tank Vent, 40 MMscf/d Serial No. N/A      Installed: 1997	None

The Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission’s Reservation Air Code allows sources to separately list in the permit application units or activities that qualify as “insignificant” based on potential emissions below 2 tpy for all regulated pollutants that are not listed as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) under Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and below 1,000 lbs per year or the de minimis level established under Section 112(g), whichever is lower, for HAP emissions [RAC 2-106(4)(f); RAC 1-103(36) and (37)]. However, the application may not omit information needed to determine the applicability of, or to impose, any applicable requirement, or to calculate the fee [RAC 2-106(4)(f)]. Units that qualify as “insignificant” for the purposes of the Part 70 application are in no way exempt from applicable requirements or any requirements of the Part 70 permit.

BP stated in its Part 70 initial permit application that the emission units in Table 2, below, are insignificant. The application provided calculations for heater/reboiler emissions based on EPA’s AP-42 emission factors. BP provided sufficient information, including EPA Tanks 4.0.9d calculations, to verify

any emissions from liquids in the tanks were insignificant. This data supports BP's claim that these units qualify as insignificant.

**Table 2 – Insignificant Emission Units  
BP America Production Company, Four Queens Central Delivery Point**

Emission Unit ID	Description
IEU-1; IEU-2	2 - Triethylene Glycol (TEG) Dehydration Reboilers, 0.375 MMbtu/hr
IEU-3	1 - 500 gal TEG Tank
IEU-4	7 - 500 gal Lube Oil Tanks
IEU-5	1 - 100 bbl Lube Oil Tank
IEU-6	1 - 500 gal Ethylene Glycol (EG)/Water Tank (50/50 mixture)
IEU-7	1 - 100 bbl Waste Oil Tank
IEU-9	1 - 95 bbl Compressor Drip Tank
IEU-10	2 - 75 gal Emulsion Breaker Tanks (Baker Petrolite WLC821 A-Sol P-38)
IEU-11	Fugitives
IEU-12	1 - 5 Mbtu/hr Catalytic Heater
IEU-13	1 - 8 Mbtu/hr Catalytic Heater
IEU-14	1 - 18 Mbtu/hr Catalytic Heater
IEU-15	1 - 500 gal Waste Oil Tank
IEU-16	1 - 300 gal Dye Diesel Tank
IEU-17	1 - 500 gal Methanol Tank

e. Facility Construction and/or Permitting History

The Four Queens Central Delivery Point commenced operation in 1997. EPA issued the initial part 71 permit, # V-SU-0008-00.00, in March, 2000. EPA replaced that permit with renewal part 71 permit # V-SU-0008-05.00, in January 2007. In September 2007 and January 2008, EPA issued part 71 permit # V-SU-0008-05.01 and # V-SU-0008-05.02, respectively, after BP requested separate administrative amendments. The current part 71 permit will be replaced by this initial part 70 permit, # V-SUIT-0008-2013.00. No pre-construction permits have been issued to this facility.

f. Potential To Emit

Under RAC 1-103(51), potential to emit (PTE) is defined as the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation, or the effect it would have on emissions, is federally enforceable.

Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule

On June 3, 2010, EPA promulgated the final PSD and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (Tailoring Rule). The Tailoring Rule established the applicability criteria that determine which stationary sources and modification projects are subject to PSD and Title V permitting requirements for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As of January 2, 2011, GHGs are regulated NSR pollutants under the PSD major source permitting program when they are emitted by new sources or modifications in amounts that meet the Tailoring Rule's set of applicability thresholds.

For PSD and Title V purposes, GHGs are a single air pollutant defined as the aggregate group of the following six gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) is defined as the sum of the mass emissions of each individual GHG adjusted for its global warming potential value in Table A-1 of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, Table A-1).

The Tailoring Rule established the following applicability criteria for GHGs:

<b>PSD Applicability Criteria</b>
<p>PSD applies to GHGs if any of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The source is a new source otherwise subject to PSD (for another regulated NSR pollutant) <u>and</u> the source has a GHG PTE equal to or greater than               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e;</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The source is a new source and has a GHG PTE equal to or greater than:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e, <u>and</u></li> <li>• 100 / 250 tpy mass basis</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. A modification to an existing source is otherwise subject to PSD (for another regulated NSR pollutant) <u>and</u> has a GHG emissions increase and net emissions increase:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equal to or greater than 75,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e, and</li> <li>• Greater than 0 tpy mass basis</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. An existing source has a GHG PTE equal to or greater than:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e, <u>and</u></li> <li>• 100 / 250 tpy mass basis</li> </ul> <u>and</u> a modification to an existing source has a GHG emissions increase and net emissions increase:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equal to or greater than 75,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e, and</li> <li>• Greater than 0 tpy mass basis</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. The source is an existing minor source for PSD, <u>and</u> a modification alone has actual or potential GHG emissions equal to or greater than:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e, <u>and</u></li> <li>• 100 / 250 tpy mass basis</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<b>Title V Applicability Criteria</b>
<p>Title V applies to GHGs at the following sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existing or newly constructed sources that emit or have a PTE equal to or greater than:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e, <u>and</u></li> <li>• 100 tpy mass basis</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

A detailed summary and guidance of permitting requirements established by the Tailoring Rule can be found in the March 2011 EPA document titled “PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance for Greenhouse Gases”, located at <http://www.epa.gov/nsr/ghgdocs/ghgpermittingguidance.pdf>.

The PTE for Four Queens Central Delivery Point was listed by BP in Forms “GIS”, “PTE”, and the various forms “EMISS” of the Part 70 operating permit initial application. Table 3 shows PTE data broken down by each individual emission unit, as well as the total facility-wide PTE.

**Table 3 - Potential to Emit (uncontrolled)  
BP America Production Company, Four Queens Central Delivery Point**

Emission Unit ID	Regulated Air Pollutants <sup>1,2,3</sup> in tpy (uncontrolled)								
	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>total</sub>	CO	Lead	Total HAPs	Largest Single HAP (CH <sub>2</sub> O)	GHGs (CO <sub>2</sub> e mtpy)
Unit 1	14.11	12.90	0.04	0.70	51.39	0.00	5.84	5.84	7486.77
Unit 2	14.11	12.90	0.04	0.70	51.39	0.00	5.84	5.84	7486.77
Gen1	23.10	0.19	0.00	0.09	2.02	0.00	0.28	0.28	514.50
Dehy1	0.00	82.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.98	0.00	5853.91
IEUs	0.34	1.47	0.00	0.03	0.28	0.00	0.12	0.00	14131.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51.65</b>	<b>109.98</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>105.08</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>27.07</b>	<b>11.97</b>	<b>35,473.05</b>

1. Uncontrolled NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and VOC emissions for Units 1 & 2 are based on site-specific ratings performed by Caterpillar, and for Gen1 are based on data generated Caterpillar's Gas Engine Rating Pro Version 3.04.00.
2. Uncontrolled dehydrator emissions based on GRI GLY-Calc modeled emissions.
3. GHG emissions calculations for combustion sources based on 40 CFR 98 Subpart C, 98.33(a)(1)(i), Tier 1 Methodology, Equation C-1 and using source specific heat input.

## 2. Applicable Requirements

The following discussion addresses a selection of the regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at Title 40. Note that this discussion does not include the full spectrum of potentially applicable regulations and is not intended to represent official applicability determinations. These discussions are based on the information provided by BP in its Part 70 initial permit application and are only intended to present the information certified to be true and accurate by the Responsible Official of this facility.

### Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - 40 CFR 52.21

PSD is a preconstruction review requirement of the CAA that applies to proposed projects that are sufficiently large (in terms of emissions) to be a "major" stationary source or "major" modification of an existing stationary source. A new stationary source, or a modification to an existing minor stationary source, is major if the proposed project has the potential to emit any pollutant regulated under the CAA in amounts equal to or exceeding specified major source thresholds, which are 100 tpy for 28 listed industrial source categories and 250 tpy for all other sources. PSD also applies to modifications at existing major sources that cause a "significant net emissions increase" at that source. Significance levels for each pollutant are defined in the PSD regulations at 40 CFR 52.21. A modification is a physical change or change in the method of operation.

The Four Queens Central Delivery Point does not belong to any of the 28 source categories. Therefore, the potential to emit threshold for determining PSD applicability for this source is 250

tons per year. The potential to emit of regulated pollutants at this facility are currently below the major source threshold of 250 tpy. **Therefore, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is an existing minor PSD source.** The GHG emissions at the Four Queens Central Delivery Point are not “subject to regulation” as defined in RAC 1-103(65).

### **New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A: General Provisions. This subpart applies to the owner or operator of any stationary source that contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication of any standard in Part 60. The general provisions under Subpart A apply to sources that are subject to the specific subparts of Part 60.

As explained below, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is not subject to any specific subparts under 40 CFR Part 60. **Therefore, the General Provisions of Part 60 do not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db: Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. This rule applies to steam generating units with a heat input capacity of greater than 100 MMBtu/hr and commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984.

According to the information provided by BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point has no steam generating units with a heat input capacity greater than 100 MMBtu/hr at the facility. **Therefore, Subpart Db does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc: Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. This rule applies to steam generating units with a maximum design heat capacity of 100 MMBtu/hr or less, but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr and commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 9, 1989.

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point has no steam generating units with a maximum design heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu/hr or less, but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr at the at the facility. **Therefore, Subpart Dc does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K: Standards of performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978. This rule applies to storage vessels for petroleum liquids with a storage capacity greater than 40,000 gallons. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K does not apply to storage vessels for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated at a drilling and production facility prior to custody transfer.

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is a drilling and production facility prior to custody transfer. **Therefore, Subpart K does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka: Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to June 23, 1984. This rule applies to storage vessels for petroleum liquids with a storage capacity greater

than 40,000 gallons. Subpart Ka does not apply to petroleum storage vessels with a capacity of less than 420,000 gallons used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is a drilling and production facility prior to custody transfer. **Therefore, Subpart Ka does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb: Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984. This rule applies to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (629 bbl).

According to BP, all tanks storing volatile organic liquids at the Four Queens Central Delivery Point are less than 75 m<sup>3</sup> (629 bbl or 19,813 gal). **Therefore, Subpart Kb does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG: Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines. This rule applies to stationary gas turbines, with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 MMBtu/hr), that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after October 3, 1977.

According to BP, there are no stationary gas turbines located at the Four Queens Central Delivery Point. **Therefore, Subpart GG does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK: Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after January 20, 1984, and on or before August 23, 2011. This rule applies to compressors and other equipment at onshore natural gas processing facilities. As defined in this subpart, a natural gas processing plant is any processing site engaged in the extraction of natural gas liquids (NGLs) from field gas, fractionation of mixed NGLs to natural gas products, or both. NGLs are defined as the hydrocarbons, such as ethane, propane, butane, and pentane that are extracted from field gas.

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point does not extract natural gas liquids from field gas, nor does it fractionate mixed NGLs to natural gas products, and thus does not meet the definition of a natural gas processing plant under this subpart. **Therefore, subpart KKK does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL: Standards of Performance for SO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Onshore Natural Gas Processing for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after January 20, 1984, and on or before August 23, 2011. This rule applies to sweetening units and sulfur recovery units at onshore natural gas processing facilities. As defined in this subpart, sweetening units are process devices that separate hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from a sour natural gas stream. Sulfur recovery units are defined as process devices that recover sulfur from the acid gas (consisting of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub>) removed by a sweetening unit.

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point does not perform sulfur recovery at the facility. **Therefore, subpart LLL does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII: Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. This subpart establishes emission standards and compliance requirements for the control of emissions from stationary combustion ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that commence construction (which for the purposes of this subpart is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator) after July 11, 2005 and are manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006, or are manufactured after April 1, 2006 and are not fire pump engines.

According to BP, there are no stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) located at Four Queens Central Delivery Point. **Therefore, Subpart IIII does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ: Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. This subpart establishes emission standards and compliance requirements for the control of emissions from stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that commenced construction, modification or reconstruction after June 12, 2006, where the SI ICE are manufactured on or after specified manufacture trigger dates. The manufacture trigger dates are based on the engine type, fuel used, and maximum engine horsepower.

For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator (See 40 CFR 60.4230(a)).

BP provided the following information:

**Table 3 - NSPS Subpart JJJJ Applicability Determination  
BP America Production Company, Four Queens Central Delivery Point**

Unit	Serial No	Unit Description	Fuel	Maximum HP	Manufacture/ Commence Construction, Modification, or Reconstruction Date	Install/ Startup Date	Trigger Date for Applicability- Manufactured on or after
Unit 1	4WF00064	Caterpillar G3608 TALE 4SLB Compressor Engine	Natural Gas	2,225	6/3/1997 <sup>1</sup>	Prior to 6/12/2006	7/1/2007
Unit 2	4WF00065	Caterpillar G3608 TALE 4SLB Compressor Engine	Natural Gas	2,225	6/17/1997 <sup>1</sup>	Prior to 6/12/2006	7/1/2007
Gen1	07Y06117	Caterpillar G3306NA 4SRB Generator Engine	Natural Gas	145	6/26/1997 <sup>1</sup>	Prior to 6/12/2006	7/1/2008

1. Per BP, these engines have not been modified or reconstructed (as defined in Part 60) since June 12, 2006.

According to BP, Unit 1 and Unit 2 were manufactured prior to July 1, 2007 (trigger date for lean burn engines with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 hp) and Gen1 was manufactured prior to July 1, 2008 (trigger date for SI engines with maximum engine power

greater than or equal to 100 hp and less than 500 hp). The engines have not been reconstructed or modified (as defined in §60.15) since June 12, 2006. **Therefore, Subpart JJJJ does not apply.**

Should BP propose to install a replacement engine for Unit 1, Unit 2, or Gen1 that is subject to Subpart JJJJ, BP will not be allowed to use the off permit changes provision, and will be required to submit a minor permit modification application to incorporate Subpart JJJJ requirements into the permit.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK: Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines. This subpart establishes emission standards and compliance schedules for the control of emissions from stationary combustion turbines that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after February 18, 2005. The rule applies to stationary combustion turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 MMBtu) per hour.

According to BP, there are no stationary gas turbines located at Four Queens Central Delivery Point. **Therefore, Subpart KKKK does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO: Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission, and Distribution. This subpart establishes emission standards and compliance schedules for the control of VOC and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from affected facilities that commence construction, modification or reconstruction after August 23, 2011. Affected facilities under this subpart include gas wells, compressors, pneumatic controllers, storage vessels, process unit equipment, and sweetening units. The effective date for this subpart is October 15, 2012.

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point does not have any affected facilities under the rule that commenced construction after August 23, 2011. **Therefore, Subpart OOOO does not apply.**

### **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)**

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A: General Provisions. This subpart contains national emissions standards for HAPs that regulate specific categories of sources that emit one or more HAP regulated pollutants under the CAA. The general provisions under Subpart A apply to sources that are subject to the specific subparts of Part 63.

As explained below, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is subject to the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart HH and to the August 20, 2010 revisions to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Therefore the General Provisions of Part 63 apply as specified in the relevant subpart. However, the final compliance date for the engine subject to subpart ZZZZ is not until October 19, 2013. Additionally, though Dehy1 is not subject to the relevant standards of its relevant source category, Subpart HH, a record of an applicability determination demonstrating that the unit is not subject to the relevant Part 63 standards must be kept (per § 63.10(b)(3)) at

BP's Durango Operations Center for 5 years after the determination or until a source changes its operations to become an affected source.

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities. This subpart applies to the owners and operators of affected units located at natural gas production facilities that are major sources of HAPs, and that process, upgrade, or store natural gas prior to the point of custody transfer, or that process, upgrade, or store natural gas prior to the point at which natural gas enters the natural gas transmission and storage source category or is delivered to a final end user. The affected units are glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with the potential for flash emissions, and the group of ancillary equipment, and compressors intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant service, which are located at natural gas processing plants.

#### *Throughput Exemption*

Those sources whose maximum natural gas throughput, as appropriately calculated per §63.760(a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iii), is less than 18,400 standard cubic meters per day are exempt from the requirements of this subpart.

#### *Source Aggregation*

Major source, as used in this subpart, has the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

- 1) Emissions from any oil and gas production well with its associated equipment and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units.
- 2) Emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same facility shall not be aggregated.
- 3) For facilities that are production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units and storage vessels shall be aggregated for a major source determination.

#### *Facility*

For the purpose of a major source determination, facility means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in Subpart HH. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production category include, but are not limited to: well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

### *Production Field Facility*

Production field facilities are those located prior to the point of custody transfer. The definition of custody transfer (40 CFR 63.761) means the point of transfer after the processing/treating in the producing operation, except for the case of a natural gas processing plant, in which case the point of custody transfer is the inlet to the plant.

### *Natural Gas Processing Plant*

A natural gas processing plant is defined in 40 CFR 63.761 as any processing site engaged in the extraction of NGLs from field gas, or the fractionation of mixed NGLs to natural gas products, or a combination of both. A treating plant or gas plant that does not engage in these activities is considered to be a production field facility.

### *Major Source Determination for Production Field Facilities*

The definition of major source in subpart HH (at 40 CFR 63.761) states, in part, that only emissions from the dehydration units and storage vessels at production field facilities shall be aggregated when comparing to the major source thresholds.

For facilities that are not production field facilities, HAP emissions from all HAP emission units shall be aggregated.

### *Area Source Applicability*

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH applies also to area sources of HAPs. An area source is a HAP source whose total HAP emissions are less than 10 tpy of any single HAP or 25 tpy for all HAPs in aggregate. This subpart requires different emission reduction requirements for glycol dehydration units found at oil and gas production facilities based on their geographical location.

Units located in densely populated areas (determined by the Bureau of Census) and known as urbanized areas with an added 2-mile offset and urban clusters of 10,000 people or more, are required to have emission controls. Units located outside these areas will be required to have the glycol recirculation pump rate optimized or operators must document that PTE of benzene is less than 0.9 megagrams (1,984 lbs.).

### *Applicability of Subpart HH to the Four Queens Central Delivery Point*

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point HAP emissions from the glycol dehydrator and storage vessels are below major source thresholds. Furthermore, with respect to area source requirements, uncontrolled actual average benzene emissions from the TEG dehydration unit at the facility are less than 0.9 megagrams (1984 lbs.). Per 40 CFR

63.764(e)(1)(ii), the dehydration unit is exempt from the 40 CFR 63.764(d) general requirements for area sources. **Therefore, only recordkeeping requirements apply to the facility.**

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHH: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities. This subpart applies to natural gas transmission and storage facilities that transport or store natural gas prior to entering the pipeline to a local distribution company or to a final end user, and that are a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. Natural gas transmission means the pipelines are used for long distance transport (excluding processing).

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is a natural gas production facility and not a natural gas transmission or storage facility. **Therefore, Subpart HHH does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (RICE MACT): National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. This rule establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for HAPs emitted from stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines (SI ICE) and stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines (CI ICE).

For the purposes of this standard, construction or reconstruction is as defined in §63.2.

*Summary of Applicability to Engines at Major HAP Sources*

Major HAP Sources			
Engine Type	Horse Power Rating	New / Existing	Applicability Trigger Date
SI ICE – All <sup>1</sup>	≥ 500 hp	New	On or After: 12/19/2002
SI ICE – 4SRB	> 500 hp	Existing	Before: 12/19/2002
SI ICE – All <sup>1</sup>	≤ 500 hp	New	On or After: 6/12/2006
SI ICE – All <sup>1</sup>	≤ 500 hp	Existing	Before: 6/12/2006
CI ICE – All <sup>2</sup>	≥ 500 hp	New	On or After: 12/19/2002
CI ICE – Non Emergency	> 500 hp	Existing	Before: 12/19/2002
CI ICE – All <sup>2</sup>	≤ 500 hp	New	On or After: 6/12/2006
CI ICE – All <sup>2</sup>	≤ 500 hp	Existing	Before: 6/12/2006

1. All includes emergency ICE, limited use ICE, ICE that burn land fill or digester gas, 4SLB, 2SLB, and 4SRB.
2. All includes emergency ICE and limited use ICE

*Summary of Applicability to Engines at Area Hap Sources*

Area HAP Sources			
Engine Type	Horse Power Rating	New / Existing	Applicability Trigger Date
SI ICE – All <sup>1</sup>	All hp	New	On or After: 6/12/2006
SI ICE – All <sup>1</sup>	All hp	Existing	Before: 6/12/2006
CI ICE – All <sup>2</sup>	All hp	New	On or After: 6/12/2006
CI ICE – All <sup>2</sup>	All hp	Existing	Before: 6/12/2006

1. All includes emergency ICE, limited use ICE, ICE that burn land fill or digester gas, 4SLB, 2SLB, and 4SRB.
2. All includes emergency ICE and limited use ICE

**Applicability of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ to the Four Queens Central Delivery Point:**

Unit	Serial Number	Unit Description	Fuel	Site Rated BHP	Commenced Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Date	Installation Date
Unit 1	4WF00064	Caterpillar G3608 TALE Compressor Engine	Natural Gas	2,087	Prior to 12/19/2002	1998
Unit 2	4WF00065	Caterpillar G3608 TALE Compressor Engine	Natural Gas	2,087	Prior to 12/19/2002	1998
Gen1	07Y06117	Caterpillar G3306NA Generator Engine	Natural Gas	121	Prior to 6/12/2006	1997

According to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is a major source as defined in subpart ZZZZ. Unit 1 and Unit 2 are four-stroke lean burn stationary RICE > 500 site-rated hp constructed before December 19, 2002, and have not been reconstructed since this date. Therefore, Unit 1 and Unit 2 are considered existing stationary RICE. Per 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3)(ii), these units have no requirements under this part or 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, including initial notification requirements. Emission Unit ID Gen1 is a four-stroke rich burn stationary RICE  $100 \leq$  site-rated hp  $\leq 500$  constructed before June 12, 2006, and has not been reconstructed since this date. Therefore, Emission Unit ID Gen1 is considered an existing stationary RICE. According to 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), 40 CFR 63.6602, and Table 2c of Subpart ZZZZ, **Emission Unit ID Gen1 must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.** An initial notification for Emission Unit ID Gen1 was submitted prior to February 16, 2011.

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT): National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This rule establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for HAPs emitted from new and existing industrial boilers, institutional boilers, commercial boilers, and process heaters that are located at major sources of HAPs. Boilers or process heaters that combust natural gas for fuel or have a maximum designed heat input capacity less than 10 MMBtu/hr are subject to work practice standards in lieu of emission limits. For the purposes of this subpart, an affected unit is an existing unit if it was constructed prior to June 4, 2010.

*On March 21, 2011, EPA published the final rule for Subpart DDDDD (76 FR 15608). On May 18, 2011, EPA published a notice delaying the effective dates of Subpart DDDDD until the proceedings for judicial review of the rule are complete or until the EPA completes its reconsideration of the rules, whichever is earlier. On January 9, 2012, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia vacated EPA's May 18, 2011, notice that delayed the effective dates of the rule. On February 7, 2012, EPA issued a No Action Assurance letter indicating its intent to not pursue enforcement actions for violations of certain notification deadlines in the final rule. EPA intends to issue the final reconsideration rule prior to any of the compliance dates for existing sources.*

Also, according to BP, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is not a major source as defined in this subpart or in 40 CFR 63, Subpart HH for oil and gas production facilities. **Therefore, Subpart DDDDD does not apply.**

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers. This rule establishes national emission standards and operating limitations for HAPs emitted from new and existing industrial boilers, institutional boilers, and commercial boilers that are fueled by coal, biomass, or oil and are located at area sources of HAPs. For the purposes of this subpart, an affected unit is an existing unit if it was constructed prior to June 4, 2010.

*On March 21, 2011, EPA published the final rule for Subpart JJJJJJ (76 FR15554), and on December 23, 2011, published proposed amendments. The EPA then issued a No Action Assurance letter on March 13, 2012, stating that the agency would not pursue enforcement action for violations of the initial tune-up deadlines in the final rule. On July 18, 2012, EPA extended the expiration of the March 13, 2012, No Action Assurance to either December 31, 2012, or the effective date of a final rule addressing the proposed reconsideration, whichever is earlier. The No Action Assurance was also extended to apply to the deadline for submitting the Notification of Compliance Status regarding initial tune-ups. The No Action Assurance does not affect or apply to any other provisions in the Area Source Boiler Rule.*

Also, according to BP, there are no industrial, commercial, or institutional boilers located at the Four Queens Central Delivery Point. **Therefore, Subpart JJJJJJ does not apply.**

### **Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule**

40 CFR Part 64: Compliance Assurance Monitoring Provisions. According to 40 CFR 64.2(a), the CAM rule applies to each Pollutant Specific Emission Unit (PSEU) at a major source that is required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

- 1) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant other than an emissions limitation or standard that is exempt under §64.2(b)(1);

*“§64.2(b)(1): Exempt emission limitations or standards. The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:*

- (i) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Act;*
- (ii) Stratospheric ozone protection requirements under Title VI of the Act;*
- (iii) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to Sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b) or 410 of the Act;*
- (iv) Emissions limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved or promulgated by the Administrator under the Act that allows for trading emissions with a source or between sources;*
- (v) An emissions cap that meets the requirements specified in §70.4(b)(12) or §71.6(a)(13)(iii) of this chapter;*

(vi) *Emission limitations or standards for which a Part 70 or 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in §64.1.”*

*“§64.1: Continuous compliance method means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:*

*(1) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and*

*(2) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.”*

- 2) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such limit or standard; and
- 3) The unit has pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100% of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source.

According to BP, the CAM rule does not apply to any of the units at the Four Queens Central Delivery Point as the pre-controlled emissions for each unit are less than the major source threshold. **Therefore, CAM does not apply.**

### **Chemical Accident Prevention Program**

40 CFR Part 68: Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions. This rule applies to stationary sources that manufacture, process, use, store, or otherwise handle more than the threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process. Regulated substances include 77 toxic and 63 flammable substances which are potentially present in the natural gas stream entering the facility and in the storage vessels located at the facility. The quantity of a regulated substance in a process is determined according to the procedures presented under §68.115. §68.115(b)(1) and (2)(i) indicate that toxic and flammable substances in a mixture do not need to be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at a stationary source if the concentration of the substance is below one percent by weight of the mixture. §68.115(b)(2)(iii) indicates that prior to entry into a natural gas processing plant, regulated substances in naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at a stationary source. Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures include condensate, field gas, and produced water.

Based on BP’s application, Four Queens Central Delivery Point does not have regulated substances above the threshold quantities in this rule. **Therefore the facility is not subject to the requirement to develop and submit a risk management plan.**

### **Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection**

40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F: Air Conditioning Units. According to BP, there are two air conditioning units at the Four Queens Central Delivery Point that contain Class I or Class II refrigerants (chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)). Therefore, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point must comply with the standards of part 82, subpart F for recycling and emissions reduction if they service, maintain, or repair the air conditioning units in any way or if they dispose of the units.

40 CFR Part 82, Subpart H: Halon Fire Extinguishers. According to BP, there are no halon fire extinguishers at Four Queens Central Delivery Point. However, should BP obtain any halon fire extinguishers, then it must comply with the standards of 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart H for halon emissions reduction, if it services, maintains, tests, repairs, or disposes of equipment that contains halon or uses such equipment during technician training. Specifically, BP would be required to comply with 40 CFR Part 82 and submit an application for a modification to this Title V permit.

### **Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting**

40 CFR Part 98: Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting. This rule requires sources above certain emission thresholds to calculate, monitor, and report greenhouse gas emissions. The requirements of 40 CFR Part 98 and CAA §307(d)(1)(V), the CAA authority under which 40 CFR Part 98 was promulgated, however, need not be included in a tribal-issued part 70 permit because those requirements are not included in the definition of “applicable requirement” in either 40 CFR part 70 or RAC 1-103(11). Although the rule is not an applicable requirement under 40 CFR Part 70 or the RAC, the source is not relieved from the requirement to comply with the rule separately from compliance with its Part 70 operating permit. It is the responsibility of each source to determine whether Part 98 is applicable and to comply, if necessary.

### Conclusion

Since the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is located in Indian country, the State of Colorado’s implementation plan does not apply to this source. In addition, no tribal implementation plan (TIP) has been submitted and approved for the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and EPA has not promulgated a federal implementation plan (FIP) for the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. Therefore, the Four Queens Central Delivery Point is not subject to any implementation plan.

The Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission is currently developing a Minor Source Program in order to fill a regulatory gap wherein sources of air pollution located on the Reservation have been subject to fewer requirements than similar sources located on land under the jurisdiction of a state air pollution control agency. Until such time that EPA approves the Minor Source Program as part of a TIP under the Tribal Authority Rule, affected sources must comply with the federal rule “Review of New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country” that was published on July 1, 2011 (76 FR 38748). This rule requires new and existing synthetic minor sources currently operating under federal operating permits for sources in Indian country (regulated at 40 CFR Part 71), as well as sources proposing minor modifications at existing major sources, to submit applications to EPA starting August 30, 2011. Existing true minor sources are required to register with the permitting authority no later than

March 1, 2013. True minor sources that intend to construct or modify will have to apply by September 2, 2014.

### 3. Tribal Authority

The Reservation Air Code was adopted pursuant to the authority vested in the Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission by (1) the Intergovernmental Agreement Between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado Concerning Air Quality Control on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation dated December 13, 1999, (2) tribal law (Resolution of the Council of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe # 00-09), (3) State law (C.R.S. § 24- 62-101), and (4) as recognized in federal law (Act of October 18, 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-336, 118 Stat.1354).

On March 2, 2012, EPA determined that the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation had met the requirements of 40 CFR § 70.4(b) for full approval to administer its Clean Air Act Title V, Part 70 Permitting Program (Program). In concert with that Program approval, EPA also found that the Tribe met the requirements of Section 301(d)(2) of the CAA and 40 CFR § 49.6 for treatment “in the same manner as a state” for the purposes of issuing CAA Title V, Part 70 operating permits. EPA promulgated its approval of the Tribe’s applications on March 15, 2012 (77 FR 15267).

### 4. Public Participation

#### a. Public Notice

Per RAC § 2-109, all Part 70 draft operating permits shall be publicly noticed and made available for public comment. Public notice is given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the source is located or in a state publication designed to give general public notice, to persons on a mailing list developed by the Tribe, including those who request in writing to be on the list, and by other means if necessary to assure adequate notice to the affected public. If an interested person would like to be added to the Tribe’s mailing list to be informed of future actions on permits issued by the Tribe, please send your name and address:

by United State Postal Service to:

Southern Ute Indian Tribe  
Environmental Programs Division  
Part 70 Program  
PO Box 737 MS #84  
Ignacio, Colorado 81137

by any other delivery service to:

Southern Ute Indian Tribe  
Environmental Programs Division  
Part 70 Program  
398 Ouray Drive  
Ignacio, Colorado 81137

Public notice will be published in the Durango Herald as detailed in the cover letter of this draft permit package, giving opportunity for public comment on the draft permit and the opportunity to request a public hearing.

#### b. Opportunity for Comment

Members of the public will be given an opportunity to review a copy of the draft permit prepared by the Tribe, the application, this statement of basis for the draft permit, and all supporting materials for the draft permit. Copies of these documents are available at:

Southern Ute Indian Tribe  
Environmental Programs Division  
Air Quality Program  
115 County Road 517  
Ignacio, Colorado 81137

All documents are available for review at the Southern Ute Indian Tribe's Environmental Programs Division office Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (excluding holidays).

Any interested person may submit written comments on the draft Part 70 operating permit during the public comment period to the Part 70 Permit Contact at the address listed above. The Tribe will consider and address comments in making a final decision on the permit. The Tribe keeps a record of the commenters and of the issues raised during the public participation process.

Anyone, including the applicant, who believes any condition of the draft permit is inappropriate should raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit all arguments supporting his or her position by the close of the public comment period. Any supporting materials submitted must be included in full and may not be incorporated by reference, unless the material has already been submitted as part of the administrative record in the same proceeding or consists of Environmental Commission, tribal, state or Federal statutes and regulations, EPA documents of general applicability, or other generally available reference material.

c. Opportunity to Request a Hearing

A person may submit a written request for a public hearing to the Part 70 Permit Contact, at the address listed above, by stating the nature of the issues to be raised at the public hearing. Based on the number of hearing requests received, the Tribe will hold a public hearing whenever it finds there is a significant degree of public interest in a draft operating permit. The Tribe will provide public notice of the public hearing. If a public hearing is held, any person may submit oral or written statements and data concerning the draft permit.

d. Public Petitions to the Administrator

In the event the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency does not object to issuance of the permit, on the basis that it would not be in compliance with applicable requirements, within its 45-day review period, any person may then petition the Administrator within 60 days after the expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period to make such objection. Any such petition must be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public

comment period unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such objections within such period, or unless the grounds for such objections arose after such period. If the Administrator objects to a permit as a result of this petition, the Tribe shall not issue the permit until the Administrator's objection has been resolved, except that a petition for review does not stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after the end of the 45-day review period and before the Administrator's objection.

e. Appeal of Permits

Within 60 days after the Tribe's final permit action, an applicant, any person who filed comments on the draft permit or participated in the public hearing, and any other person who could obtain judicial review of that action under applicable law, may appeal to the Environmental Commission in accordance with the RAC and the Commission's Procedural Rules. Solely for the purpose of obtaining administrative review before the Commission for failure to take final permit action, final permit action shall include the failure of the Tribe to take final action on an application for a permit within the time required.

Petitions for administrative review of final permit actions can be filed after the deadline designated by the Commission only if they are based solely on grounds arising after the deadline for administrative review. Such petitions shall be filed no later than 60 days after the new grounds for review arise. If the final permit action being challenged is the Tribe's failure to take final action, a petition for administrative review may be filed any time before the Tribe denies or issues the final permit.

f. Notice to Affected States/Tribes

As described in RAC § 2-109(3), public notice will be given by notifying all affected programs. The following entities will be notified:

- State of Colorado, Department of Public Health and Environment
- State of New Mexico, Environment Department
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Environmental Programs Department
- Navajo Tribe, Navajo Nation EPA
- Jicarilla Tribe, Environmental Protection Office
- National Park Service, Air Resources Division, Denver, CO
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, United States Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region