

**Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Air Permits Program**

**Public Comment - February 6, 2024
Hilcorp Alaska, LLC
Beluga River Unit**

**STATEMENT OF BASIS
for the terms and conditions of
Permit No. AQ0942TVP02**

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INTRODUCTION

This document sets forth the statement of basis for the terms and conditions of Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02.

STATIONARY SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Section 1 of Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02 contains information on the stationary source as provided in the Title V permit application.

The Beluga River Unit is owned by Hilcorp Alaska, LLC, Chugach Electric Association, and Anchorage Municipal Light & Power. Hilcorp Alaska, LLC is the permittee and operator. The SIC code for this stationary source is 1311 - Natural Gas Production. The NAICS code for this stationary source is 211111 - Natural Gas Extraction. The stationary source is not located in a nonattainment area.

The stationary source produces natural gas from well sites. Wet natural gas from the wells is dehydrated at the well sites. Once dehydrated, the dry gas is compressed and routed to the sales line or used as fuel gas.

EMISSIONS UNIT INVENTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Under 18 AAC 50.326(a), the Department requires operating permit applications to include identification of all emissions-related information, as described under 40 CFR 71.5(c)(3).

The emissions units at the Beluga River Unit that have specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are listed in Table A of Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02. The emission units include one natural gas turbine, nine natural gas well site compressors (operated as EU ID 37), 17 natural gas-fired glycol dehydration units (GDUs), four diesel generators, one incinerator, two drill rig boilers, and gasoline dispensing equipment.

Table A of Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02 contains information on the emissions units regulated by this permit as provided in the application. Table A is provided for informational and identification purposes only. Specifically, the emissions unit rating/size provided in the table is not intended to create an enforceable limit.

EMISSIONS

A summary of the potential to emit (PTE)¹ and assessable PTE as indicated in the application for the Beluga River Unit is shown in Table C. The Beluga River Unit is classified as an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions because individual and combined HAP emissions are both below the HAP major source thresholds of 10 tpy and 25 tpy, respectively.

¹ *Potential to Emit* or *PTE* means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical or operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source, as defined in AS 46.14.990(22).

Table C - Emissions Summary, in Tons Per Year (tpy)

Pollutant	NOx	CO	PM	SO ₂	VOC	CO _{2e}	HAP	Total
PTE	141.70	242.13	15.23	3.39	68.88	100,263	12.03	473.43
Assessable PTE	141.70	242.13	15.23	3.39	68.88	0	2.10	473.43

Notes:

1. CO_{2e} emissions are defined as the sum of the mass emissions of each individual GHG adjusted for its global warming potential. CO_{2e} emissions are excluded from the total PTE and total assessable PTE as they are not regulated under 18 AAC 50.
2. Total PTE and total assessable PTE include 2.1 tpy HCl as incinerator HAP. The remaining HAP emissions are a subset of VOC emissions or PM₁₀ emissions and are excluded from the total PTE and total assessable PTE to avoid double counting.

The assessable PTE listed under Condition 70.1 is the sum of the PTE of each individual air pollutant, other than greenhouse gases (GHGs), for which the stationary source has the potential to emit. The emissions listed in Table C are estimates that are for informational use only. The listing of the emissions does not create an enforceable limit for the stationary source.

For criteria pollutants, the Permittee utilized applicable AP-42 emission factors, vendor data, applicable NSPS standards, and source test results as emission factors. To estimate GHG emissions, the Permittee applied emission factors from Table C-1 and Table C-2 to Subpart C, 40 CFR 98 to the potential fuel consumption of applicable emission units. The Permittee calculated emissions for emergency engines based on 500 hours per year, consistent with the 1995 EPA Seitz memo for an emergency generator.

BASIS FOR REQUIRING AN OPERATING PERMIT

In accordance with AS 46.14.130(b), an owner or operator of a Title V source² must obtain a Title V permit consistent with 40 CFR Part 71, as adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040.

Except for sources exempted or deferred by AS 46.14.120(e) or (f), AS 46.14.130(b) lists the following categories of sources that require an operating permit:

- A major source;
- A stationary source, including an area source, subject to federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) under Section 112 of the CAA;
- Another stationary source designated by the Federal Administrator by regulation.

The Permittee is required to obtain an operating permit for the Beluga River Unit as specified under 18 AAC 50.326(a) and 40 CFR 71.3(a), because the stationary source is:

- A major source, as defined in Section 302 of the CAA, that directly emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation;

² Title V source means a stationary source classified as needing a permit under AS 46.14.130(b) [ref. 18 AAC 50.990(111)].

- A source, including an area source, subject to a standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 of the Act (NSPS) not exempted or deferred under AS 46.14.120(e) or (f).

AIR QUALITY PERMITS

Permits to Operate

No previous air quality control permit-to-operate exists for this stationary source.

Title I (Construction and Minor) Permits

ORL AQ0942ORL01. The Department issued Owner Requested Limit (ORL) AQ0942ORL01, under 18 AAC 50.225, April 17, 2006 to avoid Title V permitting. The ORL established limits on EU ID 1 (Solar Taurus 60 Turbine) out of SoLoNOx mode to no more than 400 hours per 12 consecutive months.

Minor Permit AQ0942MSS01. The Department issued Minor Permit AQ0942MSS01 on September 29, 2010 to authorize the installation and operation of several gas compressor driver engines collectively described as EU ID 37. The potential emissions of the stationary source increased to 133 tpy NOx and 235 tpy CO in the minor permit. An ambient air quality analysis conducted for the minor permit revealed that the source can comply with the annual average nitrogen dioxide air quality standards without the ORL for EU ID 1.

- Revision 1 was issued April 22, 2016 to transfer ownership from ConocoPhillips to Hilcorp Alaska LLC.

Minor Permit AQ0942MSS02. The Department issued Minor Permit AQ0942MSS02 on June 30, 2020 to authorize the operation of Drill Rig #169 at the Beluga River Unit. Minor Permit AQ0942MSS02 rescinded both AQ0942ORL01 and Minor Permit AQ0942MSS01 Revision 1.

All applicable requirements established in this Title I permit are included in the new operating permit as described in Table D.

Title V Operating Permits

Operating Permit AQ0942TVP01. The Department received an application for an initial Title V operating permit on June 28, 2012, with supplements to the application dated July 30, 2012. The Department issued Operating Permit AQ0942TVP01 on February 20, 2014.

- Revision 1 – The Permittee applied for a significant modification on April 10, 2014 to add a gas-fired engine and NSPS Subpart OOOO provisions. Revision 1 was issued on October 28, 2014.
- Revision 2 – A request for transfer of ownership was received on February 18, 2016. Hilcorp Alaska, LLC became the Permittee on April 22, 2016, when Revision 2 was issued.

Operating Permit AQ0942TVP02. The Department received an application for a renewal Title V operating permit on July 9, 2018, with supplements to the application dated 10/30/18, 1/22/20, 10/12/22, and 6/8/23.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

The stationary source has operated at its current location since 2006 and the Department completed three full compliance evaluations (FCE) between September 2017 and April 2021. Review of the permit files for this stationary source, which includes the past inspection reports and compliance evaluations, indicates a stationary source generally operating in compliance with its operating permit. No issues were identified during the FCEs completed September 13, 2017 and May 22, 2019. The Department did, however, identify non-compliance with Conditions 23.3b, 24, 31, 59, 65, and 76 of Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP01 Revision 2 during the FCE completed April 8, 2021. In the Annual Compliance Certification received March 31, 2022, the Permittee certified that they were in full compliance with permit requirements.

APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS FROM PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Incorporated by reference at 18 AAC 50.326(j), 40 CFR Part 71.2 defines “applicable requirement” to include the terms and conditions of any preconstruction permit issued under rules approved in Alaska’s State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Alaska’s SIP includes the following types of preconstruction permits:

- Permit to Operate issued on or before January 17, 1997 (these permits cover both construction and operations).
- Construction permits issued on or after January 18, 1997; and
- Minor permits issued on or after October 1, 2004.

Preconstruction permit terms and conditions include both source-specific conditions and conditions derived from regulatory applicable requirements such as standard conditions, generally applicable conditions, and conditions that quote or paraphrase requirements in regulation. These requirements include, but are not limited to, each emissions unit- or source-specific requirement established in these permits issued under 18 AAC 50 that are still in effect at the time of issuance of Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02.

Table D lists the requirements carried into Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02 to ensure compliance with the preconstruction permit requirements.

Table D - Comparison of Minor Permit AQ0942MSS02 Conditions to Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02 Conditions

AQ0942MSS02 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0942TVP02 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
3	Aggregate capacity limit for EU ID 37.	17	Same requirement
16	Owner Requested Limit to avoid PSD classification for CO	18	Same requirement

10	Ambient Air Quality Protection – NSPS Subpart JJJJ Emission Standards	19	Same requirement. However, since AQ0942MSS02 Condition 10 includes NSPS Subpart JJJJ emission limits for NOx, CO, and VOC and Condition 10.1 only says to comply with the NOx emission rate, Condition 19 points to sub-condition 35.1. The condition is identified as being different in form per 40 CFR 71.6(a)(1)(i).
11 – 15	Ambient Air Quality Protection	20 – 24	Same requirements

Note:

1. This table does not include all standard and general conditions.

NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

This section discusses standard conditions that have not been included in the permit and other requirements that are not included for specific reasons.

- **40 CFR 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):** CAM requirements apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source if the emission unit satisfies **all** of the following criteria listed in 40 CFR 64.2(a): (1) the emission unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard; (2) the EU uses a control device to comply with any such emission limitation or standard; and (3) the EU has potential pre-control device emissions of the regulated air pollutant equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tpy, required for the stationary source to be classified as a major source for the applicable regulated air pollutant. The stationary source does not contain an EU that fits the applicability criteria.
- **40 CFR 68 Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions:** The Risk Management Plan requirements do not apply because the stationary source has no threshold quantities of a regulated substance used in a process as described in 40 CFR 68.10.

STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR THE PERMIT CONDITIONS

The Department adopted regulations from 40 CFR 71, as specified in 18 AAC 50.040(j), to establish operating permit regulations. The EPA fully approved the Alaska Operating Permit Program on November 30, 2001, as noted in Appendix A to 40 CFR 70. This Statement of Basis, required under 40 CFR 71.11(b), provides the legal and factual basis for each condition of Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02. Additionally, and as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(1)(i), the state and federal regulations for each permit condition are cited in the permit.

Conditions 1, and 3 through 5, Visible Emissions Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.055(a).

- 18 AAC 50.055(a) applies to the operation of fuel-burning equipment and industrial processes. EU ID(s) 1, 2, 3, 12, 19, 37, 42, 43, R-6, and R-7 are fuel-burning equipment.

U.S. EPA approved the addition of these standards to the SIP, as noted in 40 CFR 52.70. The Department included permit conditions for monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting (MR&R) as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: Condition 1 prohibits the Permittee from causing or allowing visible emissions in excess of the applicable standard in 18 AAC 50.055(a)(1). MR&R requirements for liquid fuel-burning equipment are listed in Conditions 3 through 5 of the permit. These conditions have been adopted into regulation as Standard Permit Condition (SPC) IX – Visible Emissions and Particulate Matter Monitoring Plan for Liquid Fuel-Burning Equipment and Flares. Hilcorp requested that all references to the Smoke/No Smoke Plan be removed because those observations are not utilized at any of its facilities.

The Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3). No additional emissions unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source-specific conditions would better meet the requirements. Therefore, the Department concludes that the standard conditions meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3).

Except for gas fuel-burning equipment, the Permittee must establish by visual observations of emissions unit exhaust, which may be supplemented by other means (e.g., a defined stationary source operation and maintenance program), that the stationary source is in continuous compliance with the state emission standards for visible emissions.

These conditions detail a stepwise process for monitoring to determine compliance with the state's visible emissions standard for liquid fuel-burning equipment. Equipment types covered by these conditions are stationary internal combustion engines, turbines, heaters, boilers, and flares. Initial monitoring frequency schedules are established along with subsequent reductions or increases in frequency depending on the results of the self-monitoring program.

Reasonable action thresholds are established in these conditions that require the Permittee to progressively address potential visible emission problems from emissions units either through maintenance programs and/or more rigorous tests that will quantify whether a specific emission standard has been exceeded.

Gas Fuel-Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – Visible emissions monitoring for gas fuel-burning equipment is waived, i.e., no Method 9 observations will be required. The Department has found that natural gas fuel-burning equipment inherently has negligible visible emissions. However, the Department can request a source test for PM emissions from any smoking equipment.

Reporting – The Permittee must state in each operating report whether only gaseous fuels were used in EU IDs 1, 2, 37, and 43 during the period covered by the report.

Liquid Fuel- Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The emissions unit exhaust must be observed by the Method 9 Plan as detailed in Condition 3. Corrective actions such as maintenance procedures or more frequent observations may be required depending on the results of the observations.

Recordkeeping - The Permittee is required to record the results of all observations of emissions unit exhaust and record any actions taken to reduce visible emissions.

Reporting - The Permittee is required to report emissions in excess of the state visible emissions standard and deviations from permit conditions. The Permittee is also required to include in the operating report copies of the results of all visible emission observations.

Significant Emissions Units under 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1):

EU IDs 3, 12, 19, 42, R-6, and R-7 are liquid fuel-burning engines with actual emissions that are insignificant. However, the EUs do not qualify as insignificant under 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1). Therefore, the Department has waived visible emissions monitoring until an EU reaches any of the significant emissions thresholds in 18 AAC 50.326(e). As long as emissions are below the significant emissions thresholds, the units are subject to compliance certification requirements, in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic #3. The Permittee must annually certify compliance under Condition 95 with the visible emissions standard based on reasonable inquiry.

Condition 2, Incinerator Visible Emissions Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: This visible emissions standard under 18 AAC 50.050(a) applies to the operation of any incinerator in Alaska, including an air curtain incinerator. The visible emission standard is included in the SIP approved by EPA, and the Department included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: Condition 2 requires the Permittee to comply with the applicable visible emissions standard in 18 AAC 50.050(a) for EU ID 26. The Permittee shall not cause or allow the affected incinerator(s) to violate this standard. The Permittee is required to monitor according to Condition 2.2. As long as actual emissions from EU ID 26 are less than the significant emissions thresholds listed in 18 AAC 50.326(e) during any consecutive 12-month period, no visible emissions monitoring is required. Burning no more than 46.9 tons of waste per year does not guarantee that EU ID 26 will always comply with the visible emissions standard, but it does allow the unit to be classified as insignificant under 18 AAC 50.326(e), by keeping the PTE for lead compounds below 0.005 tpy. The Department waives visible emissions observations for insignificant EUs in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic #3. The Permittee must annually certify compliance under Condition 95 with the visible emissions standard based on reasonable inquiry. Recordkeeping and reporting requirements are listed in Condition 2.3.

Conditions 6 through 12, PM Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.055(b).

- 18 AAC 50.055(b)(1) applies to the operation of fuel-burning equipment and industrial processes. EU IDs 1, 2, 3, 12, 19, 37, 42, 43, R-6, and R-7 are fuel-burning equipment.

This PM standard applies because it is contained in the federally approved SIP. The Department included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

EU ID 26 is an incinerator with a rated capacity of less than 1,000 pounds per hour. Although it is classified as fuel-burning equipment, under 18 AAC 50.050(b), there is no applicable PM standard.

Factual Basis: Condition 6 prohibits emissions in excess of the applicable state PM standard. MR&R requirements are listed in Conditions 7 through 9 of the permit. These conditions have been adopted into regulation as SPC IX.

The Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3). No additional emissions unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source-specific conditions would better meet the requirements. Therefore, the Department concludes that the standard conditions meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3).

Except for gas fuel-burning equipment, the Permittee must establish by visual observations, which may be supplemented by other means (e.g., a defined stationary source operation and maintenance program), that the stationary source is in continuous compliance with the state's emission standards for PM.

Gas Fuel-Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The monitoring of gas fuel-burning emissions units for PM is waived, i.e., no source testing will be required. The Department has found that natural gas fuel-burning equipment inherently has negligible PM emissions. However, the Department can request a source test for PM emissions from any smoking equipment.

Reporting – The Permittee must state in each operating report whether only gaseous fuels were used in the equipment during the period covered by the report.

Liquid Fuel-Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The Permittee is required to either take corrective action or conduct PM source testing, if opacity threshold values are exceeded. For liquid fuel-burning engines and turbines, the Department set opacity threshold values of 15 percent for stack diameters less than 18 inches and 20 percent for stack diameters equal to or greater than 18 inches. These opacity thresholds are based on a study conducted by the Department in an effort to establish a correlation between opacity and PM. The data was collected from diesel engines of various stack sizes.

The results of the correlation study predict that a 20 percent opacity corresponds to a little less than the PM limit for an 18-inch stack. There may be engines that exceed the thresholds, but the intent of the standard condition is not to guarantee that each engine that might exceed the PM standard will be tested. The Department expects few, if any, engines to be tested under these conditions. What the Department does expect is that with the adopted conditions in place, operators that find an opacity above or near the testing threshold will take corrective action necessary to reduce PM emissions. This would achieve the desired environmental outcome without the added cost of testing. The Department expects this to be the case with both thresholds.

The method is premised on the fact that a five percent difference in opacity is distinguishable. The conditions mean that if opacity readings as measured using Method 9 – with all its limitations – exceed the threshold, the Permittee must either take corrective action or conduct a PM source test. The compliance conditions for PM do not draw a legal conclusion about whether the method shows compliance with the visible emissions standard.

Recordkeeping - The Permittee is required to record the results of PM source tests and visible emissions observations conducted during the source tests.

Reporting - The Permittee is required to report incidents when emissions in excess of the opacity threshold are observed and the results of PM source tests. The Permittee is also required to include copies of the results of all visible emission observations taken during PM source testing in the operating report.

Significant Emissions Units under 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1):

As discussed above, EU IDs 3, 12, 19, 42, R-6, and R-7 have actual emissions that are insignificant. However, the EUs do not qualify as insignificant under 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1). PM monitoring is only required if the EUs exceed the visible emissions standard, otherwise these units are subject to compliance certification requirements, in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic #3.

Condition 13 through 16, Sulfur Compound Emissions Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the sulfur compound emissions standard under 18 AAC 50.055(c).

- 18 AAC 50.055(c) applies to the operation of fuel-burning equipment and industrial processes. EU IDs 1, 2, 3, 12, 19, 37, 42, 43, R-6, and R-7 are fuel-burning equipment.

The sulfur compound standard applies because it is contained in the federally approved SIP. The Department included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1) for the fuel-burning equipment.

Factual Basis: The Permittee may not cause or allow the affected equipment to violate the applicable sulfur compound standard. Sulfur dioxide comes from the sulfur in the fuel (e.g., natural gas, fuel oils).

Liquid Fuels:

To protect the SO₂ ambient air quality standard, the Permittee is required to combust only ULSD (i.e., less than 0.0015 percent sulfur by weight) in all reciprocating engines. This sulfur content is lower than what is necessary to comply with the sulfur compound standard under 18 AAC 50.055(c). Fuel containing no more than 0.75 percent sulfur by weight will always comply with the emission standard. For the liquid fuel-burning equipment, EU IDs 3, 12, 19, 42, R-6, and R-7, the MR&R conditions have been streamlined based on the more stringent fuel sulfur requirement in Condition 21.1 and avoids having two sets of MR&R.

The Department concludes that the standard condition, as modified, meets the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and intent of the Standard Permit Condition XI MR&R.

Gaseous Fuels:

Fuel sulfur testing will verify compliance with SO₂ emission standard. Condition 15.1 requires the Permittee to conduct an annual analysis for fuel gas sulfur content using either ASTM D4084, D5504, D4810, D4913, D6228 or GPA Standard 2377, or a listed method approved in 18 AAC 50.035(b)-(c) and 40 CFR 60.17 incorporated by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(a)(1).

The Permittee is required to keep records that demonstrate compliance with the sulfur standard and to include copies of the records with the operating report. Condition 16 requires the Permittee to report excess emissions whenever the fuel combusted causes sulfur compound emissions to exceed the standard in this condition.

Condition 17 through 24, Preconstruction Permit Requirements

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to comply with all stationary source-specific requirements that were carried forward from previous SIP-approved Permits to Operate (PTO) issued on or before January 17, 1997 and operating permits issued between January 18, 1997 and September 30, 2004, and with all stationary source-specific requirements in EPA PSD permits, SIP-approved construction permits, SIP-approved minor permits, and owner requested limits (ORLs) established under 18 AAC 50.225. These requirements include Best Available Control Technology (BACT), limits to ensure compliance with the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards or maximum allowable ambient concentrations, and owner requested limits. Requirements from the permits listed above apply because they were originally developed through case-by-case action under a federally-approved SIP or approved operating permit program.

Factual Basis: Operating Permit No. AQ0942TVP02 contains stationary source-specific requirements carried forward from Minor Permit AQ0942MSS02, issued June 30, 2020.

Condition 17 limits the aggregate capacity of EU ID 37, which includes several gas-fired compressor engines, to a combined total of 7,500 hp.

Condition 18 is an ORL that was established in a previous permitting action as a NO_x limit to avoid Title V permitting requirements. However, now that the BRU is a Title V stationary source, the Department revised the ORL to avoid PSD major source classification for CO. The ORL restricts CO emissions by limiting the operation of EU ID 1 out of SoLoNO_x mode to no more than 400 hours per consecutive 12-month period.

Conditions 19 through 24 are requirements to protect ambient air quality that were established in Minor Permit AQ0942MSS02. Per 40 CFR 71.6(a)(1)(i), Condition 19.1 is identified as different in form compared to the Title I requirement. The Title I requirement lists NSPS Subpart JJJJ emission standards for NO_x, CO, and VOC but the Title V requirement only includes a cross reference to the NSPS Subpart JJJJ emission standards listed in Condition 35.1. The underlying requirement is the same, with a slight change in form. Condition 19.2 requires that the Permittee maintain each exhaust stack with a release height that equals or exceeds 16 feet above grade for all compressors included in EU ID 37.

Condition 25, Insignificant Emissions Units

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to meet the state emission standards in 18 AAC 50.055 for all industrial processes and fuel-burning equipment regardless of size. 18 AAC 50.050(a) and 50.055 are contained in the federally approved SIP. The Department also added permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: The condition requires insignificant emissions units to comply with the state emission standards for visible emissions, particulate matter emissions, and sulfur-compound emissions. Insignificant emissions units are not generally listed in operating permits unless specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting are necessary to ensure compliance with the state emission standards. However, the Permittee may not cause or allow insignificant emissions units at the stationary source to violate these standards whether or not they are listed in the operating permit.

The Department finds that the insignificant emissions units at this stationary source do not require specific monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting to ensure compliance under these conditions.

Condition 25.4.a requires certification that the insignificant emissions units did not exceed state emission standards during the previous year and did not emit any prohibited air pollution, based on reasonable inquiry.

The Department used the language in SPC V, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(4), for the permit condition.

Conditions 26 through 30, NSPS Subpart A Requirements

Legal Basis: The EPA approved Alaska's Part 70 Program granted on November 30, 2001 (40 CFR 70 Appendix A). The Department is the permitting authority for the Part 70 program. As the permitting authority, the Department requires compliance with all permit conditions. Although the EPA has not delegated to the Department the authority to administer the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) program, NSPS requirements are included in the definition for "applicable requirement" under 40 CFR 71.2, which has been adopted by the Department under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(1).

Most affected facilities (with the exception of some storage tanks) subject to an NSPS are subject to Subpart A. At this stationary source, EU ID 1 is subject to NSPS Subpart KKKK, EU IDs 3 and 42 are subject to NSPS Subpart IIII and EU IDs 37 and 43 are subject to NSPS Subpart JJJJ. The stationary source may also be subject to the Standards of Performance in NSPS Subpart OOOOa. Therefore, they are also subject to Subpart A.

Conditions 26.1 through 26.3 - The Permittee is subject to these requirements in the event of a new NSPS affected facility³ or in the event of a modification or reconstruction of an existing facility⁴ into an affected facility.

Condition 26.4 – The requirements to notify the EPA and the Department of any proposed replacement of components of an existing facility (40 CFR 60.15) apply in the event that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility.

Condition 27 - Start-up, shutdown, or malfunction record maintenance requirements in 40 CFR 60.7(b) are applicable to EU ID 1. Reference tables for 40 CFR 60 Subparts IIII and JJJJ do not require EU IDs 3, 37, 42, and 43 to maintain such records for start-up, shutdown, or malfunction.

Condition 28 – The Permittee is subject to these requirements in the event of a new NSPS affected facility, in the event of a modification or reconstruction of an existing facility into an affected facility or at such other times as may be required by EPA.

³ *Affected facility* means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard applies, as defined in 40 CFR 60.2.

⁴ *Existing facility* means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in this part, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type, as defined in 40 CFR 60.2.

Condition 29 - states that any credible evidence may be used to demonstrate compliance or establishing violations of relevant NSPS standards for EU ID 1.

Condition 30 – Concealment of emissions prohibitions in 40 CFR 60.12 are applicable to emissions units subject to a standard under NSPS. Conditions 32, 35, 39, 41, and 45 describe emission standards.

Factual Basis: Subpart A contains general requirements applicable to all affected facilities (emissions units) subject to NSPS. In general, the intent of NSPS is to provide technology-based emission control standards for new, modified, and reconstructed affected facilities.

Conditions 31 through 33, NSPS Subpart III Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NSPS requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(a). NSPS Subpart III applies to stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines (CI ICE) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICEs are manufactured after April 1, 2006 for non-fire pump engines and manufactured after July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the Subpart III emissions standards applicable to EU IDs 3 and 42. The Permittee may not cause or allow these emissions units to violate these standards. These conditions also provide MR&R specifically called out for the EUs within the Subpart. The Permittee is required to operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer.

Emission standards that apply to Subpart III-affected CI ICE depend on several factors, including, but not limited to, the unit's purpose (emergency or non-emergency), model year, displacement in liters/cylinder, and location. Some of this information is provided in Table A of the permit.

The NSPS good air pollution control practice (GAPCP) requirements provided in 40 CFR 60.4211(a), as reflected in Conditions 33 through 33.1.c, satisfy the state GAPCP requirement under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5). MR&R requirements are provided in Condition 33. Provisions for importing or installing stationary CI ICE in previous model years required under 40 CFR 60.4208 are referenced in Condition 31.3.

Condition 32 contains the applicable emission standards in NSPS, Subpart III. Condition 33 contains compliance requirements and requires the Permittee to operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer. The Permittee shall include in the operating report required by Condition 94 the methods used to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in Condition 32.

The provisions of NSPS Subpart III listed in Conditions 31 through 33 are current as amended through March 27, 2023. Should EPA promulgate revisions to this subpart, the Permittee shall be subject to the revised final provisions as promulgated and not the superseded provisions summarized in these conditions.

Conditions 34 through 37, NSPS Subpart JJJJ Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NSPS requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(a). NSPS Subpart JJJJ applies to stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines (SI ICE) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 12, 2006. NSPS Subpart JJJJ applies to EU IDs 37 and 43.

Factual Basis: NSPS Subpart JJJJ emission standards applicable to EU IDs 37 and 43 are included in Condition 35. The fuel requirements under 40 CFR 60.4235 are not applicable.

Provisions for importing or installing stationary SI ICE in previous model years required under 40 CFR 60.4236 are referenced in Condition 34.3.

Condition 36 contains compliance requirements and requires the Permittee to operate and maintain the stationary SI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or the engine will be considered a non-certified engine. Condition 37 contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

The provisions of NSPS Subpart JJJJ listed in Conditions 34 through 37 are current as amended through May 30, 2023. Should EPA promulgate revisions to this subpart, the Permittee shall be subject to the revised final provisions as promulgated and not the superseded provisions summarized in these conditions.

Conditions 38 through 43, NSPS Subpart KKKK Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NSPS requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(a). NSPS Subpart KKKK applies to stationary combustion turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10 MMBtu/hr which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after February 18, 2005. EU ID 1 is subject to Subpart KKKK because it is a stationary combustion turbine that meets these criteria.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the applicable NSPS Subpart KKKK emissions standards for NO_x and SO₂. The Permittee may not cause or allow EU ID 1 to violate these standards. The conditions also specify the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements contained in the subpart. Condition 38.1 reiterates the good air pollution control practices required for the affected unit. The Subpart KKKK standards for NO_x and SO₂ are under Conditions 39 and 41, respectively. Reporting requirements are included under Condition 43.

Conditions 44 through 47, NSPS Subpart OOOOa Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NSPS requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(a). NSPS Subpart OOOOa applies to crude oil and natural gas facilities for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after September 18, 2015.

Factual Basis: The application addendum dated October 12, 2022 requested that NSPS Subpart OOOOa requirements be added to the operating permit. The equipment subject to these requirements include the collection of fugitive emission components, as defined in the subpart. The Permittee must comply with any applicable emissions reduction standard. The Permittee must monitor fugitive emissions from affected facilities and make repairs as

necessary, as well as comply with the associated recordkeeping and reporting requirements described in the subpart.

Condition 48, 40 CFR 62 Subpart III Exemption Demonstration

Legal Basis: 40 CFR 62 Subpart III applies to commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) units that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999. This subpart establishes emission requirements and compliance schedules for the control of emissions from CISWI units that are not covered by an EPA approved and currently effective State or Tribal plan. EU ID 26 meets the criteria specified in 40 CFR 62.14525(c)(2) and therefore qualifies for an exemption from this subpart.

Factual Basis: 40 CFR 62.14525(c)(2)(ii) requires that the Permittee keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of municipal solid waste burned and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit. This condition incorporates the exemption requirements with monitoring, record keeping and reporting for EU ID 26.

When the OSWI rule under 40 CFR 60 Subpart EEEE is finalized, the requirements under the CISWI federal plan will no longer be applicable.

Condition 49, NESHAP Subpart A Requirements

Legal Basis: Most sources subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements are subject to NESHAP Subpart A. This stationary source is subject to 40 CFR 63 Subparts ZZZZ, HH, and CCCCCC and therefore subject to general provisions of Subpart A specified as follows.

EU IDs 2, 12, and 19 are subject to the requirements of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ and therefore subject to the general provisions of Subpart A as specified in the provisions for the applicability of NESHAP Subpart A in Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ.

The glycol dehydration units (GDUs) are subject to the requirements of NESHAP Subpart HH and therefore subject to the general provisions of Subpart A as specified in the provisions for the applicability of NESHAP Subpart A in Table 2 to Subpart HH.

EU ID 44 is subject to the requirements of NESHAP Subpart CCCCCC and therefore subject to the general provisions of Subpart A as specified in the provisions for the applicability of NESHAP Subpart A in Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC.

Factual Basis: Subpart A contains the general requirements applicable to all affected sources subject to NESHAP. In general, the intent of NESHAP is to regulate specific categories of stationary sources that emit or have the potential to emit one or more hazardous air pollutants.

Conditions 50 through 53, NESHAP Subpart HH Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NESHAP requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(c). NESHAP Subpart HH applies to owners and operators of GDUs located at area sources of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. Beluga River Unit is a HAP area source that owns and operates multiple GDUs.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the current NESHAP Subpart HH requirements applicable to GDUs at Beluga River Unit. The Permittee is required to keep records of the annual average flowrate and/or actual average benzene emissions.

Conditions 54 through 59, NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NESHAP requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(c). NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ applies to owners and operators of any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), whose construction commenced before June 12, 2006, located at major and area sources of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE units being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand. Beluga River Unit is an area source that owns and operates RICE units subject to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the current NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ requirements applicable to the stationary RICE at Beluga River Unit.

For EU IDs 3 and 42, the Permittee must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, as specified in Condition 54.1 and for EU IDs 37 and 43, the Permittee must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, as specified in Condition 54.2.

EU ID 12 is an emergency engine that complies with NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the standards for non-emergency engines at a source located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System. For EU IDs 2, 12, and 19, the Permittee is required to comply with the NESHAP GAPCP requirements, as reflected in Condition 55.2, which satisfies the state requirement under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5).

EU IDs 12 and 19 are subject to management practices in Table 2d of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. The Permittee is required to perform inspections and maintenance at intervals specified by the subpart (see Conditions 56.1 through 56.4).

EU ID 2 is an existing non-emergency, spark ignition 4-stroke lean-burn stationary engine subject to a CO emissions limit and annual compliance demonstrations. For EU ID 2, the Permittee is required to install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions and to either continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature or install equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F. Compliance is demonstrated annually by showing that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂.

The reporting requirements are provided in Condition 59. The Permittee is required to include reports of deviations from NESHAP Subparts A and ZZZZ requirements with the semiannual operating reports, per 40 CFR 63.6650(f). Semiannual compliance reports are also required for EU ID 2.

The provisions of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ listed in Conditions 54 through 59 are current as amended through May 30, 2023. Should EPA promulgate revisions to this subpart, the Permittee shall be subject to the revised final provisions as promulgated and not the superseded provisions summarized in these conditions.

Conditions 60 through 62, NESHAP Subpart CCCCCC Requirements

Legal Basis: The Department has incorporated by reference the NESHAP requirements for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040(c). The affected source to which NESHAP Subpart CCCCCC applies is each gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) located at an

area source of HAP emissions. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the current NESHAP Subpart CCCCCC requirements applicable to EU ID 44 at Beluga River Unit. EU ID 44 is subject to work and management practice standards under 40 CFR 63.11116 for monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline. The Permittee is not required to submit reports but is required to keep records of gasoline monthly throughput and to have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator.

Condition 63, Asbestos NESHAP

Legal Basis: The requirements of 40 CFR 61 are applicable requirements for Title V permitting purposes, as stated in item 4 of the “applicable requirement” definition under 40 CFR 71.2. The condition requires the Permittee to comply with asbestos demolition or renovation requirements in 40 CFR 61, Subpart M and associated general provisions under Subpart A, as adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(b)(1) and (2)(F). The asbestos demolition and renovation requirements apply if the Permittee engages in asbestos demolition or renovation. ADEC received delegation for 40 CFR 61.145 and 61.154 of Subpart M (Asbestos), along with other sections and appendices which are referenced in 40 CFR 61.145, as 61.145 applies to sources required to obtain an operating permit under Alaska's regulations. ADEC has not received delegation for Subpart M for sources not required to obtain an operating permit under Alaska's regulations.

Factual Basis: Because these regulations include adequate monitoring and reporting requirements and because the Permittee is not currently engaged in such activity, simply citing the regulatory requirements is sufficient to ensure compliance with these federal regulations.

Conditions 64, Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, 40 CFR 82

Legal Basis: The requirements of 40 CFR 82 are applicable requirements for Title V permitting purposes, as stated in item 12 of the “applicable requirement” definition under 40 CFR 71.2.

Condition 64 requires compliance with the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 82, as adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(d). The requirements apply if the Permittee engages in the recycling or disposal of certain refrigerants. The condition requires the Permittee to comply with the standards for recycling and emission reduction of refrigerants in 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate applicable 40 CFR 82 requirements. The Department has determined that this requirement is generally applicable to all sources and includes it in operating permits. Because these regulations include adequate monitoring and reporting requirements, simply citing the regulatory requirements is sufficient to require compliance with this federal regulation.

Condition 65, NESHAP Applicability Determinations

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to determine rule applicability of NESHAP and requires record keeping for those determinations if required by the source classification.

Factual Basis: The Permittee has conducted an analysis of the stationary source and determined that it is not a major HAP stationary source based on emissions. This condition requires the Permittee to notify the Department and EPA if the stationary source becomes an affected source subject to a standard promulgated by EPA under 40 CFR 63 and to keep records of applicability determinations and make those records available to the Department.

Conditions 66 through 68, Standard Terms and Conditions

Legal Basis: These are standard conditions required for all operating permits under 18 AAC 50.345(a) and (e)-(g). As stated in 18 AAC 50.326(j)(3), the standard permit conditions of 18 AAC 50.345 replace the provisions of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(5) – (7).

Factual Basis: These are standard conditions that apply to all permits.

Condition 69, Administration Fees

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with the applicable fee requirements in 18 AAC 50.400-403. As stated in 18 AAC 50.326(j)(1), the provisions of 18 AAC 50.400 through 50.430 are applicable and 40 CFR 71.9 is not applicable.

Factual Basis: Paying administration fees is required as part of obtaining and holding a permit with the Department or as a fee for a Department action. The regulations in 18 AAC 50.400-403 specify the amount, payment period, and the frequency of fees applicable to a permit action.

Conditions 70 and 71, Emission Fees

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable fee requirements in 18 AAC 50.410-420. The regulations specify the time period for the assessable emissions and the methods the Permittee may use to calculate assessable emissions. As stated in 18 AAC 50.326(j)(1), the provisions of 18 AAC 50.400 through 50.430 are applicable and 40 CFR 71.9 is not applicable.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC I, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b), for the permit. SPC I requires the Permittee to pay fees in accordance with the Department's billing regulations. The billing regulations set the due dates for payment of fees based on the billing date. The assessable emissions are the lesser of the stationary source's potential or projected emissions of each air pollutant (AS 46.14.250(h)(1)).

SPC I also allows the Permittee to recalculate the stationary source's assessable emissions based on previous actual annual emissions. According to AS 46.14.250(h)(1), assessable emissions are based on each air pollutant. Therefore, fees shall be paid on any pollutant emitted whether or not the permit contains any limitation for that pollutant.

This standard condition specifies that, unless otherwise approved by the Department, calculations of assessable emissions must be based on actual emissions for the previous calendar year. Since each current year's assessable emissions are based on the previous year, the Department will not give refunds or make additional billings at the end of the current year if the estimated emissions and current year actual emissions do not match.

Condition 72, Good Air Pollution Control Practice

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with the requirements in 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5) and applies to all emissions units, **except** those subject to an emission standard in 40 CFR 60, 61, or 63, those subject to continuous emission or parametric monitoring requirements, and insignificant emissions units.

Factual Basis: The condition requires the Permittee to comply with good air pollution control practices for all units.

The Department adopted this condition under 18 AAC 50.346(b) as SPC VI pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). Records kept in accordance with Condition 72.2 for units subject to GAPCP need to be maintained for 5 years in accordance with Condition 89 even if a unit is no longer subject to this condition.

Maintaining and operating equipment in good working order is fundamental to preventing unnecessary or excess emissions. Standard conditions for monitoring compliance with emission standards are based on the assumption that good maintenance is performed. Without appropriate maintenance, equipment can deteriorate more quickly than with appropriate maintenance. If appropriate maintenance is not applied to the equipment, the Department may have to apply more frequent periodic monitoring requirements (unless the monitoring is already continuous) to ensure that the monitoring results are representative of actual emissions.

The Permittee is required to keep maintenance records to show that proper maintenance procedures were followed, and to make the records available to the Department. The Department may use these records as a trigger for requesting source testing if the records show that an adequate maintenance schedule is not maintained.

Condition 73, Dilution

Legal Basis: This condition reiterates 18 AAC 50.045(a), which prohibits the Permittee from using dilution as an emission control strategy. 18 AAC 50.045 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2.

Factual Basis: The condition prohibits the Permittee from diluting emissions as a means of compliance with any standard in 18 AAC 50.

Condition 74, Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Fugitive Dust

Legal Basis: This condition reiterates 18 AAC 50.045(d), which requires a person to use reasonable precautions when handling, storing or transporting bulk materials or engaging in an industrial activity. 18 AAC 50.045 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC X for the permit. The condition requires the Permittee to take reasonable action to prevent particulate matter from being emitted into the ambient air in accordance with 18 AAC 50.045(d).

Condition 75, Stack Injection

Legal Basis: This condition reiterates 18 AAC 50.055(g), which prohibits the Permittee from releasing materials other than process emissions, products of combustion, or materials introduced to control pollutant emissions from a stack (i.e., disposing of material by injecting

it into a stack). 18 AAC 50.055 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2.

Stack injection requirements apply to stacks of emissions units at a stationary source constructed or modified after November 1, 1982.

Factual Basis: No specific monitoring for this condition is practical. Compliance is verified by inspections, because the unit or stack would need to be modified to accommodate stack injection.

Condition 76, Air Pollution Prohibited

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with 18 AAC 50.110. 18 AAC 50.110 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2. The condition prohibits the Permittee from causing any emission which is injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or which would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. The Department also included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC II for the permit. This condition spells out how to monitor, record, and report prohibited air pollution. While the other permit conditions and emissions limitations should ensure compliance with this condition, unforeseen emission impacts can cause violations of this standard. These violations would go undetected except for complaints from affected persons. Therefore, to monitor compliance, the Permittee must monitor and respond to complaints.

The Permittee is required to report any complaints and injurious emissions. The Permittee must keep records of the date, time, and nature of all complaints received and summary of the investigation and corrective actions undertaken for these complaints and must submit copies of these records upon request of the Department.

Condition 77, Technology-Based Emission Standard

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to take reasonable steps to minimize emissions if unavoidable emergency, malfunction, or non-routine repair activities cause an exceedance of any technology-based emission standard in this permit. This condition requires compliance with the requirement in 18 AAC 50.235. Technology-Based Emission Standard requirements apply because the stationary source contains equipment subject to a technology-based emission standard, such as BACT, MACT, LAER, NSPS or any other similar standard for which the stringency of the standard is based on determinations of what is technologically feasible, considering relevant factors.

Factual Basis: The conditions of this permit list applicable technology-based emission standards and require excess emission reporting for each standard in accordance with Condition 93. Excess emission reporting under Condition 93 requires information on the steps taken to minimize emissions. Monitoring of compliance for this condition consists of the report required under Condition 93.

Condition 78, Open Burning

Legal Basis: The condition requires the Permittee to comply with the regulatory requirements in 18 AAC 50.065 when conducting open burning at the stationary source. 18 AAC 50.065 is included in the SIP approved by EPA and, therefore, is an applicable

requirement, per 40 CFR 71.2. The state open burning regulation in 18 AAC 50.065 applies to the Permittee if the Permittee conducts open burning at the stationary source.

Factual Basis: The Permittee may conduct open burning by following the provisions of 18 AAC 50.065 and by following the Department guidelines posted at the website <http://dec.alaska.gov/air/air-permit/open-burn-info>. Condition 78.1 requires the Permittee to keep records to demonstrate compliance with the standards for conducting open burning.

More extensive monitoring and recordkeeping is not warranted because the Permittee does not conduct open burning as a routine part of their business. Also, most of the requirements are prohibitions, which are not easily monitored. Compliance is demonstrated through annual certification required under Condition 95.

Condition 79, Requested Source Tests

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to conduct source tests as requested by the Department. This requirement is under 18 AAC 50.220(a) and 50.345(k), which are included in the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: This condition applies because this is a standard condition to be included in all operating permits, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). Compliance is demonstrated through the submission of the required source test plan and report.

Conditions 80 through 82, Operating Conditions, Reference Test Methods, Excess Air Requirements

Legal Basis: Conditions 80 and 82 require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.220(b) and (c)(3), which are included in the SIP approved by EPA. Condition 81 specifies source test methods, as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(i) and 71.6(c)(1). These requirements apply because the Permittee is required by the permit to conduct source tests or a source test may be requested by the Department. The Permittee is required to conduct source tests in the manner set out in Conditions 80 through 82.

Factual Basis: These conditions supplement the specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit.

Condition 83, Test Exemption

Legal Basis: This condition incorporates the source test exemption in 18 AAC 50.345(a) regarding visible emissions observations. 18 AAC 50.345(a) is included in the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: As provided in 18 AAC 50.345(a), the requirements for test plans, notifications and reports do not apply to visible emissions observations by smoke readers, except in connection with required particulate matter testing.

Conditions 84 through 87, Test Deadline Extension, Test Plans, Notifications and Reports

Legal Basis: Conditions 85 through 87 require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(m) through (o), which are included in the SIP approved by EPA. Condition 84 contains the requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(l). The requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(l) through (o) constitute standard conditions that must be included in each operating permit, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). These requirements apply because the

Permittee is required to conduct source tests as set out by this permit or as requested by the Department.

Factual Basis: These standard conditions supplement specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit.

Condition 88, Particulate Matter Calculations

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to reduce particulate matter data in accordance with 18 AAC 50.220(f), which is included in the SIP approved by EPA. It applies when the Permittee tests for compliance with the particulate matter standards in 18 AAC 50.050 or 50.055.

Factual Basis: The condition incorporates a regulatory requirement for particulate matter source tests. This condition supplements specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit.

Condition 89, Recordkeeping Requirements

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to keep records in accordance with 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(ii), which the Department adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4). It also incorporates the general NSPS recordkeeping requirement under 40 CFR 60.7(f), which the Department adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(a)(1).

Factual Basis: The condition restates the regulatory requirements for recordkeeping, and supplements the recordkeeping defined for specific conditions in the permit. The records being kept provide evidence of compliance with this requirement.

40 CFR 60.7(f) requires records retention for at least two years of the measurements required to be maintained by this Part while 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(ii) requires at least five years of records retention. The five-year records retention requirement in Condition 89 satisfies both 40 CFR 60.7(f) and 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(ii).

Condition 90, Certification

Legal Basis: All operating permits must contain a requirement to certify permit applications, reports, affirmations, or compliance certification, per 18 AAC 50.345(j). The requirement is a part of the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC XVII, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(10), for the permit condition. The requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(j) is a standard condition that must be included in each operating permit, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). 18 AAC 50.345(j) allows the excess emissions reports to be certified with the operating report. However, the Department reminds the Permittee that excess emissions reports must be submitted according to the applicable deadline given in Condition 93 and must not be withheld from the Department until the deadline for submittal of an operating report. This condition supplements the reporting requirements of this permit. The certification statement through electronic signature and options for submittal provide paperless options for reporting without compelling Permittees to any specific means of submission.

Condition 91, Submittals

Legal Basis: This condition applies because the Permittee is required to send reports to the Department and supplements the standard reporting and notification requirements of this permit.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC XVII, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(10), for the permit condition. This condition lists the Department's appropriate address for reports and written notices. This condition states that the Department requires one certified copy of submitted reports (except as otherwise required by the Department or other conditions of the permit) and provides an allowance for either electronic or hard copy document submittals. The condition also directs the Permittee to refer to the submission instructions on the Department's Standard Permit Conditions webpage for additional information regarding document submittals (e.g., the appropriate Department address).

Condition 92, Information Requests

Legal Basis: All operating permits must include a condition that requires the Permittee to furnish certain information upon request, per 18 AAC 50.345(i). The requirement is part of the SIP approved by EPA.

Factual Basis: The requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(i) is a standard condition that must be included in each operating permit, as specified in 18 AAC 345(a). This condition requires the Permittee to submit information requested by the Department.

Condition 93, Excess Emission and Permit Deviation Reports

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to comply with the requirements in 18 AAC 50.235(a)(2) and 18 AAC 50.240(c). Also, the Permittee is required to notify the Department when emissions or operations deviate from the requirements of the permit.

Factual Basis: This condition satisfies two state regulations related to excess emissions: the technology-based emission standard regulation and the excess emission regulation. Although there are some differences between the regulations, the condition satisfies the requirements of each regulation.

The Department used the language in SPC III, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(2), for the permit condition. The Department used the notification form in SPC IV adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(3), for the notification requirements (Section 12).

Condition 94, Operating Reports

Legal Basis: The condition specifies reporting requirements as required by 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) which the Department has adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4).

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC VII, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(6), for the permit condition. The condition restates the requirements for reports listed in regulation. The condition supplements the specific reporting requirements identified elsewhere in the permit.

The condition specifies that for the transition periods between an expiring permit and a renewal permit, the Permittee shall ensure that there is date-to-date continuity between the expired permit and the renewal permit such that the Permittee reports against the permit terms and conditions of the permit that was in effect during those partial date periods of the transition. No format is specified. The Permittee may provide one report accounting for each permit term or condition and the effective permit at that time. Alternatively, the Permittee may choose to provide two reports: one accounting for reporting elements of permit terms and conditions from the end date of the previous operating report until the date of expiration of the old permit, and a second operating report accounting for reporting elements of terms and conditions in effect from the effective date of the renewal permit until the end of the reporting period.

Condition 95, Annual Compliance Certification

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 71.6(c)(5), which the Department adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j).

Factual Basis: This condition specifies the periodic compliance certification requirements and specifies a due date for the annual compliance certification.

Condition 95.2 provides clarification of transition periods between an expiring permit and a renewal permit to ensure that the Permittee certifies compliance with the permit terms and conditions of the permit that was in effect during those partial date periods involved in the transition. No format is specified. The Permittee may provide one report certifying compliance with each permit term or condition for each of the effective permits during the certification period, or may choose to provide two reports: one certifying compliance with permit terms and conditions from January 1 until the date of expiration of the old permit, and a second report certifying compliance with terms and conditions in effect from the effective date of the renewal permit until December 31.

The Permittee is required to submit to the Department an annual compliance certification report. The Permittee may submit the required report electronically at their discretion.

Condition 96, Emission Inventory Reporting

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to submit emissions data to the state so the state is able to satisfy the federal requirement to submit emission inventory data from point sources to the EPA as required under 40 CFR 51.15 and 51.321. The federal emission inventory requirement applies to sources defined as point sources in 40 CFR 51.50. Under 18 AAC 50.275, the state also requires reporting of emissions triennially for stationary sources with an air quality permit, regardless of permit classification. This includes sources that do not meet the federal emission thresholds in Table 1 to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A. The state must report emissions data as described in 40 CFR 51.15 and the data elements in Tables 2a and 2b to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A to EPA.

Factual Basis: Except as noted in the last paragraph of this section, the Department used the language in SPC XV, as adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(8), for the permit condition.

The emission inventory data is due to EPA 12 months after the end of the reporting year (40 CFR 51.30(a)(1) and (b)(1)). Permittees have until April 30th to compile and submit the data to the Department. To expedite the Department's process of transferring data into EPA's

electronic reporting system, the Department encourages Permittees to submit the emission inventory through the Department's electronic emission inventory submission system in the Permittee Portal on the Department's Air Online Services webpage <http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Air/airtoolsweb/>. A myAlaska account and profile are needed to gain access to the Permittee Portal. Other options are to submit the emission inventory via mail, email, or fax.

Detailed instructions on completing and submitting the emission inventory and the report form are available at the Point Source Emission Inventory page <http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Air/airtoolsweb/PointSourceEmissionInventory> by clicking the Emission Inventory Instructions button. The emission inventory instructions and report form may also be obtained by contacting the Department.

To ensure that the Department's electronic system reports complete information to the National Emissions Inventory, stationary sources with air quality permits are required to submit with each report emissions data described in 40 CFR 51.15 and the data elements in Tables 2a and 2b to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A, as applicable. Title V stationary sources with potential annual emissions greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds shown in Condition 96.1 for Type A (large) sources, as listed in Table 1 to Appendix A of 40 CFR 51 Subpart A, are required to report emission inventory data every year for the previous calendar year (also known as the inventory year). For triennial inventory years, Type A sources only need to submit one report, not both an annual report and a separate triennial report.

Stationary sources, excluding owner requested limits (ORLs) issued under 18 AAC 50.225 and preapproved emission limits (PAELs) issued under 18 AAC 50.230, that do not meet any of the emission thresholds in Condition 96.1 for Type A (large) sources are required to report emission inventory data every third year (i.e., triennially) for the previous inventory year under Condition 96.2.

The Department has modified the triennial reporting requirements under Condition 96.2 by including stationary sources' PTEs that are below the thresholds for annual reporting in Condition 96.1, instead of pollutant-specific thresholds for attainment and non-attainment areas. Thus, all stationary sources regardless of permit classification (excluding ORLs and PAELs) are covered under this condition, to capture the new requirements found in 18 AAC 50.275, effective September 7, 2022. Beyond as noted, the Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3).

Condition 97, Consistency of Reporting Methodologies

Legal Basis: Condition 97 is from 18 AAC 50.275(a) and requires all stationary sources, regardless of permit classification (with the exception of owner requested limits (ORLs) issued under 18 AAC 50.225 and preapproved emission limits (PAELs) issued under 18 AAC 50.230), to report actual emissions to the state so that the state can meet its obligation under 40 CFR 51. Condition 97.1 is from 18 AAC 50.275(b) and requires consistency on the stationary sources' actual emissions reports submitted for NEI and the state's assessable emissions.

Factual Basis: The regulation was added to 18 AAC 50 on September 7, 2022 so as to include all stationary sources required to report actual emissions for the purpose of federal emissions inventory and to avoid inconsistencies in actual emissions reports submitted. When reporting actual emissions under Condition 96 or assessable emissions under Condition 70.2, consistent emission factors and calculation methods shall be used for all reporting requirements for the stationary source.

Condition 98, NSPS and NESHAP Reports

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to provide the Department a copy of each report submitted to EPA as required for emissions units subject to NSPS or NESHAP federal regulations under 18 AAC 50.326(j)(4). Appendix A to 40 CFR 70 documents that EPA fully approved the Alaska operating permit program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: The condition supplements the specific reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, and 40 CFR 63. The reports themselves provide monitoring for compliance with this condition.

Condition 99, Permit Applications and Submittals

Legal Basis: 40 CFR 71.10(d)(1), adopted by reference by the Department under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(7), requires submission of a copy of each permit application to EPA.

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC XIV, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(7), for the permit condition. The condition directs the applicant to send a copy of each application for modification or renewal of this permit to the EPA. The information may be submitted in electronic format, if practicable. This condition shifts the burden of compliance with 40 CFR 71.10(d)(1) from the Department to the Permittee as allowed under 40 CFR 71.10(d)(1).

Conditions 100 through 102, Permit Changes and Revisions Requirements

Legal Basis: The Permittee is obligated to notify the Department of certain off-permit source changes and operational changes under 18 AAC 50.326(j)(4). 40 CFR 71.6(a)(8), (12), and (13), incorporated by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j), require that these provisions be included in operating permits.

Factual Basis: 40 CFR 71.6(a)(12) and (13), as reflected in Conditions 101 and 102, respectively, specify changes that may be made without a permit revision, and 40 CFR 71.6(a)(8) (Condition 100) states permit revisions are not required for some emissions trading and similar programs.

The Permittee did not request trading of emission increases and decreases as described in 40 CFR 71.6(a)(13)(iii); therefore, language addressing these provisions has not been included in this permit as part of Condition 100.

Condition 103, Permit Renewal

Legal Basis: The Permittee must submit a timely and complete operating permit renewal application if the Permittee intends to continue source operations in accordance with the operating permit program. The obligations for a timely and complete operating permit application are in 40 CFR 71.5(a) – (c), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(j)(3), and 18 AAC 50.326(c).

Factual Basis: In accordance with AS 46.14.230(a), this operating permit is issued for a fixed term of five years after the date of issuance, unless a shorter term is requested by the permit applicant. The Permittee is required to submit an application for permit renewal by the specific dates applicable to the stationary source as listed in this condition. As stated in 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(iii), submission for a permit renewal application is considered timely if it is submitted at least six months but no more than eighteen months prior to expiration of the operating permit. According to 40 CFR 71.5(a)(2), a complete renewal application is one that provides all information required pursuant to 40 CFR 71.5(c) and remits payment of fees owed under the fee schedule established pursuant to 18 AAC 50.400. 40 CFR 71.7(b) states that if a source submits a timely and complete application for permit issuance (including renewal), the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation until the permitting authority takes final action on the permit application.

Therefore, as long as an application has been submitted within the timeframe specified under 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(iii) and is complete before the expiration date of the existing permit, then the expiration of the existing permit is extended, and the Permittee has the right to operate under that permit until the effective date of the new permit. However, this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the applicant fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Department any additional information needed to process the application.

Conditions 104 through 109, General Compliance Requirements

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(b) through (d) and (h) and 40 CFR 71.6(c)(3). As stated in 18 AAC 50.345(a), the requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(b) through (d) and (h) are standard conditions that must be included in all operating permits issued by the Department.

Factual Basis: These are standard conditions for compliance required for all operating permits.

Conditions 110 and 111, Permit Shield

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 71.6(f), which the Department has adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4). These requirements apply because the Permittee has requested that the Department shield the stationary source from specific non-applicable requirements listed under this condition.

Factual Basis: Table B of Operating Permit AQ0942TVP02 shows the permit shield that the Department granted to the Permittee. Should any of the shielded requirements become applicable during the permit term, the Permittee is required to take necessary steps to comply with all applicable requirements in a timely manner. The following table shows the requests that were denied and the reasons that they were denied. The Department based the determinations on the permit application, past operating permit, Title I permits, and inspection reports.

Table E - Permit Shields Denied

Shield Requested for:	Reason for Shield Request:	Reason for Denial
40 CFR 60 Subpart GG	Stationary combustion turbines regulated under 40 CFR 60 Subpart KKKK are exempt from the requirements of Subpart GG per 40 CFR 60.4305(b).	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 63 Subpart YYYY	EU ID 1 is not located at a major source of HAP emissions.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ	According to 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1), EU IDs 3 & 42 must meet the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ by complying with Subpart IIII. No further requirements under Subpart ZZZZ apply.	Meeting the requirements of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of NSPS Subpart IIII does not mean that EU IDs 3 & 42 are exempt from Subpart ZZZZ.
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ	According to 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1), EU ID 37 must meet the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ by complying with Subpart JJJJ.	Meeting the requirements of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of NSPS Subpart JJJJ does not mean that EU ID 37 engines are exempt from Subpart ZZZZ.
40 CFR 60 Subpart E	EU ID 26 does not have the capacity to burn more than 50 tons per day (§60.50(a)).	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 60 Subparts Ce, Ec, AAAA, and BBBB	EU ID 26 is not designated as a small or a large municipal waste combustion unit, or a hospital/medical/infectious waste unit.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 60 Subparts CCCC and DDDD 40 CFR 62 Subpart III	EU ID 26 is not a CISWI unit because it processes more than 30% MSW per day and has a capacity of less than 35 tons of waste burned per day.	The PROPOSED amendments to NSPS Subpart EEEE, published in the Aug 31, 2020 FR, state that units combusting more than 30% MSW, even units located at commercial or industrial facilities, ... should be subject to the OSWI rule instead of the CISWI standards. Until the OSWI rule becomes final, EU ID 26 is still classified as a CISWI.
40 CFR 60 Subpart EEEE	Construction of EU ID 26 commenced prior to the applicability date of December 9, 2004 and the unit has not been modified or reconstructed on or after June 16, 2006.	NSPS Subpart EEEE is expected to be finalized in 2024. At that time, the applicability date in 40 CFR 60.2886(a)(5) will be broadened to include units constructed prior to August 31, 2020, until the units become subject to an approved state plan or a federal plan.

Shield Requested for:	Reason for Shield Request:	Reason for Denial
40 CFR 60 Subpart FFFF	EU ID 26 is not subject to Subpart FFFF until the state or EPA adopts a SIP or the FIP promulgating the emission guidelines applicable to the regulated community.	NSPS Subpart FFFF establishes emission guidelines and compliance schedules for other solid waste incineration units that commenced construction on or before Dec 9, 2004. It requires states to submit a plan to EPA so shield is not relevant.
18 AAC 50.050(b)	EU ID 26 has a capacity of less than 1,000 lbs/hr. There are no other incinerators within the stationary source.	18 AAC 50.050(b) and Table 4 clearly indicate that there is no particulate matter standard established for an incinerator with a rated capacity less than 1,000 pounds per hour. Therefore a permit shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII	Engines included in EU ID 37 are not compression ignition engines.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 61 Subparts B, C, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, R, T, V, W, Y, BB and FF.	No existing emission unit is an “affected facility” at the issue date of this permit.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 60 Subparts B, C, Cb, Da, Db, Dc, E, Ea, Eb, Ec, F, G, Ga, H, I, J Ja, K, Ka, Kb, L, M, N, Na, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AAa, BB, BBa, CC, DD, EE, HH, KK, LL, MM, NN, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, VVa, WW, XX, AAA, BBB, DDD, FFF, GGG, GGGa, HHH, III, JJJ, KKK, LLL, NNN, OOO, PPP, QQQ, RRR, SSS, TTT, UUU, VVV, WWW, XXX, AAAA, BBBB, CCCC, DDDD, EEEE, FFFF, LLLL, MMMM, QQQQ, TTTT, and UUUU.	No existing emission unit is an “affected facility” at the issue date of this permit.	A shield is not relevant for NSPS subparts that are inherently irrelevant and inapplicable to the stationary source's line of operation and activities.
40 CFR 60, Subpart KKK - Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or Before August 23, 2011	The stationary source has operated at its current location since 1968.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 61 Subpart A – General Provisions §61.05(a) - Prohibited Activities §61.07 - Application for Approval of Construction or Modification §61.09 - Notification of Startup	Owners or operators of demolition and renovation operations are exempt from the requirements of §§61.05(a), 61.07, and 61.09. [ref. 40 CFR 61.145(a)(5)]	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.

Shield Requested for:	Reason for Shield Request:	Reason for Denial
§61.10 - Source Reporting and Waiver Request	Demolition and renovation operations exempt from §61.10(a). [ref. 40 CFR 61. 153(b)]	This requirement is not considered potentially applicable and therefore a shield is not relevant.
§61.13 - Emission Tests & 61.14 - Monitoring Requirements	Emission tests or monitoring is not required under the standards for demolition and renovation [§61.145].	This requirement is not considered potentially applicable and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring	BRU does not operate a pollutant-specific emission unit that meets all of the general applicability criteria under 40 CFR 64.2(a).	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 82.1 Subpart A - Production and Consumption Controls	BRU does not produce, transform, destroy, import or export Class I or Group I or II substances or products.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 82.30 Subpart B - Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners	BRU does not service motor vehicle air conditioners	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 68 - Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs [§ 112(r)]	"Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures" (crude oil, condensate, natural gas and produced water), prior to entry into a petroleum refining process unit (NAICS code 32411) or a natural gas processing plant (NAICS code 211112) are exempt from the threshold determination. (See Final Rule exempting from threshold determination regulated flammable substances in naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures prior to initial processing, 63 FR 640 [January 6, 1998]). Less than 10,000 lbs of other mixtures containing regulated flammable substances that meet the criteria for an NFPA rating of 4 for flammability are stored at the stationary source. Therefore, the BRU, a natural gas extraction facility, (NAICS code 211111) does not process or store regulated flammable or toxic substances in excess of threshold quantities.	This requirement is not considered potentially applicable and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 82.60 Subpart C - Ban on Nonessential Products Containing Class I Substances and Ban on Nonessential Products Containing or Manufactured with Class II Substances	BRU is not a manufacturer or distributor of Class I and II products or substances.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.

Shield Requested for:	Reason for Shield Request:	Reason for Denial
40 CFR 82.80 Subpart D – Federal Procurement	Subpart applies only to Federal Departments, agencies, and instrumentalities.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 82.100 Subpart E – The Labeling of Products Using Ozone-Depleting Substances	BRU is not a manufacturer or distributor of Class I and II products or substances.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.
40 CFR 82.158 Subpart F – Recycling and Emissions Reduction	BRU does not manufacture or import recovery and recycling equipment.	Subpart F is generally applicable to all sources and the Department has decided to include this regulation in operating permits as Condition 64.
40 CFR 82.160, Subpart F - Approved Equipment Testing Organizations	BRU does not contract equipment testing organizations to certify recovery and recycling equipment.	
40 CFR 82.164, Subpart F - Reclaimer Certification	BRU does not sell reclaimed refrigerant.	
40 CFR 82, Subpart F, Appendix C - Method for Testing Recovery Devices for Use With Small Appliances	BRU is not a third-party entity that certifies recovery equipment.	
40 CFR 82, Subpart F, Appendix D - Standards for Becoming a Certifying Program for Technicians	BRU does not have a technician certification program.	
18 AAC 50.075, Wood fired heating device emission standards	No affected emission units within the permitted stationary source.	This is not considered a potentially applicable requirement and therefore a shield is not relevant.
18 AAC 50.085, Volatile liquid storage tank emission standards	Regulations only apply to tanks within the Port of Anchorage.	Because the regulation only applies to EUs within the Port of Anchorage, a permit shield is not relevant.
18 AAC 50.090, Volatile liquid loading racks and delivery emission standards	Regulations only apply to facilities within the Port of Anchorage.	Because the regulation only applies to EUs within the Port of Anchorage, a permit shield is not relevant.
18 AAC 50.060, Pulp Mills	Not an affected emission unit, operation, or industry.	18 AAC 50.060 was repealed 8/20/2016
18 AAC 50.070, Marine Vessels, visible emission standards	Not an affected emission unit, operation, or industry.	The EU inventory does not contain any marine vessels and therefore a permit shield is not relevant.
18 AAC 50.055(b)(2) and (3), Fuel-burning equipment standards, PM emission limit of 0.1 grains	No affected emission units within the permitted stationary source.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore permit shields are not relevant.
18 AAC 50.055(b)(4), Fuel-burning equipment standards, PM emission limit of 0.15 grains	No affected emission units within the permitted stationary source.	18 AAC 50.055(b)(4) and (b)(6) were repealed 8/20/2016 and a permit shield for (b)(5) is not relevant.
18 AAC 50.055(b)(5) and (6), Fuel-burning equipment standards, PM emission limit of 0.04 grains	No affected emission units within the permitted stationary source.	

Shield Requested for:	Reason for Shield Request:	Reason for Denial
18 AAC 50.055(a)(2), Fuel-Burning equipment standards, opacity emission limit of 30 percent, 3-minute average	No affected emission units within the permitted stationary source.	18 AAC 50.055(a)(2) was repealed 8/20/2016
18 AAC 50.055 (a)(6) and (7), Fuel-burning equipment standards, opacity emission limit of 10 percent, 6-minute average	No affected emission units within the permitted stationary source.	18 AAC 50.055(a)(7) was repealed 8/20/2016 and a permit shield for (a)(6) is not relevant.
40 CFR 63, Subparts B, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, GG, II, JJ, KK, LL, MM, NN, OO, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, CCC, DDD, EEE, GGG, III, JJJ, LLL, MMM, NNN, OOO, PPP, QQQ, RRR, TTT, UUU, VVV, XXX, AAAA, CCCC, DDDD, EEEE, FFFF, GGGG, HHHH, IIII, JJJJ, KKKK, MMMM, NNNN, OOOO, PPPP, QQQQ, RRRR, SSSS, TTTT, UUUU, VVVV, WWWW, XXXX, AAAAA, BBBB, CCCCC, DDDDD, EEEEE, FFFFF, GGGGG, HHHHH, IIII, JJJJ, KKKK, LLLLL, MMMM, NNNN, PPPP, QQQQ, RRRR, SSSS, TTTT, UUUU, VVVV, WWWW, XXXX, AAAAA, BBBB, CCCCC, DDDDD, EEEEE, FFFFF, GGGGG, HHHHH, LLLLL, MMMM, NNNN, OOOO, PPPP, QQQQ, RRRR, SSSS, TTTT, UUUU, VVVV, WWWW, XXXX, YYYYY, ZZZZ, BBBB, DDDDD, EEEEE, FFFFF, GGGGG, HHHHH, LLLLL, MMMM, NNNN, OOOO, PPPP, QQQQ, RRRR, SSSS, TTTT, UUUU, VVVV, WWWW, XXXX, YYYYY, ZZZZ, AAAAA, BBBB, CCCCC, DDDDD, EEEEE, and HHHHHH.	No existing emission unit is an “affected facility” at the issue date of this permit.	These are not considered potentially applicable requirements and therefore a shield is not relevant.