

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

OCT 11 2007

Lacey A. Ivey
Environmental Specialist
CenterPoint Energy – Mississippi River Transmission Corp.
P.O. Box 21734
Shreveport, LA 71151

Re: Title V Administrative Amendment
CenterPoint Energy – Biggers Compressor Station
AFIN: 61-00076 - Permit No.: 1513-AOP-R2

Dear Ms. Ivey:

Enclosed are the following amendment to Permit 1513-AOP-R2 completed in accordance with the provisions of §19.407 of Regulation No. 19, Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control.

- Additional monitoring and reporting requirements regarding the Total Sulfur content of natural gas fuel have been added.

Please place the revised permit in your files.

Sincerely,



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

JH
Enclosure
cc: Central Records

OCT 1 1 5005

ADEQ OPERATING AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation No. 26:

Permit No. : 1513-AOP-R2

Renewal #1

IS ISSUED TO:

**CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp.
Biggers Compressor Station
Biggers, AR 72413
Randolph County
AFIN: 61-00076**

THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO
INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION
UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE
FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

July 1, 2005 AND June 30, 2010

IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

OCT 11 2007

Date Amended

Facility: CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. - Biggers Compressor Station
Permit No.:1513-AOP-R2
AFIN: 61-00076

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Table 1 - List of Acronyms

A.C.A.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound per hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter smaller than ten microns
SN	Source number
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
Tpy	Ton per year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Facility: CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. - Biggers Compressor Station
Permit No.:1513-AOP-R2
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Section I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. -
Biggers Compressor Station

AFIN: 61-00076

PERMIT NUMBER: 1513-AOP-R2

FACILITY ADDRESS: 278 Gas Plant Road
Biggers, AR 72413

MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 21734
Shreveport, LA 71151

COUNTY: Randolph County

CONTACT POSITION: Laura Guthrie, Sr. Environmental Specialist

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 318-429-3706

REVIEWING ENGINEER: James G. Siganos, P.E.

UTM Zone: 15

UTM North - South (Y): 4021.4 Km North

UTM East - West (X): 695.0 Km East

Section II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corporation owns and operates the Biggers Natural Gas Compressor Station which is located in Biggers, Randolph County, Arkansas.

This permit is being issued as a renewal for the Title V Operating Permit 1513-AOP-R1, which has an expiration date of June 27, 2005. This is an existing operation; no new construction or major modification is being proposed. The facility is a major source of criteria pollutants and is therefore subject to Title V requirements. Significant emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are a result of the combustion of natural gas in the compressor engines. Routine blowdowns and piping components are a source of fugitive emissions. Small amounts of particulate matter (less than 6.0 tpy) and sulfur dioxide may be emitted from this facility.

Updated emission factors for the compressor engines were sourced from AP-42, Section 3.2, table 3.2.3, Natural Gas-fired Reciprocating Engines, July 2000 edition and AP-42, Section 3.1, table 3.1-2a, Stationary Gas Turbines. The use of this updated uncontrolled engine/turbine emission data resulted in small plantwide permitted emission changes.

The permit includes estimations of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission rates based on the Gas Research Institute Topical Report GRI-96/0009.1 *Measurement of Air Toxic Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Internal Combustion Engines at Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities. Volume 1*, February, 1996. Emission factors for HAPs are based upon GRI-HAPCalc 3.01.

Process Description

Friction losses cause a drop in pressure in natural gas pipelines. To maintain flow, gas must be removed from the pipeline, compressed, and returned to the pipeline. The pressure is increased by compressors which are driven by natural gas fired reciprocating engines and/or turbines; then it is piped back into the transmission system. Prior to compression, the gas passes through an inlet separator where entrained liquids are removed from the gas stream. Pipeline liquids are stored in the produced water tank and removed from the station via tanker truck when necessary.

Piping components are a source of fugitive emission. This compressor station will use only pipeline-quality natural gas in the firing of the compressor engines. This compressor station currently has three 1,100 HP Ingersoll-Rand KVG compressor engines (SN-01, SN-02, and SN-04), three 1,000 HP Ingersoll-Rand KVG compressor engines (SN-05, SN-06, and SN-07), one Solar Taurus 5,850 HP turbine drive centrifugal compressor (SN-11), one Caterpillar G-379 300 HP engine generator (SN-09), and one Olympian 64 HP engine generator (SN-12).

Support equipment includes several tanks and an engine oil filter incinerator which are considered to be insignificant activities based on Arkansas regulations. Oil is used for lubricating purposes only, kerosene is used to clean engine parts, and diesel is used only for mobile equipment.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Table 2 - Regulations

SN	Regulation Citations
Facility	Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18)
Facility	Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of implantation for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19)
Facility	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26)
SN-11	40 CFR 60, Subpart GG – <i>Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines.</i>

The following table #3 is a summary of emissions from the facility. The following table contains cross-references to the pages containing specific conditions and emissions for each source. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

Table 3 – Emission Summary

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates		Cross Reference Page
			lb/hr	tpy	
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	0.3	5.6	N/A
		PM ₁₀	0.3	5.6	
		SO ₂	<0.1	1.0	
		VOC	3.8	10.9	
		CO	295.8	1,230.4	
		NO _x	305.5	1,204.8	
		*Formaldehyde	1.19	5.52	
		*Methanol	0.13	0.65	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.36	1.11	
		*Benzene	0.12	0.35	
		*Toluene	<0.10	0.14	
		*Acrolein	0.13	0.53	
01	1,100 HP Gas Compressor Engine, 4 Cycle Rich-Burn, Ingersol-Rand Model KVG	PM	0.2	0.6	19
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6	
		SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1	
		VOC	0.4	1.7	
		CO	44.9	196.7	

Facility: CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. - Biggers Compressor Station
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EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates		Cross Reference Page
			lb/hr	tpy	
		NO _x	42.2	184.9	
		*Formaldehyde	0.16	0.72	
		*Methanol	0.02	0.11	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.10	
		*Benzene	0.01	0.06	
		*Toluene	<0.01	0.02	
		*Acrolein	0.02	0.09	
02	1,100 HP Gas Compressor Engine, 4 Cycle Rich-Burn, Ingersol-Rand Model KVG	PM	0.2	0.6	19
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6	
		SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1	
		VOC	0.4	1.7	
		CO	44.9	196.7	
		NO _x	42.2	184.9	
		*Formaldehyde	0.16	0.72	
		*Methanol	0.02	0.11	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.10	
		*Benzene	0.01	0.06	
		*Toluene	<0.01	0.02	
		*Acrolein	0.02	0.09	
04	1,100 HP Gas Compressor Engine, 4 Cycle Rich-Burn, Ingersol-Rand Model KVG	PM	0.2	0.6	19
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6	
		SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1	
		VOC	0.4	1.7	
		CO	44.9	196.7	
		NO _x	42.2	184.9	
		*Formaldehyde	0.16	0.72	
		*Methanol	0.02	0.11	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.10	
		*Benzene	0.01	0.06	
		*Toluene	<0.01	0.02	
		*Acrolein	0.02	0.09	
05	1,000 HP Gas Compressor Engine, 4 Cycle Rich-Burn, Ingersol-Rand Model KVG	PM	0.2	0.6	23
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6	
		SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1	
		VOC	0.4	1.7	
		CO	44.9	196.7	
		NO _x	42.2	184.9	
		*Formaldehyde	0.15	0.65	
		*Methanol	0.02	0.10	

Facility: CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. - Biggers Compressor Station
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EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates		Cross Reference Page
			lb/hr	tpy	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.09	
		*Benzene	0.01	0.05	
		*Toluene	<0.01	0.02	
		*Acrolein	0.02	0.08	
06	1,000 HP Gas Compressor Engine, 4 Cycle Rich-Burn, Ingersol-Rand Model KVG	PM	0.2	0.6	23
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6	
		SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1	
		VOC	0.4	1.7	
		CO	44.9	196.7	
		NO _x	42.2	184.9	
		*Formaldehyde	0.15	0.65	
		*Methanol	0.02	0.10	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.09	
		*Benzene	0.01	0.05	
		*Toluene	<0.01	0.02	
		*Acrolein	0.02	0.08	
07	1,000 HP Gas Compressor Engine, 4 Cycle Rich-Burn, Ingersol-Rand Model KVG	PM	0.2	0.6	23
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6	
		SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1	
		VOC	0.4	1.7	
		CO	44.9	196.7	
		NO _x	42.2	184.9	
		*Formaldehyde	0.15	0.65	
		*Methanol	0.02	0.10	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.09	
		*Benzene	0.01	0.05	
		*Toluene	<0.01	0.02	
		*Acrolein	0.02	0.08	
09	300 HP Gas Compressor Engine, 4 Cycle Rich-Burn, Caterpillar Model G-379	PM	0.1	0.1	26
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1	
		SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1	
		VOC	0.2	0.3	
		CO	16.8	33.9	
		NO _x	10.3	20.7	
		*Formaldehyde	0.04	0.90	
		*Methanol	0.01	0.02	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.02	
		*Benzene	<0.01	<0.01	
		*Toluene	<0.01	<0.01	

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EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates		Cross Reference Page
			lb/hr	tpy	
		*Acrolein	0.01	0.02	
11	Solar Taurus 5850 HP Model 60 T7000 Turbine	PM	0.5	1.1	28
		PM ₁₀	0.5	1.1	
		SO ₂	0.3	0.6	
		VOC	0.2	0.4	
		CO	7.0	15.9	
		NO _x	32.5	74.7	
		*Formaldehyde	0.22	0.51	
		*Acetaldehyde	0.23	0.52	
		*Benzene	<0.1	0.02	
		*Toluene	<0.1	0.02	
		*Acrolein	<0.01	<0.01	
12	Olympian, 64 HP Standby Generator	VOC	0.1	<0.1	32
		CO	2.8	0.7	
		NO _x	1.7	0.5	

Facility: CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. - Biggers Compressor Station
Permit No.:1513-AOP-R2
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Section III: PERMIT HISTORY

Mississippi River Transmission Corporation -Biggers Compressor Station began operation in 1950.

Permit No. 1513-A was issued to MRTC on March 14, 1994. This permit was for seven reciprocating engines, one engine driven generator, one emergency engine driven generator, and one heating boiler. No blowdown or fugitive emissions were listed. Hourly and annual emissions were listed for each source. Facility wide annual emissions were listed. Permitted pollutants were sulfur dioxide, volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen.

Permit No. 1513-AR-1 was issued to MRTC on March 13, 1995. The facility was changed by removing one compressor engine from service (Ingersoll-Rand KVG 1,100 HP compressor engine - SN-03) and one of the engine generators (Ingersoll-Rand PVG - SN-08), and adding a Solar Taurus 5,850 HP turbine driven compressor (SN-11). Blowdown emissions and minor emissions from the station tanks were added. This permit involved a PSD netting to ensure that addition of the Solar Taurus turbine driven compressor resulted in a less than 40 tpy increase. This new turbine (SN-11) and the existing power generator (SN-09) were restricted in allowable hours of operation.

Permit No. 1513-AR-2 was issued to MRTC on March 12, 1996 as a minor modification to the above permit. A 64HP Olympian standby generator (SN-12) was added. The standby generator was restricted in allowable hours of operation.

Permit 1513-AOP-R1 was the initial Title V permit. There were no physical changes to the facility

Section IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Source No. SN-01, SN-02 and SN-04, Natural Gas Compressor Engines

Description

Source SN-01, SN-02, and SN-04, 1,100 HP Ingersoll-Rand KVG Compressor Engines, were last modified or installed in 1950. These engines are capable of running at 120% of their rated capacity, and are being permitted to do so. Engines SN-01 and SN-02 were stack tested in February 2003 to verify their emissions for Permit No. 1513-AOP-R1.

Specific Conditions

- The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Plantwide Condition # 7 and operating at or below maximum capacity of the equipment.
 [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective December 19, 2004, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 4 – Maximum Criteria Emission Rates, SN-01, 02 & 04

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	Tpy
01	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
	SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1
	VOC	0.4	1.7
	CO	44.9	196.7
	NO _x	42.2	184.9
02	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
	SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1
	VOC	0.4	1.7
	CO	44.9	196.7
	NO _x	42.2	184.9
04	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
	SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1
	VOC	0.4	1.7
	CO	44.9	196.7
	NO _x	42.2	184.9

- The permittee shall not exceed the HAP emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with HAPs emissions will be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7 and operating at or below maximum capacity of the equipment. The HAP emissions listed for this source were based upon published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. Any change in these emission factors will not constitute a violation of the HAP emission rates listed below. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C. A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 5- Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rates, SN-01, 02 & 04

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	PM	0.2	0.6
	Formaldehyde	0.16	0.72
	Methanol	0.02	0.10
	Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.10
	Benzene	0.01	0.06
	Toluene	<0.01	0.02
	Acrolein	0.02	0.09
02	PM	0.2	0.6
	Formaldehyde	0.16	0.72
	Methanol	0.02	0.10
	Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.10
	Benzene	0.01	0.06
	Toluene	<0.01	0.02
	Acrolein	0.02	0.09
04	PM	0.2	0.6
	Formaldehyde	0.16	0.72
	Methanol	0.02	0.10
	Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.10
	Benzene	0.01	0.06
	Toluene	<0.01	0.02
	Acrolein	0.02	0.09

- The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from sources SN-01, 02 and 04 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this specific condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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Source No. SN-05, SN-06 and SN-07 Natural Gas Compressor Engines

Description

Source SN-05 thru SN-07, 1,000 HP Ingersoll-Rand KVG Compressor Engines, were last modified or installed in 1968. These engines are capable of running at 120% of their rated capacity, and are being permitted to do so. Engines SN-06 and SN-07 were stack tested in February 2003 to verify their emissions for Permit No. 1513-AOP-R1.

4. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Plantwide Condition # 7 and operating at or below maximum capacity of the equipment.
[Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective December 19, 2004, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 6- Maximum Criteria Emission Rates, SN-05, 06& 07

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	Tpy
05	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
	SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1
	VOC	0.4	1.07
	CO	44.9	196.7
	NO _x	42.2	184.9
06	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
	SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1
	VOC	0.4	1.07
	CO	44.9	196.7
	NO _x	42.2	184.9
07	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
	SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1
	VOC	0.4	1.07
	CO	44.9	196.7
	NO _x	42.2	184.9

5. The permittee shall not exceed the HAP emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with HAPs emissions will be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7 and operating at or below maximum capacity of the equipment. The HAP emissions listed for this source were based upon published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. Any change in these emission factors will not constitute a violation of the HAP emission rates listed below. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C. A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 7 – Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rates, SN-05, 06 & 07

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
05	PM	0.2	0.6
	Formaldehyde	0.15	0.65
	Methanol	0.02	0.10
	Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.09
	Benzene	0.01	0.05
	Toluene	<0.01	0.02
	Acrolein	0.02	0.08
06	PM	0.2	0.6
	Formaldehyde	0.15	0.65
	Methanol	0.02	0.10
	Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.09
	Benzene	0.01	0.05
	Toluene	<0.01	0.02
	Acrolein	0.02	0.08
07	PM	0.2	0.6
	Formaldehyde	0.15	0.65
	Methanol	0.02	0.10
	Acetaldehyde	0.02	0.09
	Benzene	0.01	0.05
	Toluene	<0.01	0.02
	Acrolein	0.02	0.08

6. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from sources SN- 05, 06, and 07 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this specific condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Source SN-09: Natural Gas Generator Engine

Description

Source SN-09, a 300 HP Caterpillar G-379 Generator Engine, was last installed or modified in 1984. This engine is being permitted to run at 100% of its rated load capacity. The unit is restricted on hours of operation (per rolling 12 months period) and therefore tons emissions per year (because of the netting done in Permit No. 1513-AR-1).

7. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Plantwide Condition # 7 and a restriction on the hours of operation of the equipment. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective December 19, 2004, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 8 – Maximum Criteria Emission Rates, SN-09

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	Tpy
09	PM ₁₀	<0.1	<0.1
	SO ₂	<0.1	<0.1
	VOC	0.2	0.3
	CO	16.8	33.9
	NO _x	10.3	20.7

8. The permittee shall not exceed the HAP emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with HAPs emissions will be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7 and operating at or below maximum capacity of the equipment. The HAP emissions listed for this source were based upon published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. Any change in these emission factors will not constitute a violation of the HAP emission rates listed below. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C. A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 9 – Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rates, SN-09

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
09	PM	<0.1	<0.1
	Formaldehyde	0.04	0.09
	Methanol	0.01	0.02
	Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.02
	Benzene	<0.01	<0.01
	Toluene	<0.01	<0.01
	Acrolein	0.01	0.02

9. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from source SN-09 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this specific condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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10. The permittee shall not operate the Caterpillar generator engine (SN-09) more than 4,032 hours per rolling 12 month period. [Regulation No.19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR 70.6]
11. Pursuant to §19.705 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, the permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition # 10 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site (or at the nearest manned location), and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request.

Source SN-11: Natural Gas Compressor Turbine Driven

Description

Source SN-11, a 5850 HP Solar Taurus Model 60 - T7000 natural gas fired turbine, was last installed or modified in 1995. This turbine is being permitted at its highest emission rate for each pollutant based on operating map testing by the manufacturer. The unit is restricted on hours of operation (per rolling 12 months period) and therefore tons emissions per year (because of the netting done in Permit No. 1513-AR-1). *This unit is subject to 40 CFR, Subpart GG - Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines.* The turbine was stack tested in February 2003 to verify their emissions for Permit No. 1513-AOP-R1.

12. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Plantwide Condition # 7 and a restriction on the hours of operation of the equipment. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective December 19, 2004, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 10 – Maximum Criteria Emission Rates, SN-11

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	Tpy
11	PM ₁₀	0.5	1.1
	SO ₂	0.3	0.6
	VOC	0.2	0.4
	CO	7.0	15.9
	NO _x	32.5	74.7

13. The permittee shall not exceed the HAP emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with HAPs emissions will be demonstrated by compliance with Plantwide Condition #7 and operating at or below maximum capacity of the equipment. The HAP emissions listed for this source were based upon published emission factors at the time of permit issuance. Any change in these emission factors will not constitute a violation of the HAP emission rates listed below. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C. A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 11 – Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rates, SN-11

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
11	PM	0.5	1.1
	Formaldehyde	0.22	0.51
	Acetaldehyde	0.23	0.52
	Benzene	<0.01	0.02
	Toluene	<0.01	0.02
	Acrolein	<0.01	<0.01

14. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from source SN-11 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this specific condition shall be demonstrated

through compliance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

15. The permittee shall not operate the Solar Taurus compressor turbine (SN-11) more than 4,600 hours per rolling 12 month period. [Regulation No. 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR 70.6]
16. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #15 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

NSPS Requirements

17. The gas turbine (SN-11) is subject to and shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart GG – *Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbine*. (See Appendix A).
18. Nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions from the gas turbine (SN-11) shall not exceed 230 parts per million (0.0230% by volume) on a dry basis at 15% oxygen. [§19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.332(a)(2)]
19. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from the gas turbine (SN-11) shall not exceed 0.015 percent by volume on a dry basis at 15% oxygen. [§19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.333(a)]
20. No fuel shall be burned in the gas turbine (SN-11) which contains sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight. [§19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.333(b)]
21. The permittee shall maintain documentation verifying the fuel used in SN-11 qualifies as natural gas: contains no more than 20 grains of total sulfur per 100 dscfs, is composed of at least 70% methane by volume or the fuel has a gross heating value between 950 and 1100 Btu/scf. Such documentation may involve a current valid purchase contract, tariff sheet, or transporting contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying the maximum total sulfur content is 20 grains per 100 dscf. Such documentation shall be maintained on-site and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [§19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §60.334(h)(3)]

Source SN-12, Natural Gas Generator Engine

Description

Source SN-12, a 64 HP Olympian standby generator engine, was last installed or modified in 1995. This engine is being permitted at 100% of its rated load capacity. The unit is restricted on hours of operation (per rolling 12 months period) and therefore tons emissions per year (because of the netting done in Permit No. 1513-AR-2).

22. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Plantwide Condition # 7 and a restriction on the hours of operation of the equipment. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective December 19, 2004, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 12 – Maximum Criteria Emission Rates, SN-12

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	Tpy
12	VOC	<0.1	<0.1
	CO	2.7	0.7
	NO _x	1.7	0.5

23. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from source SN-12 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this specific condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Plantwide Condition 7. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
24. The permittee shall not operate the Olympian standby generator engine (SN-12) more than 500 hours per rolling 12 month period. [Regulation No.19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR 70.6]
25. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #24 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site (or at the nearest manned location), and shall be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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Section V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. - Biggers Compressor Station is in compliance with the applicable regulations cited in the permit application. CenterPoint Energy - Mississippi River Transmission Corp. - Biggers Compressor Station will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

Section VI: PLANT WIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee will notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Regulation No. 19 §19.704, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [Regulation No.19 §19.410(B) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) New Equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start-up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Department or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) days in advance of such test. The permittee will submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) days after completing the testing. [Regulation No.19 §19.702 and/or Regulation No. 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
4. The permittee must provide: [Regulation No.19 §19.702 and/or Regulation No.18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;
 - b. Safe sampling platforms;
 - c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
 - d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee will maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Regulation No.19 §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation No. 26 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
7. The permittee shall only use pipeline quality natural gas to fire the compressor engines and/or turbines located at this facility. Pipeline quality natural gas is defined as gas which contains less than 20 grains total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet of natural gas. Additionally,

pipeline natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1100 BTU per standard cubic foot. Compliance with this condition may be demonstrated by a valid gas tariff, purchase contract, fuel analysis or other appropriate documentation, or periodic testing. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR 70.6]

8. The permittee shall test the fuel combusted in the compressor engines and/or turbines for Total Sulfur within 180 days of issuance of the amendment to permit 1513-AOP-R2 to show compliance with SO₂ emission limits. The natural gas must contain 0.2 grains of Total Sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet of natural gas or less. The permittee shall use test methods outlined in sections 2.3.5 or 2.3.3.1.2 of 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D, or other test method upon the Department's approval, to test for Total Sulfur. The results of these tests shall be submitted to the Department at the address listed in General Provision # 7. Testing for Total Sulfur shall be conducted every five years for the fuel combusted in the compressor engines and/or turbines located at CenterPoint's compressor stations in the State of Arkansas. The natural gas testing of the fuel on one pipeline may be representative for all compressor engines and/or turbines located along that pipeline. [Regulation No. 19 §19.702, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
9. The permittee shall simultaneously conduct tests for NO_x and CO on one-half of each type of compressor engine(s), same model and HP, in accordance with Plantwide Condition #3. Testing shall be conducted every five years. EPA Reference Method 7E shall be used to determine NO_x and EPA Reference Method 10 shall be used to determine CO. The permittee shall test the engine within 90% of its rated capacity. If the engine is not tested within this range, the permittee shall be limited to operating within 10% above the tested rate. The Department reserves the right to select the engine(s) to be tested. The engine(s) tested shall be rotated so that no such engine(s) is tested twice before another similar (make and model) engine of equal horsepower is tested once. If the tested emission rate for any pollutant is in excess of the permitted emission rate, all similar (make and model) engines shall be tested for that pollutant. [Regulation No. 19 §19.702, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E.
10. The permittee shall use good maintenance practices to control emissions from valves, fittings, flanges, seals and other associated equipment. [Regulation No. 19 §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
11. The permittee shall conduct tests for NO_x and CO on the turbine/compressor (SN-11) exhaust stack in accordance with Plantwide Condition #3 and every five years thereafter as shown in the table below. The permittee shall test the turbine/compressor exhaust stack (SN-11) for NO_x and CO as shown in the table below. EPA Reference Method 20 shall be used to determine NO_x and EPA Reference Method 10 shall be used to determine CO. Testing shall be performed with the turbine/compressor operating at or above 90% of its design capacity. If the tested emission rate for any pollutant is in excess of the permitted emission rate, the engine shall be tested for that pollutant. [§19.702 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Compressor Turbine	Last Date Tested	Remarks
SN-11 Solar Taurus natural gas fired turbine, Model 60 – T7000	2/19/2003	Test SN-11 within 5 years of last date tested. Next test shall be performed on or before 2/20/08 and every five years thereafter.

12. The permittee may replace any existing compressor engine(s)/turbine (SN-01, SN-02, SN-04, SN-05, SN-06 and SN-07, and turbine engine SN-11) on a temporary or permanent basis with a unit that has the same or lower emission rates on a pound per hour basis, has the same or lower horsepower; and which replacement does not result in a significant emissions increase as defined and applied pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, and as set out below:

- The permittee shall notify ADEQ of the replacement within 30 days after the replacement is made, which notification shall identify the previous and replacement engines, and provide the reason why the replacement was necessary. If applicable, the notification shall also provide a permit application and, when required, a CAM plan under 40 CFR Part 64.
- The permittee shall conduct NO_x and CO emission testing within 90 days of the date of replacement to verify the emissions from the newly installed engine (s). This testing shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Reference Method 7E for NO_x from a reciprocating engine(s), EPA Reference Method 20 to test for NO_x from a turbine, and EPA Reference Method 10 for CO.
- Notwithstanding the above, as provided by Regulation 26, in the event an emergency occurs, the permittee shall have an affirmative defense of emergency to an action brought for non-compliance with technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of Regulation 26, §26.707 are met. [Regulation No.19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 64]

Title VI Provisions

13. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E]

- a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to §82.106.
- b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.108.

- c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.110.
 - d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in §82.112.
14. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]
- a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.
 - b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.
 - c. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.
 - d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. ("MVAC-like appliance" as defined at §82.152.)
 - e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.156.
 - f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.
15. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, destroys, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.
16. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.
- The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.
17. The permittee can switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G "Significant New Alternatives Policy Program".

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Permit Shield

18. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements, as of the date of permit issuance, included in and specifically identified in Table 7 - Applicable Regulations of this condition.

- a. The permit specifically identifies the following as applicable requirements based upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated December 20, 2004.

Table 13 – Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
Facility	Arkansas regulation 19	Compilation of Regulations of the Arkansas State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control
Facility	Arkansas Regulation 26	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program
SN-11	40 CFR 60 Subpart GG	<i>Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines.</i>

- b. The permit specifically identifies the following as inapplicable based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated December 20, 2004.

Table 14 – Inapplicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description	Basis for determination
Facility	Regulation 19.801	Regulations for 111(d) designated facility	This facility is not identified in the list of designated facilities.
Facility	Regulation 19.1001	Regulations for the control of volatile organic compounds	This facility is not located in an ozone maintenance area (Pulaski County)
Facility	Regulation 26.304	Emission units subject to permitting	This rule applies only to state and federal agencies
Facility	Regulation 26.402	Standard application form and required information	This rule applies only to state and federal agencies
Facility	Regulation 26.501-504	Actions on applications	This rule applies only to state and federal agencies
Facility	Regulation 26.601	Permit review	This rule applies only to state and federal agencies
Facility	Regulation 26.12	Regulations for acid rain source	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 51	Requirements for implementation plans	This rule only applies to state and federal agencies.
Facility	40 CFR 53	Ambient air monitoring method	This rule is administrative and procedural

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Facility	40 CFR 54	Prior notice of citizen suites	This rule is administrative and procedural
Facility	40 CFR 55	Outer continental shelf regulations.	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 56	Regional consistency	This rule is administrative and procedural
Facility	40 CFR 57	Primary nonferrous smelter orders	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 58	Ambient air quality surveillance	This rule is administrative and procedural
Facility	40 CFR 60 subpart KKK	NSPS – onshore natural gas processing plants	This facility is not a natural gas processing plant.
Facility	40 CFR 60 subpart K	NSPS – storage vessels for petroleum liquids	This facility does not have any storage tanks with a capacity greater than 40000 gallons.
Facility	40 CFR 60 subpart Ka	NSPS – storage vessels for petroleum liquids	This facility does not have any storage tanks with a capacity greater than 40000 gallons.
Facility	40 CFR 60 subpart Kb	NSPS – volatile organic liquid storage vessels	This facility does not have any storage tanks with a capacity greater than 75m ³ .
Facility	40 CFR 62	State plan for designated facilities	This rule is administrative and procedural
Facility	40CFR 63	NESHAPS	This facility is not major source of HAPs
Facility	40 CFR 64	Compliance assurance monitoring	There are no sources with controls
Facility	40 CFR 65	Delayed compliance orders	This rule is administrative and jurisdictional
Facility	40 CFR 66	Assessment and collection of non-compliance penalties	This rule is administrative and jurisdictional
Facility	40CFR 67	Federal approval of state non-compliance penalty programs	This rule is administrative and jurisdictional
Facility	40 CFR 68	Accidental release program	Section 112(r) does not apply to this facility. Portions of the piping system at this facility are subject to DOT 49 CFR Part 192 regulations.
Facility	40 CFR 69	Special exemptions from requirements of the Clean Air Act	The facility is not in this source category
Facility	40CFR 70	Operating Permit	This rule is administrative and jurisdictional
Facility	40 CFR 72	Acid rain permits	The facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 73	Sulfur dioxide allowance system	The facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 75	Continuous emission monitoring for acid rain units	The facility is not in this source category
Facility	40CFR 76	Acid rain nitrogen oxides emission reduction program	The facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 77	Excess emissions from acid rain units	The facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 78	Appeals procedure for acid rain sources	The facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 79	Registration of fuels and fuel additives	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 80	Registration of fuels and fuel additives	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 80.304	Non-Attainment	This facility is not in a non-attainment area
Facility	40 CFR 82, Subpart A	Production and consumption controls of ozone-depleting substances	These operations are not performed at the facility
Facility	40 CFR 82, Subpart B	Servicing of motor vehicle air conditioners	These operations are not performed at the facility
Facility	40 CFR 82, Subpart C	Ban on nonessential products containing or manufactured with Class I or Class II substances	These operations are not performed at the facility
Facility	40 CFR 82, Subpart D	Federal procurement	These operations are not performed at the facility
Facility	40 CFR 82, Subpart E	Labeling of products using ozone-depleting products	These operations are not performed at the facility
Facility	40 CFR 82, Subpart F	Recycling and emissions reduction ozone-depleting substances	These operations are not performed at the facility

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Facility	40 CFR 82, Subpart G	Significant new alternatives policy	These operations are not performed at the facility
Facility	40 CFR 85	Control of air pollution from motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 86	Certification and test procedures for new and in-use motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 87	Control of air pollution from aircraft and aircraft engines	This facility is not in this source category
Facility	40 CFR 88	Clean-fuel vehicles	This facility is not in this source category

Section VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity that has a state or federal applicable requirement is a significant activity even if this activity meets the criteria of §304 of Regulation 26 or listed in the table below. Insignificant activity determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated **12/20/2004**.

Table 15 - Insignificant Activities

Description	Category
Boiler	A-1
Used Oil Tank (1,176 gal)	A-3
Entrained Liquids Tank (7,518 gal)	A-3
Antifreeze Tank (4,200 gal)	A-3
Antifreeze Mix Tank (7,000 gal)	A-3
Diesel Tank (1,134 gal)	A-3
Methanol Tank (168 gal)	A-2
Kerosene Tank (168 gal)	A-2
Oil Storage Tank (11,298 gal)	A-13 (0.001tpy VOC)
Gasoline Tank (548 gal)	A-13 (0.060tpy VOC)
Blowdowns and Fugitive Emissions	A-13 (0.063tpy VOC)
Smart Ash 100 incinerator	A-13

Pursuant to §26.304 of Regulation 26, the Department determined the emission units, operations, or activities contained in Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group B, to be insignificant activities. Activities included in this list are allowable under this permit and need not be specifically identified.

Section VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation No. 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute.[40 CFR 70.6(b)(2)]
2. This permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(2) and §26.701(B) of the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26), effective September 26, 2002]
3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application. The Department will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Regulation No. 26 §26.406]
4. Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.* (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(A)(2)]
5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(2)]
 - a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The date(s) analyses performed;
 - c. The company or entity performing the analyses;
 - d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - e. The results of such analyses; and

- f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- 6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(2)(b)]
- 7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. Although the reports are due every six months, each report shall contain a full year of data. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Regulation No. 26 §26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below: [40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and §26.701(C)(3)(a) of Regulation #26]

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
Air Division
ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118

- 8. The permittee will report to the Department all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.
 - a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Regulation 19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Department by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:
 - i. The facility name and location,
 - ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit,
 - iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs,
 - iv. The date and time the deviation started,
 - v. The duration of the deviation,
 - vi. The average emissions during the deviation,
 - vii. The probable cause of such deviations,

viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future, and

ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee will make a full report in writing to the Department within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence. The report must include, in addition to the information required by the initial report, a schedule of actions taken or planned to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount the permit's limits were exceeded and to reduce the length of time the limits were exceeded. The permittee may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) by the next business day after discovery of the occurrence, and the report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

b. For all deviations, the permittee will report such events in semi-annual reporting and annual certifications required in this permit. This includes all upset conditions reported in 8a. above. The semi-annual report must include all the information as required in the initial and full report required in 8a. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(3)(b), Regulation No. 19 §19.601 and §19.602]

9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Regulation are declared to be separable and severable. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(5), §26.701(E) of Regulation No. 26, and A.C.A. §8-4-203, as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
10. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in Regulation No. 26 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §7401, *et seq.* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(1)]
11. 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 to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(2)]
12. The Department may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(3)]
13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(4)]

14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Department may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(5)]
15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation No. 9. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(7) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(G)]
16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(8) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(H)]
17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee will, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the operational scenario. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(I)(1)]
18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Department specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 CFR 70.6(b) and Regulation No. 26 §26.702(A) and (B)]
19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Regulation No. 26 §26.2. [40 CFR 70.6(c)(1) and Regulation No. 26 §26.703(A)]
20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(2) and Regulation No. 26 §26.703(B)]
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required under the conditions of this permit;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

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- d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.
21. The permittee will submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually within 30 days following the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(5) and Regulation No. 26 §26.703(E)(3)]
- e. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - f. The compliance status;
 - g. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - h. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and
 - i. Such other facts as the Department may require elsewhere in this permit or by §114(a)(3) and §504(b) of the Act.
22. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [Regulation No. 26 §26.704(C)]
- j. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
 - k. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - l. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with §408(a) of the Act or,
 - m. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to §114 of the Act.
23. This permit authorizes only those pollutant-emitting activities addressed in this permit. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

APPENDIX A

40 CFR 60 Subpart GG

Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

(c) For Method 25, the minimum sampling time for each of 3 runs is 60 minutes and the minimum sample volume is 0.003 dry standard cubic meters except that shorter sampling times or smaller volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Administrator.

(d) The Administrator will approve testing of representative stacks on a case-by-case basis if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that testing of representative stacks yields results comparable to those that would be obtained by testing all stacks.

Subpart FF [Reserved]

Subpart GG—Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

§ 60.330 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities: All stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 million Btu) per hour, based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after October 3, 1977, is subject to the requirements of this part except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (j) of § 60.332.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 42434, Nov. 5, 1987; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.331 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Stationary gas turbine* means any simple cycle gas turbine, regenerative cycle gas turbine or any gas turbine portion of a combined cycle steam/electric generating system that is not self propelled. It may, however, be mounted on a vehicle for portability.

(b) *Simple cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which does not recover heat from the gas turbine ex-

haust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine, or which does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.

(c) *Regenerative cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine.

(d) *Combined cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.

(e) *Emergency gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which operates as a mechanical or electrical power source only when the primary power source for a facility has been rendered inoperable by an emergency situation.

(f) *Ice fog* means an atmospheric suspension of highly reflective ice crystals.

(g) *ISO standard day conditions* means 288 degrees Kelvin, 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

(h) *Efficiency* means the gas turbine manufacturer's rated heat rate at peak load in terms of heat input per unit of power output based on the lower heating value of the fuel.

(i) *Peak load* means 100 percent of the manufacturer's design capacity of the gas turbine at ISO standard day conditions.

(j) *Base load* means the load level at which a gas turbine is normally operated.

(k) *Fire-fighting turbine* means any stationary gas turbine that is used solely to pump water for extinguishing fires.

(l) *Turbines employed in oil/gas production or oil/gas transportation* means any stationary gas turbine used to provide power to extract crude oil/natural gas from the earth or to move crude oil/natural gas, or products refined from these substances through pipelines.

(m) A *Metropolitan Statistical Area* or *MSA* as defined by the Department of Commerce.

(n) *Offshore platform gas turbines* means any stationary gas turbine located on a platform in an ocean.

(o) *Garrison facility* means any permanent military installation.

(p) *Gas turbine model* means a group of gas turbines having the same nominal air flow, combustor inlet pressure, combustor inlet temperature, firing temperature, turbine inlet temperature and turbine inlet pressure.

(q) *Electric utility stationary gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity to any utility power distribution system for sale.

(r) *Emergency fuel* is a fuel fired by a gas turbine only during circumstances, such as natural gas supply curtailment or breakdown of delivery system, that make it impossible to fire natural gas in the gas turbine.

(s) *Unit operating hour* means a clock hour during which any fuel is combusted in the affected unit. If the unit combusts fuel for the entire clock hour, it is considered to be a full unit operating hour. If the unit combusts fuel for only part of the clock hour, it is considered to be a partial unit operating hour.

(t) *Excess emissions* means a specified averaging period over which either:

(1) The NO_x emissions are higher than the applicable emission limit in § 60.332;

(2) The total sulfur content of the fuel being combusted in the affected facility exceeds the limit specified in § 60.333; or

(3) The recorded value of a particular monitored parameter is outside the acceptable range specified in the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit.

(u) *Natural gas* means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions. Natural gas contains 20.0 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. Equivalents of this in other units are as follows: 0.068 weight percent total sulfur, 680 parts per million by weight (ppmw) total sulfur, and 338 parts per million by volume (ppmv) at 20 degrees Celsius total sulfur. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 per-

cent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1100 British thermal units (Btu) per standard cubic foot. Natural gas does not include the following gaseous fuels: landfill gas, digester gas, refinery gas, sour gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas, coke oven gas, or any gaseous fuel produced in a process which might result in highly variable sulfur content or heating value.

(v) *Duct burner* means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source, such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a heat recovery steam generating unit.

(w) *Lean premix stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where the air and fuel are thoroughly mixed to form a lean mixture for combustion in the combustor. Mixing may occur before or in the combustion chamber. A unit which is capable of operating in both lean premix and diffusion flame modes is considered a lean premix stationary combustion turbine when it is in the lean premix mode, and it is considered a diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine when it is in the diffusion flame mode.

(x) *Diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where fuel and air are injected at the combustor and are mixed only by diffusion prior to ignition. A unit which is capable of operating in both lean premix and diffusion flame modes is considered a lean premix stationary combustion turbine when it is in the lean premix mode, and it is considered a diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine when it is in the diffusion flame mode.

(y) *Unit operating day* means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41359, July 8, 2004]

emissions may, as an alternative to operating the continuous monitoring system described in paragraph (a) of this section, install, certify, maintain, operate, and quality-assure a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) consisting of NO_x and O₂ monitors. As an alternative, a CO₂ monitor may be used to adjust the measured NO_x concentrations to 15 percent O₂ by either converting the CO₂ hourly averages to equivalent O₂ concentrations using Equation F-14a or F-14b in appendix F to part 75 of this chapter and making the adjustments to 15 percent O₂, or by using the CO₂ readings directly to make the adjustments, as described in Method 20. If the option to use a CEMS is chosen, the CEMS shall be installed, certified, maintained and operated as follows:

(1) Each CEMS must be installed and certified according to PS 2 and 3 (for diluent) of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, except the 7-day calibration drift is based on unit operating days, not calendar days. Appendix F, Procedure 1 is not required. The relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of the NO_x and diluent monitors may be performed individually or on a combined basis, *i.e.*, the relative accuracy tests of the CEMS may be performed either:

(i) On a ppm basis (for NO_x) and a percent O₂ basis for oxygen; or

(ii) On a ppm at 15 percent O₂ basis; or

(iii) On a ppm basis (for NO_x) and a percent CO₂ basis (for a CO₂ monitor that uses the procedures in Method 20 to correct the NO_x data to 15 percent O₂).

(2) As specified in § 60.13(e)(2), during each full unit operating hour, each monitor must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each 15-minute quadrant of the hour, to validate the hour. For partial unit operating hours, at least one valid data point must be obtained for each quadrant of the hour in which the unit operates. For unit operating hours in which required quality assurance and maintenance activities are performed on the

(3) For purposes of identifying excess emissions, CEMS data must be reduced to hourly averages as specified in § 60.13(h).

(i) For each unit operating hour in which a valid hourly average, as described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, is obtained for both NO_x and diluent, the data acquisition and handling system must calculate and record the hourly NO_x emissions in the units of the applicable NO_x emission standard under § 60.332(a), *i.e.*, percent NO_x by volume, dry basis, corrected to 15 percent O₂ and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard conditions (if required as given in § 60.335(b)(1)). For any hour in which the hourly average O₂ concentration exceeds 19.0 percent O₂, a diluent cap value of 19.0 percent O₂ may be used in the emission calculations.

(ii) A worst case ISO correction factor may be calculated and applied using historical ambient data. For the purpose of this calculation, substitute the maximum humidity of ambient air (H_o), minimum ambient temperature (T_a), and minimum combustor inlet absolute pressure (P_a) into the ISO correction equation.

(iii) If the owner or operator has installed a NO_x CEMS to meet the requirements of part 75 of this chapter, and is continuing to meet the ongoing requirements of part 75 of this chapter, the CEMS may be used to meet the requirements of this section, except that the missing data substitution methodology provided for at 40 CFR part 75, subpart D, is not required for purposes of identifying excess emissions. Instead, periods of missing CEMS data are to be reported as monitor downtime in the excess emissions and monitoring performance report required in § 60.7(c).

(c) For any turbine that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 3, 1977, but before July 8, 2004, and which does not use steam or water injection to control NO_x emissions, the owner or operator may, but is not required to, for purposes of determining excess emissions, use a CEMS that

State, or local permitting authority approval of a procedure for monitoring compliance with the applicable NO_x emission limit under § 60.332, that approved procedure may continue to be used.

(d) The owner or operator of any new turbine constructed after July 8, 2004, and which uses water or steam injection to control NO_x emissions may elect to use either the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section for continuous water or steam to fuel ratio monitoring or may use a NO_x CEMS installed, certified, operated, maintained, and quality-assured as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) The owner or operator of any new turbine that commences construction after July 8, 2004, and which does not use water or steam injection to control NO_x emissions, may, but is not required to, elect to use a NO_x CEMS installed, certified, operated, maintained, and quality-assured as described in paragraph (b) of this section. Other acceptable monitoring approaches include periodic testing approved by EPA or the State or local permitting authority or continuous parameter monitoring as described in paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) The owner or operator of a new turbine that commences construction after July 8, 2004, which does not use water or steam injection to control NO_x emissions may, but is not required to, perform continuous parameter monitoring as follows:

(1) For a diffusion flame turbine without add-on selective catalytic reduction controls (SCR), the owner or operator shall define at least four parameters indicative of the unit's NO_x formation characteristics and shall monitor these parameters continuously.

(2) For any lean premix stationary combustion turbine, the owner or operator shall continuously monitor the appropriate parameters to determine whether the unit is operating in low-NO_x mode.

(3) For any turbine that uses SCR to reduce NO_x emissions, the owner or operator shall continuously monitor appropriate parameters to verify the proper operation of the emission controls.

(4) For affected units that are also regulated under part 75 of this chapter, if the owner or operator elects to monitor NO_x emission rate using the methodology in appendix E to part 75 of this chapter, or the low mass emissions methodology in § 75.19 of this chapter, the requirements of this paragraph (f) may be met by performing the parametric monitoring described in section 2.3 of appendix E or in § 75.19(c)(1)(iv)(H) of this chapter.

(g) The steam or water to fuel ratio or other parameters that are continuously monitored as described in paragraphs (a), (d) or (f) of this section shall be monitored during the performance test required under § 60.8, to establish acceptable values and ranges. The owner or operator may supplement the performance test data with engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information to define the acceptable parametric ranges more precisely. The owner or operator shall develop and keep on-site a parameter monitoring plan which explains the procedures used to document proper operation of the NO_x emission controls. The plan shall include the parameter(s) monitored and the acceptable range(s) of the parameter(s) as well as the basis for designating the parameter(s) and acceptable range(s). Any supplemental data such as engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information shall be included in the monitoring plan. For affected units that are also subject to part 75 of this chapter and that use the low mass emissions methodology in § 75.19 of this chapter or the NO_x emission measurement methodology in appendix E to part 75, the owner or operator may meet the requirements of this paragraph by developing and keeping on-site (or at a central location for unmanned facilities) a quality-assurance plan, as described in § 75.19 (e)(5) or in section 2.3 of appendix E and section 1.3.6 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter.

(h) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Shall monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the

turbine, except as provided in paragraph (h)(3) of this section. The sulfur content of the fuel must be determined using total sulfur methods described in § 60.335(b)(10). Alternatively, if the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel during the most recent performance test was less than 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), ASTM D4084-82, 94, D5504-01, D6228-98, or Gas Processors Association Standard 2377-86 (all of which are incorporated by reference-see § 60.17), which measure the major sulfur compounds may be used; and

(2) Shall monitor the nitrogen content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, if the owner or operator claims an allowance for fuel bound nitrogen (*i.e.*, if an F-value greater than zero is being or will be used by the owner or operator to calculate STD in § 60.332). The nitrogen content of the fuel shall be determined using methods described in § 60.335(b)(9) or an approved alternative.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (h)(1) of this section, 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 one of the following sources of information to make the required demonstration:

(i) 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; or

(ii) Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf. At a minimum, the amount of fuel sampling data specified in section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter is required.

(4) For any turbine that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 3, 1977, but before July 8, 2004, and for which a custom fuel monitoring schedule has previously been approved, the owner or operator may, without submitting a spe-

cial petition to the Administrator, continue monitoring on this schedule.

(i) The frequency of determining the sulfur and nitrogen content of the fuel shall be as follows:

(1) *Fuel oil.* For fuel oil, use one of the total sulfur sampling options and the associated sampling frequency described in sections 2.2.3, 2.2.4.1, 2.2.4.2, and 2.2.4.3 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter (*i.e.*, flow proportional sampling, daily sampling, sampling from the unit's storage tank after each addition of fuel to the tank, or sampling each delivery prior to combining it with fuel oil already in the intended storage tank). If an emission allowance is being claimed for fuel-bound nitrogen, the nitrogen content of the oil shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day.

(2) *Gaseous fuel.* Any applicable nitrogen content value of the gaseous fuel shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day. For owners and operators that elect not to demonstrate sulfur content using options in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, and for which the fuel is supplied without intermediate bulk storage, the sulfur content value of the gaseous fuel shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day.

(3) *Custom schedules.* Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (i)(2) of this section, operators or fuel vendors may develop custom schedules for determination of the total sulfur content of gaseous fuels, based on the design and operation of the affected facility and the characteristics of the fuel supply. Except as provided in paragraphs (i)(3)(i) and (i)(3)(ii) of this section, custom schedules shall be substantiated with data and shall be approved by the Administrator before they can be used to comply with the standard in § 60.333.

(i) The two custom sulfur monitoring schedules set forth in paragraphs (i)(3)(i)(A) through (D) and in paragraph (i)(3)(ii) of this section are acceptable, without prior Administrative approval:

(A) The owner or operator shall obtain daily total sulfur content measurements for 30 consecutive unit operating days, using the applicable methods specified in this subpart. Based on the results of the 30 daily samples, the

required frequency for subsequent monitoring of the fuel's total sulfur content shall be as specified in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(B), (C), or (D) of this section, as applicable.

(B) If none of the 30 daily measurements of the fuel's total sulfur content exceeds 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), subsequent sulfur content monitoring may be performed at 12 month intervals. If any of the samples taken at 12-month intervals has a total sulfur content between 0.4 and 0.8 weight percent (4000 and 8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C) of this section. If any measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section.

(C) If at least one of the 30 daily measurements of the fuel's total sulfur content is between 0.4 and 0.8 weight percent (4000 and 8000 ppmw), but none exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), then:

(1) Collect and analyze a sample every 30 days for three months. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section. Otherwise, follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C)(2) of this section.

(2) Begin monitoring at 6-month intervals for 12 months. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section. Otherwise, follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C)(3) of this section.

(3) Begin monitoring at 12-month intervals. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section. Otherwise, continue to monitor at this frequency.

(D) If a sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), immediately begin daily monitoring according to paragraph (i)(3)(i)(A) of this section. Daily monitoring shall continue until 30 consecutive daily samples, each having a sulfur content no greater than 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), are obtained. At that point, the applicable procedures of paragraph

(i)(3)(i)(B) or (C) of this section shall be followed.

(ii) The owner or operator may use the data collected from the 720-hour sulfur sampling demonstration described in section 2.3.6 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter to determine a custom sulfur sampling schedule, as follows:

(A) If the maximum fuel sulfur content obtained from the 720 hourly samples does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf (i.e., the maximum total sulfur content of natural gas as defined in § 60.331(u)), no additional monitoring of the sulfur content of the gas is required, for the purposes of this subpart.

(B) If the maximum fuel sulfur content obtained from any of the 720 hourly samples exceeds 20 grains/100 scf, but none of the sulfur content values (when converted to weight percent sulfur) exceeds 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), then the minimum required sampling frequency shall be one sample at 12 month intervals.

(C) If any sample result exceeds 0.4 weight percent sulfur (4000 ppmw), but none exceeds 0.8 weight percent sulfur (8000 ppmw), follow the provisions of paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C) of this section.

(D) If the sulfur content of any of the 720 hourly samples exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the provisions of paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section.

(J) For each affected unit that elects to continuously monitor parameters or emissions, or to periodically determine the fuel sulfur content or fuel nitrogen content under this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit reports of excess emissions and monitor downtime, in accordance with § 60.7(c). Excess emissions shall be reported for all periods of unit operation, including start-up, shutdown and malfunction. For the purpose of reports required under § 60.7(c), periods of excess emissions and monitor downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:

(1) Nitrogen oxides.

(i) For turbines using water or steam to fuel ratio monitoring:

(A) An excess emission shall be any unit operating hour for which the average steam or water to fuel ratio, as

measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the acceptable steam or water to fuel ratio needed to demonstrate compliance with § 60.332, as established during the performance test required in § 60.8. Any unit operating hour in which no water or steam is injected into the turbine shall also be considered an excess emission.

(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which water or steam is injected into the turbine, but the essential parametric data needed to determine the steam or water to fuel ratio are unavailable or invalid.

(C) Each report shall include the average steam or water to fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity), gas turbine load, and (if applicable) the nitrogen content of the fuel during each excess emission. You do not have to report ambient conditions if you opt to use the worst case ISO correction factor as specified in § 60.334(b)(3)(ii), or if you are not using the ISO correction equation under the provisions of § 60.335(b)(1).

(ii) If the owner or operator elects to take an emission allowance for fuel bound nitrogen, then excess emissions and periods of monitor downtime are as described in paragraphs (j)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) An excess emission shall be the period of time during which the fuel-bound nitrogen (N) is greater than the value measured during the performance test required in § 60.8 and used to determine the allowance. The excess emission begins on the date and hour of the sample which shows that N is greater than the performance test value, and ends with the date and hour of a subsequent sample which shows a fuel nitrogen content less than or equal to the performance test value.

(B) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour that a required sample is taken, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.

(iii) For turbines using NO_x and diluent CEMS:

(A) An hour of excess emissions shall be any unit operating hour in which the 4-hour rolling average NO_x concentration exceeds the applicable emission limit in § 60.332(a)(1) or (2). For the purposes of this subpart, a "4-hour rolling average NO_x concentration" is the arithmetic average of the average NO_x concentration measured by the CEMS for a given hour (corrected to 15 percent O₂ and, if required under § 60.335(b)(1), to ISO standard conditions) and the three unit operating hour average NO_x concentrations immediately preceding that unit operating hour.

(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which sufficient data are not obtained to validate the hour, for either NO_x concentration or diluent (or both).

(C) Each report shall include the ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity) at the time of the excess emission period and (if the owner or operator has claimed an emission allowance for fuel bound nitrogen) the nitrogen content of the fuel during the period of excess emissions. You do not have to report ambient conditions if you opt to use the worst case ISO correction factor as specified in § 60.334(b)(3)(ii), or if you are not using the ISO correction equation under the provisions of § 60.335(b)(1).

(iv) For owners or operators that elect, under paragraph (f) of this section, to monitor combustion parameters or parameters that document proper operation of the NO_x emission controls:

(A) An excess emission shall be a 4-hour rolling unit operating hour average in which any monitored parameter does not achieve the target value or is outside the acceptable range defined in the parameter monitoring plan for the unit.

(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be a unit operating hour in which any of the required parametric data are either not recorded or are invalid.

(2) Sulfur dioxide. If the owner or operator is required to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel under paragraph (h) of this section:

(i) For samples of gaseous fuel and for oil samples obtained using daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank, an excess emission occurs each unit operating hour included in the period beginning on the date and hour of any sample for which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 weight percent and ending on the date and hour that a subsequent sample is taken that demonstrates compliance with the sulfur limit.

(ii) If the option to sample each delivery of fuel oil has been selected, the owner or operator shall immediately switch to one of the other oil sampling options (i.e., daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank) if the sulfur content of a delivery exceeds 0.8 weight percent. The owner or operator shall continue to use one of the other sampling options until all of the oil from the delivery has been combusted, and shall evaluate excess emissions according to paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section. When all of the fuel from the delivery has been burned, the owner or operator may resume using the as-delivered sampling option.

(iii) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour of a required sample, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime shall include only unit operating hours, and ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.

(3) *Ice fog.* Each period during which an exemption provided in § 60.332(f) is in effect shall be reported in writing to the Administrator quarterly. For each period the ambient conditions existing during the period, the date and time the air pollution control system was deactivated, and the date and time the air pollution control system was reactivated shall be reported. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(4) *Emergency fuel.* Each period during which an exemption provided in § 60.332(k) is in effect shall be included in the report required in § 60.7(c). For each period, the type, reasons, and du-

ration of the firing of the emergency fuel shall be reported.

(5) All reports required under § 60.7(c) shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each 6-month period.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41360, July 8, 2004; 71 FR 9457, Feb. 24, 2006]

§ 60.335 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance tests required in § 60.8, using either

(1) EPA Method 20,

(2) ASTM D6522-00 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), or

(3) EPA Method 7E and either EPA Method 3 or 3A in appendix A to this part, to determine NO_x and diluent concentration.

(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.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(4) of this section, the owner or operator may test at few points than are specified in Method 1 or Method 20 if the following conditions are met:

(i) You may perform a stratification test for NO_x and diluent pursuant to

(A) [Reserved]

(B) The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) appendix A to part 75 of this chapter.

(ii) Once the stratification sampling is completed, the owner or operator may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test:

(A) If each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O₂, 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_x concentration during the stratification test; or

(B) If each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O₂, 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.

(6) Other acceptable alternative reference methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) 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) For each run of the performance test, the mean nitrogen oxides emission concentration (NO_{xo}) corrected to 15 percent O₂ 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:

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

Where:

NO_x = emission concentration of NO_x at 15 percent O₂ and ISO standard ambient conditions, ppm by volume, dry basis,

NO_{xo} = mean observed NO_x concentration, ppm by volume, dry basis, at 15 percent O₂,

P_r = reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, mm Hg,

P_o = observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg,

H_o = observed humidity of ambient air, g H₂O/g air,

e = transcendental constant, 2.718, and

T_a = ambient temperature, °K.

(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).

(3) For a combined cycle turbine system with supplemental heat (duct burner), the owner or operator may elect to measure the turbine NO_x emissions after the duct burner rather than directly after the turbine. If the owner or operator elects to use this alternative sampling location, the applicable NO_x emission limit in § 60.332 for the combustion turbine must still be met.

(4) If water or steam injection is used to control NO_x with no additional post-combustion NO_x control and the owner or operator chooses to monitor the steam or water to fuel ratio in accordance with § 60.334(a), then that monitoring system must be operated concurrently with each EPA Method 20, ASTM D6522-00 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), or EPA Method 7E run and shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the steam or water to fuel ratio necessary to comply with the applicable § 60.332 NO_x emission limit.

(5) If the owner operator elects to claim an emission allowance for fuel bound nitrogen as described in § 60.332, then concurrently with each reference method run, a representative sample of the fuel used shall be collected and analyzed, following the applicable procedures described in § 60.335(b)(9). These data shall be used to determine the maximum fuel nitrogen content for which the established water (or steam) to fuel ratio will be valid.

(6) If the owner or operator elects to install a CEMS, the performance evaluation of the CEMS may either be conducted separately (as described in paragraph (b)(7) of this section) or as part of the initial performance test of the affected unit.

(7) If the owner or operator elects to install and certify a NO_x CEMS under

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§ 60.334(e), then the initial performance test required under § 60.8 may be done in the following alternative manner:

(i) Perform a minimum of 9 reference method runs, with a minimum time per run of 21 minutes, at a single load level, between 90 and 100 percent of peak (or the highest physically achievable) load.

(ii) Use the test data both to demonstrate compliance with the applicable NO_x emission limit under § 60.332 and to provide the required reference method data for the RATA of the CEMS described under § 60.334(b).

(iii) The requirement to test at three additional load levels is waived.

(8) If the owner or operator elects under § 60.334(f) to monitor combustion parameters or parameters indicative of proper operation of NO_x emission controls, the appropriate parameters shall be continuously monitored and recorded during each run of the initial performance test, to establish acceptable operating ranges, for purposes of the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit, as specified in § 60.334(g).

(9) To determine the fuel bound nitrogen content of fuel being fired (if an emission allowance is claimed for fuel bound nitrogen), the owner or operator may use equipment and procedures meeting the requirements of:

(i) For liquid fuels, ASTM D2597-94 (Reapproved 1999), D6366-99, D4629-02, D5762-02 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see § 60.17); or

(ii) For gaseous fuels, shall use analytical methods and procedures that are accurate to within 5 percent of the instrument range and are approved by the Administrator.

(10) If the owner or operator is required under § 60.334(i)(1) or (3) to periodically determine the sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, a minimum of three fuel samples shall be collected during the performance test. Analyze the samples for the total sulfur content of the fuel using:

(i) For liquid fuels, ASTM D129-00, D2622-98, D4294-02, D1266-98, D5453-00 or D1552-01 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see § 60.17); or

(ii) For gaseous fuels, ASTM D1072-80, 90 (Reapproved 1994); D3246-81, 92, 96; D4468-85 (Reapproved 2000); or D6667-01 (all of which are incorporated by ref-

erence, see § 60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the prior approval of the Administrator.

(11) The fuel analyses required under paragraphs (b)(9) and (b)(10) of this section may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.

(c) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:

(1) Instead of using the equation in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, manufacturers may develop ambient condition correction factors to adjust the nitrogen oxides emission level measured by the performance test as provided in § 60.8 to ISO standard day conditions.

[69 FR 41363, July 8, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 9458, Feb. 24, 2006]

Subpart HH—Standards of Performance for Lime Manufacturing Plants

SOURCE: 49 FR 18080, Apr. 26, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.340 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to each rotary lime kiln used in the manufacture of lime.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to facilities used in the manufacture of lime at kraft pulp mills.

(c) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after May 3, 1977, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 60.341 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the same meaning given them in the Act and in the General Provisions.

(a) *Lime manufacturing plant* means any plant which uses a rotary lime kiln