



**AIR QUALITY PROGRAM**  
**Environmental Programs Division**  
**Southern Ute Indian Tribe**  
**PO Box 737 MS#84**  
**Ignacio, CO 81137**  
**Phone 970-563-4705**

<http://www.southernute-nsn.gov/environmental-programs/air-quality>

August 12, 2019

Mr. Lawrence Campbell  
Senior Environmental Specialist  
Transwestern Pipeline Company  
6381 N. Main Street  
Roswell, NM 88201

Re: Final Part 70 Operating Permit  
Title V Permit #V-SUIT-0013-2019.00  
Transwestern Pipeline Company  
La Plata A Compressor Station

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The Southern Ute Indian Tribe Air Quality Program (Tribe) has completed its review of Transwestern Pipeline Company's (Transwestern) request to renew a Title V Permit to Operate pursuant to the Title V Operating Permit Program at 40 CFR Part 70, for the La Plata A Compressor Station.

Based on the information submitted in the company's application, and the comments received during the public comment period, the Tribe hereby issues the enclosed Title V Permit to Operate. The final permit will become effective on August 12, 2019.

A 30-day public comment period was held from May 17, 2019 to June 16, 2019. The Tribe received no comments from Transwestern during this time and no comments were received from the public, affected states, or tribes.

A 45-day Administrative Review period at EPA Region 8 was held from June 25, 2019 to August 9, 2019. No comments were received from EPA Region 8 during this review period.

Pursuant to RAC § 2-109(8), within 60 days after the final permit has been issued, the applicant, any person who participated in the public comment process and is aggrieved by the action, 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 Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission's Reservation Air Code (RAC) and the Commission's Procedural Rules. Additionally, the regulations at RAC § 2-109(7) specify that any person may petition the EPA Administrator within 60 days after the expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period to make an objection that the permit would not be in compliance with applicable requirements. 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 you have any questions concerning the enclosed permit, please contact Matt Wampler at 970-563-2202.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matt Wampler", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Matt Wampler  
Air Quality Scientist  
Southern Ute Indian Tribe

# **Southern Ute Indian Tribe**

## ***Air Quality Program***



## **Title V Operating Permit**

**Southern Ute Indian Tribe  
Environmental Programs Division  
Air Quality Program  
71 Mike Frost Way  
Ignacio, Colorado 81137**



**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL  
TITLE V PERMIT TO OPERATE**

In accordance with the provisions of Title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661-7661f) and Part 1, Article II of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission's Reservation Air Code (RAC) and applicable rules and regulations,

**Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC  
La Plata A Compressor Station**

is authorized to operate air emission units and to conduct other air pollutant emitting activities in accordance with the conditions listed in this permit.

This source is authorized to operate at the following location:

**Southern Ute Indian Reservation  
Section 35, T34N R9W  
La Plata County, Colorado**

Terms not otherwise defined in this permit have the meaning assigned to them in the referenced regulations. All terms and conditions of the permit are enforceable by the Tribe and citizens under the Clean Air Act.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daniel Powers", is written over a horizontal line.

Daniel Powers, Air Quality Program Manager  
Environmental Programs Division  
Southern Ute Indian Tribe

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL  
TITLE V PERMIT TO OPERATE  
Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC  
La Plata A Compressor Station**

SUIT Account Identification Code: 2-021

Permit Number: V-SUIT-0013-2019.00

[Replaces Permit No.: V-SUIT-0013-2014.01]

Issue Date: August 12, 2019

Effective Date: August 12, 2019

Expiration Date: August 12, 2024

The SUIT account identification code and permit number cited above should be referenced in future correspondence regarding this facility.

**Permit Issuance History**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>TYPE OF ACTION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF ACTION</b>	<b>PERMIT NUMBER</b>
October 2003	Permit Issued	Initial Part 71 Permit Issued	V-SU-0013-00.00
June 2009	Permit Issued	1 <sup>st</sup> Part 71 Renewal Permit Issued	V-SU-0013-08.00
November 2009	Revision	Administrative Amendment	V-SU-0013-08.01
January 2014	Permit Issued	Initial Part 70 Permit Issued Replaces EPA-Issued Permit V-SU-0013-08.01	V-SUIT-0013-2014.00
July 2014	Revision	Minor Permit Revision Section I.B - Revised insignificant emission units to reflect replacement generator. Updated serial number and install date for like-kind turbine component replacement. Section II – Added 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ requirement for engines. Updated 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ for engines. Section IV – Removed duplicative conditions. Updated conditions to clarify requirements.	V-SUIT-0013-2014.01
August 12, 2019	Permit Issued	1st Part 70 Renewal Permit Issued	V-SUIT-0013-2019.00

# Table of Contents

<b>Abbreviations and Acronyms .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Section I – Source Information and Emission Unit Identification.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1. <i>Source Information .....</i>	<i>1</i>
2. <i>Source Emission Points .....</i>	<i>2</i>
<b>Section II – General Requirements.....</b>	<b>3</b>
1. <i>Title V Administrative Requirements .....</i>	<i>3</i>
1.1. <b>Annual Fee Payment [RAC 2-110(1)(h) and RAC 2-118] .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.2. <b>Compliance Requirements .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.3. <b>Duty to Provide and Supplement Information [RAC 2-110(7)(e), 2-106(5), and 2-124] .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.4. <b>Submissions [RAC 2-105] .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.5. <b>Severability Clause [RAC 1-106 and RAC 2-110(1)(f)] .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.6. <b>Permit Actions [RAC 2-110(3)] .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.7. <b>Administrative Permit Revision [RAC 2-111(2)] .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.8. <b>Minor Permit Revisions [RAC 2-111(3)] .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.9. <b>Significant Permit Revisions [RAC 2-111(4)] .....</b>	<b>10</b>
1.10. <b>Permit Reopenings, Revocations and Reissuances, and Terminations [RAC 2-112] .....</b>	<b>10</b>
1.11. <b>Property Rights [RAC 2-110(3)(e)] .....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.12. <b>Inspection and Entry [RAC 2-110(9)(b)] .....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.13. <b>Emergency Situations [RAC 2-117] .....</b>	<b>12</b>
1.14. <b>Permit Transfers [RAC 2-113] .....</b>	<b>12</b>
1.15. <b>Off-Permit Changes [RAC 2-116(2)] .....</b>	<b>13</b>
1.16. <b>Permit Expiration and Renewal .....</b>	<b>14</b>
2. <i>Facility-Wide Requirements .....</i>	<i>14</i>
2.1. <b>General Recordkeeping Requirements [RAC 2-110(6)] .....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.2. <b>General Reporting Requirements .....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.3. <b>Alternative Operating Scenarios [RAC 2-110(8)] .....</b>	<b>17</b>
2.4. <b>Permit Shield [RAC 2-110(10)(c)] .....</b>	<b>19</b>
2.5. <b>Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection [40 CFR Part 82] .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Section III – Site Specific Permit Terms .....</b>	<b>20</b>
1. <i>New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and 40 CFR Part 60 .....</i>	<i>20</i>
1.1. <b>40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG – Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines [40 CFR 60.330 – 60.335] .....</b>	<b>20</b>
1.2. <b>40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 60.4230 – 60.4248, RAC 4-103] .....</b>	<b>27</b>
2. <i>Reserved - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) .....</i>	<i>40</i>
3. <i>Reserved – Tribal Minor New Source Review .....</i>	<i>40</i>
4. <i>Reserved – Prevention of Significant Deterioration Requirements .....</i>	<i>41</i>
5. <i>Reserved – Consent Decree Requirements .....</i>	<i>41</i>
6. <i>Reserved – Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements .....</i>	<i>41</i>

7.	<i>Enhanced Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting</i> .....	41
<b>Section IV – Appendix .....</b>		<b>42</b>
1.	<i>Inspection Information</i> .....	42
1.1.	<b>Driving Directions:</b> .....	42
1.2.	<b>Global Positioning System (GPS):</b> .....	42
1.3.	<b>Safety Considerations:</b> .....	42

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

4SLB	Four-Stroke Lean-Burn
4SRB	Four-Stroke Rich-Burn
AFS	Air Facility System database
AQP	Southern Ute Indian Tribe's Air Quality Program
bbl	Barrels
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
CAA	Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. Section 7401 et seq.]
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System (includes COMS, CEMS and diluent monitoring)
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot
dscm	Dry standard cubic meter
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
gal	Gallon
GPM	Gallons per minute
H <sub>2</sub> S	Hydrogen sulfide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
hr	Hour
ID	Identification Number
kg	Kilogram
lbs	Pounds
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
Mg	Megagram
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
MMSCFD	Million standard cubic feet per day
mo	Month
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NMHC	Non-methane hydrocarbons
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
pH	Negative logarithm of effective hydrogen ion concentration (acidity)
PM	Particulate Matter
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
ppbvd	Parts per billion by volume, dry
ppm	Parts per million
ppmvd	Parts per million by volume, dry
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE	Potential to Emit
psi	Pounds per square inch
psia	Pounds per square inch absolute
RAC	Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission's Reservation Air Code
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
RMP	Risk Management Plan
scf	Standard cubic feet
scfm	Standard cubic feet per minute
SI	Spark Ignition



SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
SUIT	Southern Ute Indian Tribe
tpy	Ton(s) Per Year
Tribe	Southern Ute Indian Tribe
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

## Table of Figures

Table 1 - Emission Units.....	2
Table 2 - Insignificant Emission Units .....	2

## Section I – Source Information and Emission Unit Identification

### 1. Source Information

<b>Owner Name:</b>	Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC
<b>Facility Name:</b>	La Plata A Compressor Station
<b>Facility Location:</b>	Section 35, T34N R9W
Latitude:	37.145756° N
Longitude:	107.787152° W
<b>State:</b>	Colorado
<b>County:</b>	La Plata
<b>Responsible Official:</b>	Director – Operations
<b>SIC Code:</b>	4922
<b>ICIS Identification Number:</b>	110010304928
<b>EPA Facility Registry ID:</b>	08-067-U0017
<b>Other Clean Air Act Permits</b>	None

#### Process Description:

The La Plata A Compressor Stations is a natural gas compression and transmission facility. Natural gas is received at the station via pipeline and passes through an inlet separator, which separates and removes pipeline condensate liquids that may exist in the inlet stream. Very little liquid is contained in the gas received at this station, so consequently very little, if any, liquid is separated out from the gas stream for subsequent storage and disposal. The gas is then compressed by two turbine-driven gas compressors. After compression, the gas exits the facility via a single gas pipeline.

Any liquid removed by the separator is directed to a 100-barrel oily wastewater storage tank, which is also used to store wastewater accumulated at the station and waste oil that accumulates from maintenance activity conducted at the station. This liquid is periodically transferred to tanker trucks for off-site disposal via a truck loading point.

The primary emitters at this facility are two turbine-driven gas compressor engines (units T01 and T02). There is an emergency engine and several tanks that qualify as insignificant emission sources located at the facility.

## 2. Source Emission Points

**Table 1 - Emission Units**

<b>Emission Unit ID</b>	<b>Description</b>				<b>Control Equipment</b>
	Solar Centaur 50-H T-5502 Natural Gas-Fired Simple Cycle Turbine 4,006 HP (46 MMBtu/hr)				None
T01	Serial No.	0634H	Install Date:	1991	
	Solar Taurus 60 7002S Natural Gas-Fired Simple Cycle Turbine 5,548 HP (49.2 MMBtu/hr)				SoLoNOx (not enforceable)
T02	Serial No.	OHC13-T3022	Install Date:	1997	

**Table 2 - Insignificant Emission Units**

<b>Emission Unit ID</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Units</b>
GEN1	1	Generac Emergency Generator (4SRB SI) S/N: G9143001364 Install Date: 4/2014 (Used to provide back-up power)	379.1	HP
HEATER	1	Natural Gas-Fired Heater (Used for comfort heating at the facility)	2.51	MMBtu/hr
T-1	1	Vertical Fixed-Roof Storage Tank (Used for storing lube oil for Turbines)	500	Gallon
T-2	1	Vertical Fixed-Roof Storage Tank (Used for storing oily wastewater / pipeline liquids)	100	bbl
LOADING	1	Truck-Loading Point for Oil Wastewater (Used as a loading point to transfer liquid stored in the 100-bbl storage tank to tanker trucks for off-site transport)	N/A	N/A
BLOWDOWN	1	Compressor Blowdown Emissions from Turbine Shutdowns and Startups for Maintenance	N/A	N/A
FUG	1	Fugitive Emissions	N/A	N/A

## Section II – General Requirements

### 1. Title V Administrative Requirements

#### 1.1. Annual Fee Payment *[RAC 2-110(1)(h) and RAC 2-118]*

1.1.1. An annual operating permit emission fee shall be paid to the Tribe by the permittee.  
[RAC 2-118(2)]

1.1.2. The permittee shall pay the annual permit fee each year no later than April 1<sup>st</sup> for the preceding calendar year.  
[RAC 2-118(2)]

1.1.3. Fee payments shall be remitted in the form of a money order, bank draft, certified check, corporate check, or electronic funds transfer payable to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and sent or delivered by the United States Postal Service c/o Environmental Programs Division Part 70 Program, P.O. Box 737 MS #84, Ignacio, Colorado 81137; or by common carrier (such as UPS or FedEx) c/o Environmental Programs Division Part 70 Program, 398 Ouray Drive, Ignacio, Colorado 81137.  
[RAC 2-118(4)(a)]

1.1.4. The permittee shall send an updated fee calculation worksheet submitted annually by the same deadline as required for fee payment to the address listed in the **Submissions** section of this permit.  
[RAC 2-118]

1.1.5. Basis for calculating annual fee:

1.1.5.1. Subtotal annual fees shall be calculated by multiplying the applicable emission fee set pursuant to RAC § 2-119(1) times the total tons of actual emissions for each fee pollutant. In absence of actual emissions data, calculate the annual fee based on the potential to emit (as defined at RAC 1-103(51)) for each fee pollutant. Emissions of any regulated air pollutant that already are included in the fee calculation under a category of regulated pollutant, such as a federally listed hazardous air pollutant that is already accounted for as a VOC or as PM10, shall be counted only once in determining the source's actual emissions.  
[RAC 2-119(2)(a)]

1.1.5.1.1. “Actual emissions” means the actual rate of emissions in tpy of any fee pollutant (for fee calculation) emitted from a Title V source over the preceding calendar year or any other period determined by

the Tribe to be more representative of normal operation and consistent with the fee schedule adopted by the Tribe and approved by the Administrator. Actual emissions shall be calculated using each emissions units actual operating hours, production rates, in-place control equipment, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the preceding calendar year or other period used for this calculation.

[RAC 1-103(2)]

- 1.1.5.1.2. Actual emissions shall be computed using compliance methods required by the permit.

[RAC 2-118(1)(b)]

- 1.1.5.1.3. If actual emissions cannot be determined using the compliance methods in the permit, the permittee shall use other federally recognized procedures.

[RAC 2-118(1)(b)]

- 1.1.5.2. The total annual fee submitted shall be the greater of the applicable minimum fee or the sum of subtotal annual fees for all fee pollutants emitted from the source.

[RAC 2-119(2)(b)]

*[Explanatory note: The applicable emission fee amount and applicable minimum fee (if necessary) are revised each calendar year to account for inflation, and they are available from AQP prior to the start of each calendar year.]*

- 1.1.5.3. The permittee shall exclude the following emissions from the calculation of fees:

- 1.1.5.3.1. The amount of actual emissions of any one fee pollutant that the source emits in excess of 4,000 tons per year

- 1.1.5.3.2. Any emissions that come from insignificant activities not required in a permit application pursuant to RAC § 2-106(4).

[RAC 1-103(2)(c)]

- 1.1.6. Annual fee calculation worksheets shall be certified as to truth, accuracy, and completeness by a responsible official.

[RAC 2-105 and RAC 2-118(2)(c)]

1.1.7. Failure of the permittee to pay fees by the due date shall subject the permittee to assessment of penalties and interest in accordance with RAC § 2-118(6).

[RAC 2-118(6)]

1.1.8. When notified by the Tribe of underpayment of fees, the permittee shall remit full payment within 30 days of receipt of an invoice from the Tribe.

[RAC 2-119(3)(b)]

1.1.9. A permittee who thinks a Tribe assessed fee is in error and who wishes to challenge such fee shall provide a written explanation of the alleged error to the Tribe along with full payment of the assessed fee.

[RAC 2-119(3)(c)]

## **1.2. Compliance Requirements**

### **1.2.1. Compliance with the Permit**

1.2.1.1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with federally enforceable or Commission-only permit conditions constitutes a violation of the RAC and Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

[RAC 2-110(3)(a)]

1.2.1.2. 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.

[RAC 2-110(3)(b)]

1.2.1.3. All terms and conditions of this permit which are required under the Clean Air Act or under any of its applicable requirements, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Clean Air Act, except terms and conditions the permit specifically designates as not being federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act that are not required under the Clean Air Act or under any of its applicable requirements. Terms and conditions so designated are not subject to the requirements of RAC §§ 2-108, 2-111, 2-112, other than those contained in this paragraph.

[RAC 2-110(3)(f)]

1.2.1.4. This permit, or the filing or approval of a compliance plan, does not relieve any person from civil or criminal liability for failure to comply with the

provisions of the RAC and the Clean Air Act, applicable regulations thereunder, and any other applicable law or regulation.

[RAC 2-110(3)(g)]

- 1.2.1.5. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications in accordance with the Compliance Certifications condition below of this permit, or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any requirement of this permit, nothing shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

[Section 113(a) and 113(e)(1) of the Act, 40 CFR §§ 51.212, 52.12, 52.33, 60.11(g), and 61.12]

#### 1.2.2. Compliance Certifications

- 1.2.2.1. The permittee shall submit to the Tribe and the Administrator an annual certification of compliance which shall certify the source's compliance status with all permit terms and conditions and all applicable requirements relevant to the source, including those related to emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The compliance certification shall be certified as to truth, accuracy, and completeness by a responsible official consistent with RAC § 2-110(9)(a). The certification of compliance shall be submitted annually by April 1<sup>st</sup> and shall cover the preceding calendar year in which the certification of compliance is due, except that the first annual certification of compliance will cover the period from the issuance date of this permit through December 31<sup>st</sup> of the same year.

[RAC 2-110(9)(c)]

#### 1.2.3. Compliance Schedule

- 1.2.3.1. For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, the source will continue to comply with such requirements.

[RAC 2-106(4)(l)(ii)]

- 1.2.3.2. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the source shall meet such requirements on a timely basis.

[RAC 2-106(4)(l)(iii)]

### **1.3. Duty to Provide and Supplement Information** [RAC 2-110(7)(e), 2-106(5), and 2-124]



- 1.3.1. The permittee shall furnish to the Tribe, within the period specified by the Tribe, any information that the Tribe request in writing to determine whether cause exists for reopening and revising, revoking, and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Tribe copies of records that are required to be kept by the permit, including information claimed to be confidential. Information claimed to be confidential must be accompanied by a claim of confidentiality according to the provisions of RAC 2-124.

[RAC 2-110(7)(e) and RAC 2-124]

- 1.3.2. The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application or in a supplemental submittal, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, a permittee shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable after the date a complete application is filed, but prior to release of a draft permit.

[RAC 2-106(5)]

#### **1.4. Submissions [RAC 2-105]**

- 1.4.1. Any application, form, report, compliance certification, or other document submitted by the permittee under this permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

*[Explanatory Note: The Tribe has developed a reporting form “CTAC” for certifying truth, accuracy and completeness of part 70 submissions. The form may be found on the AQP’s website (<http://www.southernute-nsn.gov/environmental-programs/air-quality>).]*

- 1.4.2. Except where otherwise noted, any documents required to be submitted under this permit, including reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications, compliance certifications, fee calculation worksheets, and applications for renewals and permit modifications shall be submitted:

by email at: [airquality@southernute-nsn.gov](mailto:airquality@southernute-nsn.gov)

or by United States Postal Service:  
Part 70 Program  
Environmental Programs Division  
Air Quality Program  
P.O. Box 737 MS #84  
Ignacio, Colorado 81137

or by Common Carrier:  
Part 70 Program  
Environmental Programs Division  
Air Quality Program  
398 Ouray Drive  
Ignacio, CO 81137

**1.5. Severability Clause** *[RAC 1-106 and RAC 2-110(1)(f)]*

The provisions of this permit are severable, and in the event of any challenge to any portion of this permit, or if any provision is held invalid, the remaining permit conditions shall remain valid and in force.

**1.6. Permit Actions** *[RAC 2-110(3)]*

- 1.6.1. This permit may be modified, reopened and revised, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause.

[RAC 2-110(3)(c)]

- 1.6.2. The filing by the permittee of a request for a permit revision, reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance shall not stay any permit condition.

[RAC 2-110(3)(d)]

**1.7. Administrative Permit Revision** *[RAC 2-111(2)]*

- 1.7.1. The permittee may submit an application for an administrative permit revision as defined in RAC § 1-103.

[RAC 2-111(2)(a)]

- 1.7.2. The permittee may implement an administrative permit revision immediately upon submittal of the request for the administrative revision.

[RAC 2-111(2)(c)]

*[Note to permittee: If the provisions allowing for an administrative permit revision do not apply, please contact the Air Quality Program for a determination of similarity prior to submitting your request for an administrative permit revision.]*

### **1.8. Minor Permit Revisions [RAC 2-111(3)]**

- 1.8.1. The permittee may submit an application for a minor permit revision as defined in RAC § 1-103.
- 1.8.2. An application requesting the use of minor permit revision procedures shall meet the requirements of RAC § 2-106(4) and shall include the following:
  - 1.8.2.1. A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the change occurs;
  - 1.8.2.2. If changes are requested to the permit language, the permittee's suggested draft permit changes;
  - 1.8.2.3. Certification by a responsible official, consistent with RAC § 2-105, that the proposed revision meets the criteria for use of minor permit revision procedures and a request that such procedures be used; and
  - 1.8.2.4. Completed forms for the Tribe to use to notify the Administrator and affected programs as required under RAC § 2-108
  - 1.8.2.5. If the requested permit revision would affect existing compliance plans or schedules, related progress reports, or certification of compliance requirements, and an outline of such effects.

[RAC 2-111(3)(a)]
- 1.8.3. The permittee shall not submit multiple minor permit revision applications that may conceal a larger revision that would not constitute a minor permit revision.

[RAC 2-111(3)(b)]
- 1.8.4. The permittee may make the change proposed in its minor permit revision application immediately after it files such application, provided, however, for sources that have previously utilized this provision during the term of the permit and, on two or more occasions have failed to file a complete application, may thereafter make the change only after the application is deemed complete. After the permittee makes the change and until the Tribe takes any of the actions specified in the following subsection, the permittee must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this period, the permittee need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. If the permittee fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this period, however, the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify may be enforced against it.

[RAC 2-111(3)(e)]

- 1.8.5. The permit shield under RAC § 2-110(10) does not extend to minor permit revisions.

[RAC 2-110(10)(d)]

### **1.9. Significant Permit Revisions [RAC 2-111(4)]**

- 1.9.1. The permittee must request the use of significant permit revision procedures as defined in RAC § 1-103.
- 1.9.2. Significant permit revisions shall meet all requirements of the RAC for permit issuance and renewal, including those for applications, review by the Administrator and affected programs, and public participation.

[RAC 2-111(4), 2-109, and 2-106(3)]

### **1.10. Permit Reopenings, Revocations and Reissuances, and Terminations [RAC 2-112]**

- 1.10.1. The permit may be reopened and revised for any of the reasons listed in the paragraphs below. Alternatively, the permit may be revoked and reissued for the reasons listed in the paragraphs below:

- 1.10.1.1. Additional requirements under the Clean Air Act become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of 3 or more years, provided that the Tribe shall revise such permits to incorporate such additional requirements no later than 18 months after promulgation of such requirements, and no such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the permit expiration date unless the original permit or any of its terms or conditions have been extended past the permit expiration date pursuant to RAC § 2-104(2)(b)(iii);
- 1.10.1.2. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit;
- 1.10.1.3. The Tribe or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the terms or conditions of the permit; or
- 1.10.1.4. The Tribe or the Administrator determines that the permit must be revised or revoked and reissued to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

1.10.2. The permit may be terminated for any of the reasons listed below:

- 1.10.2.1. The permittee fails to meet the requirements of an approved compliance plan;
- 1.10.2.2. The permittee has been in significant or repetitious noncompliance with the operating permit terms or conditions;
- 1.10.2.3. The permittee has exhibited a history of willful disregard for environmental laws of any tribal or state authority, or of the United States;
- 1.10.2.4. The permittee has knowingly misrepresented a material fact in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the permit;
- 1.10.2.5. The permittee falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the permit;
- 1.10.2.6. The permittee fails to pay fees required under RAC §§ 2-118 and 2-119; or
- 1.10.2.7. The Administrator has found that cause exists to terminate the permit.

**1.11. Property Rights [RAC 2-110(3)(e)]**

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

**1.12. Inspection and Entry [RAC 2-110(9)(b)]**

Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow authorized representatives of the Tribe or other authorized representative to perform the following:

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

- 1.12.3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
- 1.12.4. As authorized by the Clean Air Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

**1.13. Emergency Situations [RAC 2-117]**

1.13.1. The permittee may seek to establish that noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation under this permit was due to an emergency as defined in RAC § 1-103. To do so, the permittee shall demonstrate the affirmative defense of emergency through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- 1.13.1.1. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
- 1.13.1.2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- 1.13.1.3. During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards, or other requirements in this permit; and
- 1.13.1.4. The permittee reported the emergency to the Tribe in compliance with RAC § 2-110(7).

[RAC 2-117(1)]

1.13.2. In any enforcement preceding the permittee attempting to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

[RAC 2-117(2)]

1.13.3. This emergency situation provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

[RAC 2-117(3)]

**1.14. Permit Transfers [RAC 2-113]**

1.14.1. This permit shall not be transferable, by operation of law or otherwise, from one location to another or from one source to another, except that a permit may be transferred from one location to another in the case of a portable source that has

notified the Tribe in advance of the transfer, pursuant to the RAC. A permit for a source may be transferred from one person to another if the Tribe finds that the transferee is capable of operating the source in compliance with the permit. This transfer must be accomplished through an administrative permit revision in accordance with the Administrative Permit Revisions section of this permit.

**1.15. Off-Permit Changes [RAC 2-116(2)]**

1.15.1. The permittee is allowed to make, without a permit revision, certain changes that are not addressed or prohibited by this permit provided that the following requirements are met:

1.15.1.1. Each such change meets all applicable requirements and shall not violate any existing permit term or condition;

1.15.1.2. Such changes are not subject to any requirements under title IV of the Clean Air Act and are not modifications under title I of the Clean Air Act;

1.15.1.3. Such changes are not subject to permit revision procedures under RAC § 2-111; and

1.15.1.4. The permittee provides contemporaneous written notice to the Tribe and the Administrator of each such change, except for changes that qualify as insignificant activities. Such notice shall state when the change occurred and shall describe the change, any resulting emissions change, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change.

[RAC 2-116(2)(a)]

1.15.2. The permit shield does not apply to changes made under this provision.

[RAC 2-110(10)(d)]

1.15.3. The permittee shall keep a record describing changes made at the source that result in emissions of any regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

[RAC 2-116(2)(b)]

1.15.4. A copy of each off-permit change notification shall be made available to the Tribe upon request.

[RAC 2-110(6)]

## **1.16. Permit Expiration and Renewal**

*[RAC §§ 2-104(3), 2-106(2)(b), 2-107(7)(a), 2-107(7)(b), 2-110(1)(a), and 2-106(3)]*

1.16.1. This permit shall expire five years from the issuance date of this permit.

[RAC 2-110(1)(a)]

1.16.2. Expiration of this permit terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete permit renewal application has been submitted at least 6 months but not more than 18 months prior to the date of expiration of this permit.

[RAC 2-107(7)(b)]

1.16.3. If the permittee submits a timely and complete permit application for renewal, consistent with RAC § 2-106 but the Tribe has failed to issue or disapprove a renewal permit before the end of the permit term, then the permit shall not expire and all its terms and conditions shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or disapproved.

[RAC 2-104(2)(b)]

1.16.4. The ability to operate under this permit shall cease if (1) the Tribe takes final action to issue the permittee a renewal permit or deny the permittee a permit or (2) the permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Tribe any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

[RAC 2-104(3)]

1.16.5. Renewal of this permit is subject to the same procedures, including those for public participation and affected program and EPA review, as those that apply to initial permit issuance.

[RAC 2-107(7)(a)]

1.16.6. The application for renewal shall include the current permit number, description of permit revisions and off permit changes that occurred during the permit term, any applicable requirements that were promulgated and not incorporated into the permit during the permit term, and other information required by the application form.

[RAC 2-106(4)(e)(ix)]

## **2. Facility-Wide Requirements**

Conditions in this section of the permit apply to all emissions units located at the facility, including any units not specifically listed in Table 1 or Table 2 of the Source Emission Points section of this permit.

[RAC 2-110(1)(d)]



## **2.1. General Recordkeeping Requirements [RAC 2-110(6)]**

The permittee shall comply with the following generally applicable recordkeeping requirements:

- 2.1.1. If the permittee determines that his or her stationary source that emits (or has the potential to emit, without federally recognized controls) one or more hazardous air pollutants is not subject to a relevant standard or other requirement established under 40 CFR part 63, the permittee shall keep a record of the applicability determination, for a period of five years after the determination, or until the source changes its operations to become an affected source, whichever comes first. Each of these records shall be made available to the Tribe upon request. The record of the applicability determination shall include an analysis (or other information) that demonstrates why the permittee believes the source is unaffected (e.g., because the source is an area source).

[40 CFR 63.10(b)(3)]

- 2.1.2. Records shall be kept of off permit changes made, as required by the Off Permit Changes section of this permit.

## **2.2. General Reporting Requirements**

- 2.2.1. The permittee shall submit to the Tribe all reports of any required monitoring under this permit semiannually, by April 1 and October 1 of each year. The report due on April 1 shall cover the July 1 - December 31 reporting period of the previous calendar year. The report due on October 1 shall cover the January 1 - June 30 reporting period of the current calendar year. All instances of deviations from permit requirements shall be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports shall be certified by a responsible official consistent with the Submissions section of this permit.

[RAC 2-110(7)(a)]

- 2.2.2. “Deviation” means any situation in which an emissions unit fails to meet a permit term or condition. A deviation is not always a violation. A deviation can be determined by observation or through review of data obtained from any testing, monitoring, or recordkeeping established in accordance with RAC 2-110(5) and (6). For a situation lasting more than 24 hours which constitutes a deviation, each 24 hour period is considered a separate deviation. Included in the meaning of deviation are any of the following:

- 2.2.2.1. A situation where emissions exceed an emission limitation or standard;

- 2.2.2.2. A situation where process or emissions control device parameter values indicate that an emission limitation or standard has not been met; or
- 2.2.2.3. A situation in which observations or data collected demonstrate noncompliance with an emission limitation or standard or any work practice or operating condition required by the permit.
- 2.2.2.4. A situation in which an exceedance or an excursion, as defined in 40 CFR Part 64 occurs.

[RAC 1-103(21)]

2.2.3. The permittee shall promptly report to the Tribe deviations from permit requirements, (including emergencies), including the date, time, duration, and the probable cause of such deviations, the quantity and pollutant type of excess emissions resulting from the deviation, and any preventative, mitigation, or corrective actions or measures taken. Prompt deviation reports shall be submitted to the following email address: [airquality@southernute-nsn.gov](mailto:airquality@southernute-nsn.gov)

2.2.4. “Prompt” is defined as follows:

- 2.2.4.1. Where the underlying applicable requirement contains a definition of “prompt” or otherwise specifies a time frame for reporting deviations, that definition or time frame shall govern.
- 2.2.4.2. Where the underlying applicable requirement fails to address the time frame for reporting deviations, reports of deviations will be submitted based on the following schedule:
  - 2.2.4.2.1. For emissions of a hazardous air pollutant or a toxic air pollutant (as identified in the applicable regulation) that continue for more than an hour in excess of permit requirements, the report must be made by email, telephone, verbal, or facsimile communication by the close of business the next working day, upon discovery of the occurrence, and in writing within 10 working days from the occurrence;
  - 2.2.4.2.2. For emissions of any regulated air pollutant, excluding those listed in RAC § 2-110(7)(b)(i), that continue for more than 2 hours in excess of permit requirements, the report must be made by email, telephone, verbal, or facsimile communication by the close of

business the next working day, upon discovery of the occurrence, and in writing within 10 working days from the occurrence;

- 2.2.4.2.3. For all other deviations from permit requirements, the report shall be contained in the report submitted with the semi-annual monitoring report.

[RAC 2-110(7)(b)]

### **2.3. Alternative Operating Scenarios [RAC 2-110(8)]**

- 2.3.1. Replacement of an existing engine or turbine identified in this permit shall be allowed as an off-permit change pursuant to the Off Permit Changes provisions of this permit provided all of the following conditions are met:

- 2.3.1.1. The engine or turbine replacement is not subject to any requirements under Title IV of the Clean Air Act and is not a modification under Title I of the Clean Air Act;

- 2.3.1.2. The replacement engine or turbine is of the same make, model, horsepower rating, and configured to operate in the same manner as the engine or turbine being replaced.

- 2.3.1.3. The replacement engine or turbine meets all applicable requirements identified in this permit that apply to the existing engine or turbine being replaced.

- 2.3.1.4. All applicable requirements that apply to the replacement engine or turbine are already included in the permit. Replacement of an existing engine or turbine identified in this permit with a new, modified, or reconstructed engine must utilize a Minor Permit Revision as specified in RAC 2-111(3) or a Significant Permit Revision as specified in RAC 2-111(4) to incorporate any new applicable requirements. The applicable requirements include, but may not be limited to:

- 2.3.1.4.1. Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII;

- 2.3.1.4.2. Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ;

- 2.3.1.4.3. National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ;
  - 2.3.1.4.4. Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG;
  - 2.3.1.4.5. Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK;
  - 2.3.1.4.6. National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYY;
  - 2.3.1.4.7. Requirements established in a permit or permits issued pursuant to the Federal Minor New Source Review Program in Indian Country at 40 CFR Part 49;
  - 2.3.1.4.8. Requirements established in a permit or permits issued pursuant to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality Program at 40 CFR Part 52; or
  - 2.3.1.4.9. Requirements established in any promulgated Federal Implementation Plan that may apply to engines located on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.
- 2.3.2. The permittee shall provide contemporaneous written notice to the Tribe and the Administrator of any replacement of an existing engine or turbine identified in this permit. Such notice shall state when the replacement occurred and shall describe the replacement and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the replacement.
- 2.3.3. The permittee shall keep a record of the engine or turbine replacement.
- 2.3.4. The use of a backup thermal oxidizer with equivalent capacity and emission destruction efficiency and configured to operate in the same manner as the primary thermal oxidizer shall be an allowed alternative operating scenario under this permit provided that the following conditions are met:
- 2.3.4.1. Any emission limits, requirements, testing or other provisions that apply to the primary thermal oxidizer shall also apply to the backup thermal oxidizer except that an annual performance test shall only be conducted on the

backup thermal oxidizer if the unit operates for more than 500 hours in any calendar year.

- 2.3.4.2. At no time shall the backup thermal oxidizer operate at the same time the primary thermal oxidizer is operating except periods of transition between the primary and backup thermal oxidizers. Transition events shall be documented, last no more than 30 minutes in duration, and will be reported as excess emission events.

#### **2.4. Permit Shield [RAC 2-110(10)(c)]**

Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

- 2.4.1. The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7603 concerning emergency powers, including the respective authorities of the Administrator under those sections;
- 2.4.2. The liability of a permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
- 2.4.3. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program consistent with section 408(a) of the Act; or
- 2.4.4. The ability of the Administrator respectively to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7414.

#### **2.5. Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection [40 CFR Part 82]**

The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F:

- 2.5.1. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR §82.156.
- 2.5.2. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR §82.158.
- 2.5.3. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR §82.161.

## Section III – Site Specific Permit Terms

### 1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and 40 CFR Part 60

#### 1.1. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG – Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines [40 CFR 60.330 – 60.335]

This facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, subparts A and GG. Notwithstanding conditions in this permit, you shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A and Subpart GG.

##### 1.1.1. Applicability and Designation of Affected Facility

1.1.1.1. The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities:

T01 – Solar Centaur 50-H T-5502 Natural Gas-Fired Simple Cycle Turbine, 4,006 HP (46 MMBtu/hr)

T02 – Solar Taurus 60 7002S Natural Gas-Fired Simple Cycle Turbine, 5,548 HP (49.2 MMBtu/hr)

[40 CFR 60.330]

##### 1.1.2. Standard for Nitrogen Oxides

1.1.2.1. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine, any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	Emission Standard	Regulatory Reference
T01	NO <sub>x</sub>	$\text{STD} = 0.0150 \frac{(14.4)}{Y} + F = 179 \text{ (ppm)}$ <p>Where: STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)) NOX emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),  Y = 12.03 manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated peak load (kilojoules per watt hour), or actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and  F = 0</p>	40 CFR 60.332(a)(2)

		NOx emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph 40 CFR 60.332(a)(4).	
T02	NOx	$\text{STD} = 0.0150 \frac{14.4}{Y} + F = 191 \text{ (ppm)}$ <p>Where:  STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)) NOX emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),</p> <p>Y = 11.26  manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated peak load (kilojoules per watt hour), or actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and</p> <p>F = 0  NOx emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph 40 CFR 60.332(a)(4).</p>	

- 1.1.2.2. Stationary gas turbines with a heat input greater than or equal to 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 MMBtu/hr) when fired with natural gas are exempt from the NOx emission standard when being fired with an emergency fuel. For the purpose of this requirement, the term “emergency fuel” means “a fuel fired by a gas turbine only during circumstances, such as natural gas curtailment or breakdown of delivery system, that makes it impossible to fire natural gas in the gas turbine.”

[40 CFR 60.332 and 60.331(r)]

### 1.1.3. Standard for Sulfur Dioxide

- 1.1.3.1. Every owner or operator subject to this subpart shall comply with the following condition:

- 1.1.3.1.1. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall burn in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains total sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight (8000 ppmw).

[40 CFR 60.333]

### 1.1.4. Monitoring of Operations

- 1.1.4.1. The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to this subpart:

- 1.1.4.1.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 40 CFR 60.334(h)(1), the owner or operator may elect not to monitor the total sulfur

content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in §60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the administrator for subpart GG requires such monitoring. The owner or operator shall use the following source of information to make the required demonstration:

- 1.1.4.1.1.1. The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less  
[40 CFR 60.334]
- 1.1.4.2. The owner or operator of any affected facilities shall measure NO<sub>x</sub> emissions at each affected facility at least once every calendar quarter to show compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.332(a)(2). To meet this requirement, the permittee shall measure the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from each turbine subject to this subpart using a portable analyzer and the monitoring protocol approved by EPA, or by the monitoring protocols approved by EPA as outlined in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A.
  - 1.1.4.2.1. You may conduct a performance test as specified in this permit to satisfy the requirement of quarterly portable analyzer measurements.
  - 1.1.4.2.2. Monitoring shall begin in the first calendar quarter following EPA notification to the applicant of the approval of the monitoring protocol.
  - 1.1.4.2.3. If the affected facility is inoperable for 1,500 hours or more in any calendar quarter, the permittee is exempt from conducting NO<sub>x</sub> monitoring for the emissions unit for that quarter only.
  - 1.1.4.2.4. For any one turbine, if the results of four (4) consecutive quarterly portable analyzer measurements are less than 75% of the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit for the turbine, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent monitoring from quarterly to semi-annual. If results from semi-annual portable analyzer measurements are greater than 75% of the emission limit, the monitoring frequency shall change back to quarterly.



- 1.1.4.2.5. If the affected facility is inoperable for 3,000 hours or more in any semi-annual period, the permittee is exempt from conducting NO<sub>x</sub> monitoring for the emission unit for that semi-annual period only.
- 1.1.4.2.6. Monitoring may not occur within 30 days of the previous monitoring measurements.
- 1.1.4.2.7. The permittee shall not perform tuning or make any adjustments to turbine settings, processes or operational parameters immediately prior to the measurements or during measurements. Any such tuning or adjustments may result in a determination that the result is invalid.

[RAC 2-110(5)(b)]

#### **1.1.5. Test Methods and Procedures**

- 1.1.5.1. The owner or operator shall conduct the performance tests required in §60.8, using either:
  - 1.1.5.1.1. EPA Method 20,
  - 1.1.5.1.2. ASTM D6522-00 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or
  - 1.1.5.1.3. EPA Method 7E and either EPA Method 3 or 3A in appendix A to this part, to determine NO<sub>x</sub> and diluent concentration.
  - 1.1.5.1.4. Sampling traverse points are to be selected following Method 20 or Method 1, (non-particulate procedures) and sampled for equal time intervals. The sampling shall be performed with a traversing single-hole probe or, if feasible, with a stationary multi-hole probe that samples each of the points sequentially. Alternatively, a multi-hole probe designed and documented to sample equal volumes from each hole may be used to sample simultaneously at the required points.
  - 1.1.5.1.5. Notwithstanding the above provision, the owner or operator may test at fewer points than are specified in Method 1 or Method 20 if the following conditions are met:
    - 1.1.5.1.5.1. You may perform a stratification test for NO<sub>x</sub> and diluent pursuant to:

- 1.1.5.1.5.1.1. The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) appendix A to part 75 of 40 CFR.
- 1.1.5.1.5.2. Once the stratification sampling is completed, the owner or operator may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test:
  - 1.1.5.1.5.2.1. If each of the individual traverse point NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, is within 10 percent of the mean normalized concentration for all traverse points, then you may use 3 points (located either 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct, or, for circular stacks or ducts greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 feet) in diameter, at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the wall). The 3 points shall be located along the measurement line that exhibited the highest average normalized NO<sub>x</sub> concentration during the stratification test; or
  - 1.1.5.1.5.2.2. If each of the individual traverse point NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, is within 5 percent of the mean normalized concentration for all traverse points, then you may sample at a single point, located at least 1 meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid.
- 1.1.5.2. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the applicable nitrogen oxides emission limitation in §60.332 and shall meet the performance test requirements of §60.8 as follows:
  - 1.1.5.2.1. For each run of the performance test, the mean nitrogen oxides emission concentration (NO<sub>xo</sub>) corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> shall be corrected to ISO standard conditions using the following equation. Notwithstanding this requirement, use of the ISO correction equation is optional for: Lean premix stationary combustion turbines; units used in association with heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) equipped with duct burners; and units equipped with add-on emission control devices:

$$NO_X = (NO_{X0})(P_r/P_o)^{0.5} e^{19(H_o-0.00633)} (288^\circ K/T_a)^{1.53}$$

Where:

$NO_X$  = emission concentration of  $NO_X$  at 15 percent  $O_2$  and ISO standard ambient conditions, ppm by volume, dry basis,

$NO_{X0}$  = mean observed  $NO_X$  concentration, ppm by volume, dry basis, at 15 percent  $O_2$ ,

$P_r$  = reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure. Alternatively, you may use 760 mm Hg (29.92 in Hg),

$P_o$  = observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg. Alternatively, you may use the barometric pressure for the date of the test,

$H_o$  = observed humidity of ambient air, g  $H_2O$ /g air,

$e$  = transcendental constant, 2.718, and

$T_a$  = ambient temperature,  $^\circ K$ .

- 1.1.5.2.2. The 3-run performance test required by §60.8 must be performed within 5 percent at 30, 50, 75, and 90-to-100 percent of peak load or at four evenly-spaced load points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the operating range and 90-to-100 percent of peak load, or at the highest achievable load point if 90-to-100 percent of peak load cannot be physically achieved in practice. If the turbine combusts both oil and gas as primary or backup fuels, separate performance testing is required for each fuel. Notwithstanding these requirements, performance testing is not required for any emergency fuel (as defined in §60.331).

[40 CFR 60.335]

- 1.1.5.3. The initial performance test required by §60.8 must be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the affected facility.

**1.1.6. Recordkeeping Requirements**

1.1.6.1. You must comply with the following recordkeeping requirements:

1.1.6.1.1. You shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

1.1.6.1.2. You shall maintain a file of information required by the Subpart GG conditions of this permit.

1.1.6.2. You must comply with the following recordkeeping requirements when firing an emergency fuel:

1.1.6.2.1. Monitoring of fuel sulfur content shall be recorded daily while firing an emergency fuel as defined in 40 CFR 60.331(r).

1.1.6.2.2. Monitoring of fuel nitrogen content shall be recorded daily while firing a fuel other than pipeline-quality natural gas or while firing an emergency fuel as defined in 40 CFR 60.331(r).

1.1.6.3. You must keep records of all required monitoring. The records shall include the following:

1.1.6.3.1. The date, place, and time of sampling or measurements;

1.1.6.3.2. The date(s) analyses were performed;

1.1.6.3.3. The company or entity that performed the analyses;

1.1.6.3.4. The analytical techniques or methods used;

1.1.6.3.5. The results of such analyses; and

1.1.6.3.6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

1.1.6.4. You must keep a record of the number of hours an affected facility is inoperable and document the reason(s) why it was inoperable.

1.1.6.5. You must retain records of all required monitoring data and support information, sample analyses, fuel supplier, fuel quality, and fuel make-up pertinent to the custom fuel monitoring schedule for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be made available upon request by the Tribe and the EPA. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.

[RAC 2-110(6)]

#### **1.1.7. Reporting Requirements**

1.1.7.1. You shall submit to the Tribe and the EPA a written report of the results of any initial performance test(s) required in this section.

[RAC 2-110(7) and 40 CFR 60.8]

### **1.2. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 60.4230 – 60.4248, RAC 4-103]**

This facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ for four-stroke rich burn (4SRB) emergency stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 brake horsepower (HP) which commenced construction after June 12, 2006 and was manufactured after January 1, 2009. Notwithstanding conditions in this permit, the permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ.

#### **1.2.1. Affected Sources**

The following emission units are considered affected sources under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ:

GEN1 – Generac SG-250 Emergency Generator (4SRB), 379.1 Site Rated HP

[40 CFR 60.4230]

#### **1.2.2. Emission Standards for Owners and Operators**

1.2.2.1. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn

engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE.

[40 CFR 60.4233]

- 1.2.2.2. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

[40 CFR 60.4234]

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—NO <sub>x</sub> , CO, and VOC Emission Standards Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP								
Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards <sup>a</sup>					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O <sub>2</sub>		
			NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOC <sup>d</sup>	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOC <sup>d</sup>
Emergency	HP≥130		2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

<sup>a</sup>Owners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>d</sup>For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

### 1.2.3. Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

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

[40 CFR 60.4236]

- 1.2.3.2. 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 CFR 60.4237]

### 1.2.4. Compliance Requirements for Owners and Operators

- 1.2.4.1. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to the method specified in the paragraphs below.

- 1.2.4.1.1. Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(e) and according to the

requirements specified in §60.4244, as applicable, and according to the paragraphs in the section below.

- 1.2.4.1.1.1. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 25 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance.
- 1.2.4.2. If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in the sub-paragraphs below. 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 the sub-paragraphs below, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in the sub-paragraphs below, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.
  - 1.2.4.2.1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
  - 1.2.4.2.2. You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in the sub-paragraphs below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph §60.4243(d)(3) counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph.
    - 1.2.4.2.2.1. 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.

- 1.2.4.2.2.2. 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.
- 1.2.4.2.2.3. 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.
- 1.2.4.2.3. 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 §60.4243(d)(2). Except as provided in the sub-paragraph below, 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.
  - 1.2.4.2.3.1. 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:
    - 1.2.4.2.3.1.1. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;
    - 1.2.4.2.3.1.2. 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.

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

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

1.2.4.2.3.1.5. 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.

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

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

1.2.4.5. 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 CFR 60.4243]

## 1.2.5. Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

1.2.5.1. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in the paragraphs below.

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

Table 2 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests				
For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary SI internal combustion engine demonstrating compliance according to §60.4244	a. limit the concentration of NO <sub>x</sub> in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, for NO <sub>x</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B <sup>b</sup> of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the

		exhaust at the sampling port location;	D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>ad</sup>	measurements for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A <sup>e</sup> , or ASTM Method D6348-03 <sup>de</sup>	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		v. Measure NO <sub>x</sub> at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device	(5) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>ad</sup> , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A <sup>e</sup> , or ASTM Method D6348-03 <sup>de</sup>	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. limit the concentration of CO in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, for CO, O <sub>2</sub> , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.

		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B <sup>b</sup> of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>ad</sup>	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A <sup>e</sup> , or ASTM Method D6348-03 <sup>de</sup>	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for CO concentration.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device	(5) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>ade</sup> , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A <sup>e</sup> , or ASTM Method D6348-03 <sup>de</sup>	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. limit the concentration of VOC in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, for VOC, O <sub>2</sub> , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the

				stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B <sup>b</sup> of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) <sup>ad</sup>	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for VOC concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A <sup>e</sup> , or ASTM Method D6348-03 <sup>de</sup>	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for VOC concentration.
		v. Measure VOC at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device	(5) Methods 25A and 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendices A-6 and A-7, Method 25A with the use of a hydrocarbon cutter as described in 40 CFR 1065.265, Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6 <sup>ce</sup> , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A <sup>e</sup> , or ASTM Method D6348-03 <sup>de</sup>	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

<sup>a</sup>Owners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>b</sup>Owners and operators of new or reconstructed non-emergency lean burn SI stationary engines with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source that are meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ, Table 2a do not have to comply with the CO emission standards of Table 1 of this subpart.

<sup>c</sup>The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO<sub>x</sub> + HC.

<sup>d</sup>For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

- 1.2.5.1.2. 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.
- 1.2.5.1.3. You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.
- 1.2.5.1.4. To determine compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

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

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NO<sub>x</sub> in g/HP-hr.

C<sub>d</sub> = Measured NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

$1.912 \times 10^{-3}$  = Conversion constant for ppm NO<sub>x</sub> 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).

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

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

Where:

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

$C_d$  = Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

$1.164 \times 10^{-3}$  = 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.

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

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

Where:

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

$C_d$  = VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

$1.833 \times 10^{-3}$  = 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

- 1.2.5.1.7. 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

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

results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section:

Where:

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

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr} \quad Eq. 6)$$

Where:



$C_{\text{Peq}}$  = Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

[40 CFR 60.4244]

#### **1.2.6. Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators**

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

1.2.6.1.1. Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in the three sub-paragraphs below.

1.2.6.1.1.1. All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

1.2.6.1.1.2. Maintenance conducted on the engine.

1.2.6.1.1.3. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

1.2.6.1.2. 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 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.

1.2.6.1.3. 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. Performance test reports using EPA Method 18, EPA Method 320, or ASTM D6348-03 (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17) to measure VOC require reporting of all QA/QC data. For Method 18, report results from sections 8.4 and 11.1.1.4; for Method 320, report results from sections 8.6.2, 9.0, and 13.0; and for ASTM D6348-03 report results of all QA/QC procedures in Annexes 1-7.

[40 CFR 60.4245]

### 1.2.7. General Provisions

1.2.7.1. Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

<b>Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ</b>			
<b>General provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

## 2. Reserved - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

## 3. Reserved – Tribal Minor New Source Review

- 4. Reserved – Prevention of Significant Deterioration Requirements**
- 5. Reserved – Consent Decree Requirements**
- 6. Reserved – Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements**
- 7. Enhanced Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting**

7.1. Any documents required to be submitted under this Title V operating permit, including but not limited to, reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications, compliance certifications, fee calculation worksheets, and applications for renewals and permit modifications shall be submitted to the Tribe:

by email at: [airquality@southernute-nsn.gov](mailto:airquality@southernute-nsn.gov)

or by United States Postal Service:	or by Common Carrier:
Part 70 Program Environmental Programs Division Air Quality Program P.O. Box 737 MS #84 Ignacio, Colorado 81137	Part 70 Program Environmental Programs Division Air Quality Program 398 Ouray Drive Ignacio, CO 81137

## **Section IV – Appendix**

### **1. Inspection Information**

#### **1.1. Driving Directions:**

La Plata A Compressor Station is located approximately 14 miles southeast of Durango in La Plata County, Colorado. The station lies within the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. Driving directions to the station are the following:

From Ignacio:

- Go 12 miles northwest on State Highway 172
- Turn Left on County Road 307
- Go south for 4.2 miles
- La Plata A Compressor Station will be on the right

#### **1.2. Global Positioning System (GPS):**

Latitude: 37.145756° N

Longitude: 107.787152° W

#### **1.3. Safety Considerations:**

Upon arrival at the site, visitors will need to sign in at the main office. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is required to be worn in the operation areas of the station.

Required PPE includes:

- Steel-toed work boots
- Hard hat
- Safety glasses
- Flame-retardant clothing or coverall
- Hearing protection (in certain areas)

Visitors will receive a safety briefing prior to proceeding to any operational areas. When departing the station, visitors need to sign out to confirm that they have been accounted for prior to the end of the workday.