Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Air Permits Program

Public Comment- April 11, 2025
Hilcorp Alaska, LLC
Tyonek Platform

STATEMENT OF BASIS
for the terms and conditions of
Permit No. AQ0091TVP03

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INTRODUCTION

This document sets forth the statement of basis for the terms and conditions of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03.

STATIONARY SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Section 1 of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 contains information on the stationary source as provided in the Title V permit application.

The Tyonek Platform is owned and operated by Hilcorp Alaska, LLC and Hilcorp Alaska, LLC (Hilcorp) is the Permittee for the stationary source's operating permit. It was purchased from ConocoPhillips Alaska Inc., the previous Permittee for this stationary source, on September 16, 2016. Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP01 Revision 1 was issued on November 1, 2016, with Hilcorp as the new Permittee.

The SIC code for this stationary source is 1311 - Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas. The NAICS code for the stationary source is 211120 - Crude Petroleum Extraction.

The stationary source is an offshore oil and gas production platform that produces, treats, and compresses natural gas and transfers the gas to the Harvest pipeline for sale.

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 C.F.R. 71.5(c)(3).

The emissions units at the Tyonek Platform that have specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are listed in Table A of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03, including four natural gas-fired turbines, two natural gas-fired engines, two natural gas-fired heaters, two gas flares (each of which are equipped with a pilot), seven diesel-fired engines, one set of gas flare pilots, and three glycol regenerator vents.

In addition, a drill rig equipment (Spartan 151 Drill Rig) inventory, consisting of nonroad engines and fuel tanks as shown in Table B of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03, is authorized to operate at the stationary source intermittently, subject to terms and conditions of Minor Permit AQ0091MSS04.

Table A and Table B of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 contain information on the emissions units regulated by this permit as provided in the application. These tables are provided for informational and identification purposes only. Specifically, the emissions unit rating/size provided in these tables does not create an enforceable limit.

EMISSIONS

A summary of the potential to emit (PTE)[1] and assessable PTE as indicated in the application from the Tyonek Platform is shown in the table below.

[1] *Potential to Emit* or *PTE, as defined in AS 46.14.990(22),* 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.

Table F - Emissions Summary, in Tons Per Year (TPY)[1]

Emissions	NO_x	CO	PM^2	SO_2	VOC	$CO_2e^{3,4}$	HAPs[6]	Total[5]
PTE	368.28	237.13	15.38	56.05	28.55	161,222	4.40	705.39
Assessable PTE	368.28	237.13	15.38	56.05	28.55	0	0	705.39

Notes:

1. NRE emissions are not included since emissions from NREs are not used when determining the classification (major or minor) of a stationary source under AS 46.14.130 and are not included for fees.
2. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emissions are part of and conservatively assumed equal to total PM emissions.
3. Greenhouse gas (GHG) means the air pollutant defined in 40 C.F.R. 86.1818-12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. The stationary source emits or has the potential to emit only CO_2, N_2O, and CH_4.
4. CO_2e or carbon dioxide equivalent emissions are defined as the sum of the mass emissions of each individual GHG adjusted for its global warming potential (GWP).
5. Total PTE and total assessable PTE shown in the table do not include CO_2e and HAPs.
6. HAP emissions are a subset of either VOC emissions or PM_{10} emissions and are excluded from the assessable emissions total to avoid double counting.

The assessable PTE listed under Condition 69.1 is the sum of the PTE of each individual air pollutant, other than greenhouse gases (GHGs). The emissions listed in Table F 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 and GHGs, emissions are as provided in the application for the operating permit. Potential criteria pollutant emissions were estimated using BACT emissions limits, ORL emission and fuel consumption limits, vendor data, source test data, AP-42 emission factors, applicable NSPS and NESHAP limits, and mass balances. Potential Greenhouse Gas (GHG or CO_2e) emissions, provided with the permit renewal application, were estimated based on emissions factors found in 40 C.F.R. 98, Subpart C, Tables C-1 and C-2, and for flares and flare pilots, emission factors found in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM) web-based emissions reporting tool – the Outer Continental Shelf Air Quality System (OCS AQS).

The Permittee calculated HAP emissions using GRI-HAPCalc®3.01 software, AP-42 emission factors, and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) emission factors for combustion units. The gas produced at the stationary source is biogenic gas comprised almost entirely of methane and no measurable quantities of organic HAP, so VOC and HAP emissions from the flares, flare pilots, TEG reboiler vents and the produced water tanks are zero or negligible. The stationary source is an area source of HAPs, as defined in 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart A. The total cumulative HAP PTE is 4.40 TPY, with the PTE of the highest single HAP (Formaldehyde) at 1.79 TPY.

BASIS FOR REQUIRING AN OPERATING PERMIT

In accordance with AS 46.14.130(b), an owner or operator of a Title V source[2] must obtain a Title V permit consistent with 40 C.F.R. Part 71, as adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040.

[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)].

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 Tyonek Platform as specified under 18 AAC 50.326(a) and 40 C.F.R. 71.3(a), because the stationary source is:

- A major source of air pollutants, as defined in Section 302 of the Clean Air Act, that directly emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 TPY or more of any air pollutant.
- A source, including an area source, subject to a standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 of the Act (New Source Performance Standards, NSPS) not exempted or deferred under AS 46.14.120(e) or (f); and
- A source, including an area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the Act (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, NESHAPs) not exempted or deferred under AS 46.14.130(e) or (f).

AIR QUALITY PERMITS[3]

Permits to Operate

Permit to Operate No. 9623-AA007. The most recent permit-to-operate includes all construction authorizations issued through April 14, 1997. Under this permit, the Tyonek Platform became a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) major source for NO_x and CO emissions by removing owner requested limits (ORLs) established by Permit to Operate No. 9223-AA005. The Department established emission limits to preclude pre-construction review under the PSD program for modifications to the platform. The Department required that all the turbine emissions units burn only formation gas. The Department also required that ConocoPhillips provide a PSD application and show compliance with emissions and offsets to the 1980 levels, at the start of the PSD program. All currently applicable stationary source-specific requirements established in Permit 9623-AA007 are included in Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 as described in Table G.

Title I (Construction and Minor) Permits

Construction Permit No. 9923-AC011. This permit was issued to the Permittee on September 8, 1999. This permitting action was in response to Condition 29 of Permit to Operate No. 9623-AA007. The permit authorized the replacement of two existing turbines with refurbished units (EU IDs 1 and 2), and established owner requested limits enabling the Tyonek Platform to avoid classification as PSD major. It revised the terms and conditions of Permit to Operate No. 9623-

[3] For events described in this section of the Statement of Basis that occurred prior to November 1, 2016, "the Permittee" means ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. Otherwise, "the Permittee" means Hilcorp Alaska, LLC.

AA007 to bring the stationary source below PSD levels for NO_x and CO, and emission limits were established for existing equipment to preclude the Department imposing a retroactive PSD review.

Construction Permit No. 0023-AC007. This permit was issued to the Permittee on June 6, 2000. It rescinded and replaced Construction Permit No. 9923-AC011. The new permit authorized the installation of two additional turbines (EU IDs 3 and 4) and classified the stationary source as PSD major. Both turbines underwent a PSD review, including Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determinations for NO_x and PM_{10}. The ORLs established in Permit No. 9923-AC011 were retained to avoid PSD review of the stationary source's existing equipment.

Construction Permit No. 0123-AC011. This permit was issued to the Permittee on July 18, 2001. The permit rescinded and replaced Construction Permit No. 0023-AC007 and was required as a remedial measure of Compliance Order by Consent (COBC) No. 2001-0038-50-1741 to update emissions units ratings and revise operation limits for the platform cranes (EU IDs 24 and 25). This permit retained the ORLs established in Permit No. 9923-AC011 and BACT limits established in Permit No. 0023-AC007.

Construction Permit No. 091CP04. This permit was issued to the Permittee on January 24, 2003. It rescinded and replaced Construction Permit No. 0123-AC011. The permit revised terms and conditions established by Construction Permit No. 0123-AC011, and addressed the operational limits on the platform's glycol heaters (i.e., EU IDs 10 through 12. EU ID 11 has since been removed from service). However, the permit did not carry forward all PSD avoidance requirements from Construction Permit No. 0123-AC011. If the PSD avoidance limits, originally established in Construction Permit No. 9923-AC011 are not re-established, then the equipment precluded from PSD review would then be subjected to PSD, and a new permit application would be required.

- Revision No. 1. The Department issued this administrative amendment on March 14, 2003 to correct a typographical error on the NO_x emission factors found in Table 1, page 10, for the firewater pump drive engines (EU IDs 33 and 34).

Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS01. On May 15, 2007, the Permittee submitted a minor permit application to request all required terms and conditions from Permit No. 0123-AC011 that were inadvertently missing from Permit No. 091CP04 to be re-established. The Permittee also requested that the Department make some modifications to re-establish some of the conditions from Permit No. 0123-AC011. The Department issued Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS01 to this stationary source on April 8, 2008 and rescinded Permit No. 091CP04.

- Revision No. 1. The Department issued this administrative amendment on November 12, 2008 to correct the ratings of EU IDs 3 and 4 as a request from the Permittee on September 22, 2008. The amendment also changed the rating of EU IDs 8, 9, 20. and 21 from kW to hp equivalent values as a request from the Permittee on October 16, 2008.

Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS02. On January 28, 2008, the Department received an application from ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. for a POGO Relocation project. However, the application was withdrawn on June 5, 2008 and Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS02 was not issued.

Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03. On September 3, 2012, the Permittee submitted an application to revise Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS01, Revision 1 by updating the EU inventory with two new cranes (EU IDs 24A and 25A) rated at 350 hp and 450 hp respectively, and the NO_x emission factors (EFs) from 0.62 to 0.07 lb/gal for EU IDs 24A and 25A that are used to show compliance with the 20.2 TPY NO_x ORL that applies to EU IDs 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 33, and 34. The NO_x EFs

in lb/hr were numerically changed from 7.9 to 1.23 for EU ID 24A, and 1.48 for EU ID 25A. The Department issued the permit on September 23, 2013 and rescinded Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS01 Revision 1.

- Revision No. 1. The Department issued Revision 1 to Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 on November 1, 2016, to reflect the transfer of ownership of the Tyonek Platform from ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. to Hilcorp Alaska, LLC. This permit revision rescinded Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 issued September 23, 2013. All effective stationary source-specific requirements established in Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03, Revision 1 are included in Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 as described in Table H.
- Revision No. 2. On December 21, 2022, the Permittee submitted an application to revise Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 Revision 1 to update the EU inventory for a temporary replacement crane (noted as EU ID 25B) rated at 500 hp and update the respective NO_x emission factor, as shown in Table D. The Department issued this revision on [DATE] using the integrated review procedures specified in 18 AAC 50.326(c)(1). All effective stationary source-specific requirements established in Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03, Revision 2 are included in Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 as described in Table I.

Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS04. On March 18, 2020, the Permittee submitted an application to authorize the relocation of the Spartan 151 Drill Rig to the Tyonek Platform. The Department issued Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS04 on December 23, 2020. All effective stationary source-specific requirements established in Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS04 are included in Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 as described in Table J.

Title V Operating Permits

Permit No. AQ0091TVP01. The Permittee submitted an application for an initial Title V operating permit dated October 16, 1997. The Department issued Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP01 on September 18, 2002.

- Revision No. 1. The Department issued this revision on April 28, 2003 to include corrected engine ratings for EU IDs 8 and 9, and correct the applicable NO_x and CO emission rates for EU IDs 8 and 9 in the Emission Table.
- Revision No. 2. The Department issued a significant modification on August 25, 2005 to add a footnote to clarify that common fuel meters may be shared by identical emissions units.
- Revision No. 3. The Department issued an administrative revision on November 12, 2008 to revise the ratings of EU IDs 8, 9, 20, and 21 (EU IDs 3 and 4 were already correct in Permit No. AQ0091TVP01). Section 16 of AQ0091TVP01, Revision 2 was also corrected.

Permit No. AQ0091TVP02. The Permittee submitted an application dated October 9. 2006 to renew Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP01. The application requested permit hygiene based on applicable NSPS and MR&R requirements at the time. On May 30, 2007, the Department determined the application to be incomplete. The Permittee amended the application on June 11, 2007 to address PTE criteria and HAPs emission estimates for tanks (IEUs), emission estimates of HAPs for the stationary source, and provide a statement that the Permittee will continue to comply with the applicable requirements. The Department issued Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP02 on March 31, 2009.

- Revision No. 1. The Department issued an administrative amendment on November 1, 2016 to reflect the transfer of ownership of the Tyonek Platform from ConocoPhillips Inc. to Hilcorp Alaska, LLC.

Permit No. AQ0091TVP03. The previous Permittee, ConocoPhillips Inc, submitted an application to renew Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 on September 27, 2013. The Department received the application on September 27, 2013.

The current Permittee (Hilcorp Alaska, LLC) amended the renewal application on February 23, 2023 to address the change in ownership and provide stationary source's application updates since the original application. The amended application also addressed changes to the SPC (as of July 2020), incorporated 18 AAC 50.275 requirements, updated the emission calculations, updated the emissions unit inventory, incorporated source specific terms and conditions of Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 Revisions 1 & 2, and Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS04, and updated applicable provisions of NSPS Subpart IIII and NESHAP Subparts HH & ZZZZ.

The Permittee also requested that the non-applicable requirements of the permit shield be modified to incorporate the new requirements in the addendum.

The Department received additional correspondence on April 5, 2023 to perform an integrated review using the procedures in 18 AAC 50.326(c)(1) for Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 Revision 2. The Department issued Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 on [DATE].

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

The stationary source has operated at its current location since 1968. Review of the permit files for this stationary source, which includes the past inspection reports and compliance evaluations, indicates that the stationary source had several violations on procedural aspects of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting, failure to meet schedule, and violations on excess emissions/permit deviations (EE/PDs). As of the processing of this permit renewal, the Permittee has already addressed the compliance issues and taken corrective actions.

The most recent full compliance evaluation (FCE) for the stationary source was conducted by the Department on June 30, 2023 based around an onsite inspection conducted on June 13, 2023, an interview with the stationary source representative, and a comprehensive review of files and records covering the period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2023.

The FCE report indicates that the Permittee failed to conduct required visible emissions (VE) observations on EU IDs 20, 21, and 25A in accordance with Condition 1.2 of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP02 Revision 1. The Permittee submitted a permit deviation for EU IDs 20 and 21 on April 12, 2022 due to failure to conduct semi-annual VE observations by April 10, 2022, and a permit deviation for EU ID 25A on October 28, 2022 due to VE observations not performed within 30 days of startup. The Permittee also failed to notify the Department within 3 days of a missed VE observation required by Condition 4.2.b of AQ0091TVP02 Revision 1 for EU ID 25A. The VE schedule was restarted to follow the schedule as specified in the permit for these EUs.

Notification of source testing for EU IDs 3, 4, 8, and 9 was not submitted at least 10 days prior as required by Condition 58 of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP02 Revision 1. The Permittee submitted the Source Test 10-Day Notification to the Department on April 19, 2022.

In addition, the FCE report stated that the Permittee failed to perform maintenance on time as required by NESHAP ZZZZ due to exceeding the operational hours between maintenance for EU

IDs 8 and 9. The Permittee submitted permit deviations for EU IDs 8 and 9 on July 30, 2021, stating that maintenance was performed for both EUs. A new compliance management system was implemented to resolve this issue.

An information request was sent by the Department to the Permittee to address the discrepancies regarding recordkeeping under NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ on June 20, 2023. The Permittee provided requested records on July 13, 2023. On July 13, 2023, the Department requested additional verification of maintenance dates to resolve questions about the actual maintenance hours for EU IDs 8 and 9. The Permittee responded on July 20, 2023, providing additional records that clarified previous recordkeeping for EU IDs 8 and 9.

The Department issued Enforcement Tracking No. 23-R0387-37-001 to address the noncompliance findings. The Department required no further action and has closed the case following the issuance of the July 24, 2023 Compliance Letter.

APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS FROM PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Incorporated by reference at 18 AAC 50.326(j), 40 C.F.R. 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. AQ0091TVP03.

Table G, Table H, Table I, and Table J below describe how the requirements were carried into Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 to ensure compliance with the preconstruction permit requirements.

Table G - Comparison of Permit to Operate No. 9623-AA007 Conditions to Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 Conditions[1]

9623-AA007 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
Exhibit A	Source Inventory	Table A	Updated emissions unit inventory based on current significant EUs at the source.

9623-AA007 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
4	Burn only formation gas or natural gas as fuel in Sources No. 1-19 and Source Nos. 37-40	None	Not carried over, obsolete. Updated affected EUs based on current existing fuel gas-fired EUs and flares. Used the SPC IX MR&R requirements for fuel gas-fired EUs in Condition 1.1 and flares in Conditions 1.3 and 5.
5	Fuel sulfur limit of 0.5% by weight for EU IDs 20 – 36	None	Not carried over. Limit replaced by more stringent sulfur limit in subsequent Title I permits.
6	Operate EU IDs 8 and 9 with air-fuel controllers and catalytic controllers.	21	Same requirements but monitoring and reporting gap-fill requirements added as Conditions 21.1 and 21.2.
7	Flare systems shall have flow controls and not allow liquids to flow to the flare	None	Not carried over. Affected temporary flare systems are no longer in the emissions unit inventory.
9	Operate fuel burning equipment so its emissions do not exceed the Interim Annual Emission Limits	None	Not carried over. Condition replaced and rescinded by subsequent Title I permits.
18	Analyze for the hydrogen sulfide content of the fuel gas on a quarterly basis using Draeger tube analysis	None	Not carried over. Condition replaced and rescinded by subsequent Title I permits.
19	Provide quarterly compliance demonstration evaluation that emissions are not greater than Interim Annual Emission Limits	None	Not carried over. Condition replaced and rescinded by subsequent Title I permits.
23	Notify the Department if fuel gas hydrogen sulfide content exceeds 250 ppm	None	Not carried over. Condition replaced and rescinded by subsequent Title I permits.

Note:

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

Table H - Comparison of Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 Revision 1 Conditions to Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 Conditions[1]

AQ0091MSS03 Revision 1 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
Table 1	Emissions Unit Inventory	Table A	Added specific details for engine model and rating in kW. EU IDs 24 and 25 replaced by EU IDs “24A and 25B” in AQ0091MSS03 Revision 2. Reformatted for clarity.

AQ0091MSS03 Revision 1 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
5.1	the stationary source's assessable potential to emit of 678 TPY	69.1	Changed to "potential to emit of 705.39 TPY", as replaced by Condition 6.1 of AQ0091MSS03 Revision 2. See Table I.
7	12,000 hp nonroad engine (NRE) limit to protect ambient air quality	13	Added MR&R requirements for enforcing the 12,000 hp NRE limit as Conditions 13.1. through 13.4. Added footnote 12 for clarity on NREs cumulative rating limit.
8	NRE cumulative hp limit increase	14	Replaced submittal location to Permittee Portal on AOS in Condition 14, since the location given in Condition 8 of the MSS03 permit is outdated.
9	Owner Requested Limits to avoid PSD – Combined NO_x emissions applicable to EU IDs 20, 21, 24A, 25A, 28, 33, and 34	N/A	Not carried over. Condition was replaced by Condition 8 in AQ0091MSS03 Rev. 2 for new EU ID 25B that replaces EU ID 25A in the ORL. See Table I.
10	Owner Requested Limits to avoid PSD – Gaseous fuel and liquid fuel sulfur content	18	Same limits and requirements. For clarity, reorganized sub-conditions based on fuel type (Conditions 18.1 and 18.2 for gas fuel and liquid fuel, respectively).
10.1, 10.2. 10.5, 10.6	MR&R for Gaseous fuel	18.1	Same MR&R, but reorganized for clarity. Added gap-fill reporting requirement as Condition 18.1.d.

AQ0091MSS03 Revision 1 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
10.1, 10.3. 10.4, 10.6	MR&R for Liquid fuel	18.2	Same MR&R, but reorganized for clarity. Added gap-fill monitoring and reporting requirements for fuel sulfur testing results (Conditions 18.2.c and 18.2.d) and reporting EE/PD (Condition 18.2.e). Removed "another method approved in writing by the Department" and replaced with "40 C.F.R. 60.17 incorporated by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(a)(1)" in Condition 18.2.b. This text was discarded during the Revised Action Plan submitted to EPA on July 15, 2007, as a result of the EPA Audit of the September 2006 Title V Program Review and is not to be used in subsequent permits since it allows a Permittee to bypass the public process for changing monitoring requirements by submitting off-permit requests to change monitoring methods.
11	Owner Requested Limits to Avoid PSD – Natural gas consumption	19	Same limits and requirements, but formatted for clarity, as follows: Corrected Conditions 11.a and 11.c from MSS03 permit by adding "rolling" to the limits as carried forward to Conditions 19.1.a through 19.1.c. Reorganized to avoid redundancy by rewording Conditions 11.2 through 11.4 as Conditions 19.2.a through 19.2.c. Added gap-fill reporting requirement as Condition 19.2.d. Removed "or estimated by measurement techniques and calculations approved by the department" in Condition 19.2.a and replaced by "an alternative method listed 18 AAC 50.035(b)-(c) and 40 C.F.R. 60.17 incorporated by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(a)(1)". See rationale in "MR&R for Liquid Fuel".

AQ0091MSS03 Revision 1 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
12	BACT Limits for EU IDs 3 and 4	20	Same requirements, but formatted for clarity, as follows: Condition 20.1 – Added "dry" in front of "low NOx" for consistency and clarity. Corrected cross-reference to dry low NOx BACT limit in Condition 20 instead of referencing the monitoring requirement in Condition 20.2. Added sub-Condition 20.1.a to cross reference source testing MR&R requirements of NSPS Subpart GG in Conditions 34.1 through 34.3. Conditions 20.2 and 20.3 – No change. Condition 20.4 – Replaced events resulting "from" to "in" and added footnote 14 for clarity. The information of interest is what events resulted in the operation of EU IDs 3 and 4 out of low NO_x mode, not the events caused by operation out of low NO_x mode. Condition 20.5 – Added gap-fill reporting requirement as Condition 20.5.b.

Note:

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

Table I - Comparison of Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 Revision 2 Conditions to Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 Conditions[1]

AQ0091MSS03 Revision 2 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
Table 1	Emissions Unit Inventory for affected EUs, EU IDs 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, and 34	Table A	No change; EUs included in Table A.
6.1	Potential to emit of 705.39 TPY	69.1	No change.
8	Owner Requested Limits to avoid PSD – Combined NO_x emissions applicable to EU IDs 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, and 34.	17	No change.

Note:

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

Table J - Comparison of Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS04 Conditions to Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 Conditions[1]

AQ0091MSS04 Condition No.	Description of Requirement	AQ0091TVP03 Condition No.	How Condition was Revised
Table 1	Spartan 151 Drill Rig Emissions Unit Inventory	Table B	Revised to include the make/model of EU IDs S10, S11, S13, and S14. Added Notes 1 through 3 for clarity regarding the Spartan 151 EUs.
3.1	Assessable potential to emit of 695 tpy	69.1	Changed to "potential to emit of 705.39 TPY"; updated to match the information provided with the operating permit renewal application.
4 & 5	Ambient air quality protection limits for fuel sulfur content and drill rig nonroad engines rated capacity	15 & 16	Added "either" in Condition 15.1.b for clarity. However, Condition 16 clarifies that the 8,615 bhp applies to the drill rig nonroad engines. Added footnote 13 to clarify NREs cumulative rating limit is a subset of the platform total nonroad engine limit in Condition 13. Gap-fill NRE MR&R requirements added as Conditions 16.1.a through 16.1.c.

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 C.F.R. 64 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM): Rule applies to emissions units that use an add-on control device to meet an emission limit or standard and that have pre-control emissions greater than 100 TPY for the pollutant for which the control device is operated. EU IDs 8 and 9 have devices to control NO_x emissions but do not have pre-control device NO_x emissions greater than 100 TPY. All other emissions units at the stationary source do not use a control device to achieve compliance with emission limits or standards. Therefore, CAM requirements are not applicable.
- 40 C.F.R. 68 Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions: The Risk Management Plan (RMP) requirements do not apply because the stationary source has no threshold quantities of a regulated substance used in a process as defined in 40 C.F.R. 68.10.

STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR THE PERMIT CONDITIONS

The Department adopted regulations from 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 70. This Statement of Basis, required under 40 C.F.R. 71.11(b), provides the legal and factual basis for each condition of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03. Additionally, and as required by 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(1)(i), the state and federal regulations for each permit condition are cited in the permit.

Conditions 1 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 IDs 1 through 4, 8 through 10, 12, 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, 34, and 37 through 39 are fuel-burning equipment.

U.S. EPA approved the addition of these standards to the SIP, as noted in 40 C.F.R. 52.70. The Department included permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 C.F.R. 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 are listed in Conditions 2 through 4 (for liquid fuel-burning equipment), and Condition 5 (for flares) 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. The Department has modified these conditions, as follows:

- The Smoke/No-Smoke Plan was removed since the Permittee has opted to not use the plan.
- Cross-referenced Condition 2.2.a(iii) in Condition 2.2.b, because visible emissions monitoring is only triggered when the thresholds in 18 AAC 50.326(c) are exceeded.

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.

Condition 5 was developed by the Department to provide a standardized version of flare monitoring that is not dependent upon the type or design of upstream equipment. It has been claimed that gas fuel-burning flares normally burn without emitting visible emissions. However, gas fuel-burning flares have been shown to smoke when a control device malfunctions (e.g., knockout drum, flare scrubber, gas or steam assist, or vapor recovery system). The condition sets out a protocol to collect actual field data to determine compliance with the 20 percent visible emissions standard for flares.

Gas Fuel-Burning Equipment:

Monitoring – The monitoring of gas fuel-burning emissions units for visible emissions 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. Therefore, certification that an emissions unit burns only fuel gas ensures that the state visible emissions standard is met. However, the Department can request a source test for visible 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 emissions unit exhaust must be observed using the Method 9 Plan as detailed in Condition 2. 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.

Reporting – The Permittee is required to report the results of visible emissions observations, 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 a copy of the results of all visible emission observations completed during the period covered by the report.

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

Monitoring – In accordance with 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1), EU IDs 20. 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, and 34 do not qualify as insignificant because they are subject to federal requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart IIII and/or 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ. These units are otherwise insignificant because their actual emissions have historically been less than the significant emissions thresholds in 18 AAC 50.326(e). No visible emissions monitoring is required when these emissions units are insignificant based on actual emissions. As long as these units operate under their respective annual hours of operation thresholds in Table C, they are considered insignificant emissions units based on actual emissions as specified in 18 AAC 50.326(e), and no monitoring is required in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic #3. Monitoring must be conducted if actual emissions for any of these emissions units exceed a threshold in 18 AAC 50.326(e) at any point during the term of the operating permit.

Reporting – The Permittee must annually certify compliance under Condition 95 with the visible emissions standard based on reasonable inquiry when monitoring has not been triggered.

Flares:

Monitoring for flares (EU IDs 37 through 39) requires Method 9 observations of scheduled daylight flaring events lasting more than one hour. EU IDs 37 through 39 are components of a flare, which will be observed through a single exhaust when conducting Method 9. The Permittee must report the results of these observations to the Department.

Condition 5.1.b allows for the Permittee to observe the next daylight flare event if there were no flare events during the period scheduled for monitoring. Condition 5.4 addresses the scenario when postponing monitoring is allowed (i.e. safety or weather reasons).

Conditions 6 and 7 through 9, 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 through 4, 8 through 10, 12, 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, 34, and 37 through 39 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 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

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 for liquid fuel-fired fuel-burning equipment and flares, and SPC VIII for gas-fired fuel-burning equipment (except flares).

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 is 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 and the results are as follows:

- For stacks normalized to 21 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 27% opacity;

- For stacks normalized to 18 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 23% opacity;
- For stacks normalized to 12 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 16.8% opacity; and
- For stacks normalized to 10 inches – 0.05 gr/dscf corresponds to 14.3% opacity.

This means that the trend line for the complete data set predicts that 20% 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 actually be tested under this condition. What the Department does expect is that with the adopted condition 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 of 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):

Monitoring – In accordance with 18 AAC 50.326(d)(1), EU IDs 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, and 34 do not qualify as insignificant because they are subject to federal requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart IIII and/or 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ. These units are otherwise insignificant because their actual emissions have historically been less than the significant emissions thresholds in 18 AAC 50.326(e). No visible emissions monitoring is required when these emissions units are insignificant based on actual emissions. As long as these units operate under their respective annual hours of operation thresholds in Table C, they are considered insignificant emissions units based on actual emissions as specified in 18 AAC 50.326(e), and no monitoring is required in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure No. 04.02.103, Topic #3. Monitoring must be conducted if actual emissions for any of these emissions units exceed a threshold in 18 AAC 50.326(e) at any point during the term of the operating permit.

Reporting – The Permittee must annually certify compliance under Condition 95 with the particulate matter emissions standard based on reasonable inquiry when monitoring has not been triggered.

Flares:

Monitoring of flares (EU IDs 37 through 39) for PM is waived, i.e., no source testing is required because of the difficulty and questionable results these tests produce when applied to flares. EU IDs 37 through 39 are components of a flare. Compliance with the state visible

emissions standard serves as the surrogate compliance demonstration for the state particulate matter emissions standard.

Conditions 10 through 12, Sulfur Compound Emissions Standard and MR&R

Legal Basis: Condition 10 requires the Permittee to comply with the sulfur compound emissions standard under 18 AAC 50.055(c).

- 18 AAC 50.055(c) applies to the operation of all fuel-burning equipment and industrial processes. EU ID(s) 1 through 4, 8 through 10, 12, 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, 34, and 37 through 39 are fuel-burning equipment.

The sulfur compound standard applies because it is contained in the federally-approved SIP. The Department included Conditions 11 and 12 for MR&R as required by 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

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., coal, natural gas, fuel oils). Fuel sulfur testing will verify compliance with the SO_2 emission standard.

Liquid Fuels:

For the liquid fuel-burning equipment, EU IDs 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, and 34, the MR&R conditions are from SPCs XI and XII adopted into regulation pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). Sulfur dioxide comes from the sulfur in the liquid, hydrocarbon fuel (e.g., diesel or No.2 fuel oil). Fuel sulfur testing will verify compliance. Fuel containing no more than 0.75 percent sulfur by weight will always comply with the emission standard. For fuels with a sulfur content higher than 0.75 percent, the condition requires the Permittee to use the equations in Section 13, or Method 19 of 40 C.F.R. 60, Appendix A-7, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(a)(3), to calculate the sulfur-dioxide concentration to show that the standard is not exceeded.

For the engines, EU IDs 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, and 34, to avoid PSD review, the Permittee is required to limit the sulfur content of liquid fuel burned in the emissions units, as shown in Condition 18. Therefore, the MR&R requirements in Condition 12 for demonstrating compliance with the state sulfur compound emissions standard in Condition 10 have been streamlined to refer to the more stringent fuel sulfur content limit of 0.25 percent by weight in Condition 18 rather than have two sets of MR&R.

Gaseous Fuels:

Fuel gas sulfur is measured as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) concentration in ppm by volume (ppmv). Fuel gas containing no more than 4000 ppmv H_2S will always comply with this emissions standard. This is true for all fuel gases, even with no excess air. Fuel gas with an H_2S concentration of even 10 percent of 4000 ppmv is currently not available in Alaska and is not projected to be available during the life of this permit.

For the gas-fired EUs, EU IDs 1 through 4, 8 through 10, and 12, to avoid PSD review, the Permittee is required to limit the sulfur content of gas fuel burned in the emissions units, as shown in Condition 18. Therefore, the MR&R requirements in Condition 11 for demonstrating compliance with the state sulfur compound emissions standard in Condition 10 have been

streamlined to refer to the more stringent fuel gas H_2S limit of 200 ppmv in Condition 18 rather than have two sets of MR&R.

The Permittee is required to report excess emissions whenever the fuel combusted causes sulfur compound emissions to exceed the standard in Condition 10.

Conditions 13 through 21, 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, 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, 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.

Air Quality Permit to Operate No. 9623-AA007 and Air Quality Minor Permit Nos. AQ0091MSS03, Revisions 1 and 2, and AQ0091MSS04 contain source-specific requirements carried forward to this Title V Permit.

Factual Basis: Conditions 13 through 16 are ambient air quality protection limits. Conditions 17 through 19 incorporate owner requested limits to avoid classification as PSD major, and Condition 20 includes NO_x BACT limits for EU IDs 3 and 4. These limits were established under Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS03 Revision 1 and Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS04 (i.e., the limits in Conditions 15 and 16, which apply to the Spartan 151 Drill Rig equipment).

The Department added MR&R requirements under Condition 13 to ensure that the Permittee tracks the number and size of nonroad internal combustion engines on the platform as gap-filling under 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3). The permit incorporates the MR&R requirements from Minor Permit Nos. AQ0091MSS03, Revisions 1 and 2 for Conditions 14 and 17 through 20, and the associated MR&R requirements from Minor Permit No. AQ0091MSS04 for Conditions 15 and 16. Condition 20.1.a references the 40 C.F.R. Subpart GG NO_x Conditions 34.1, 34.2, and 34.3 for MR&R requirements to comply with the NO_x BACT limits of 25 ppmv and 6.2 lb/hr for EU IDs 3 and 4.

Condition 21 incorporates operating and maintenance requirements carried forward from Permit to Operate No. 9623-AA007. This is intended to minimize the emissions from the Waukesha engines, EU IDs 8 and 9. The permit incorporates associated monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. EU IDs 8 and 9 are gas-fired engines. As set out in the Phillips Petroleum Company's (PPC) October 13, 1992 application to amend the Permit to Operate No. 9223-AA005[4], the NO_x and CO emissions from EU IDs 8 and 9 are controlled

[4] Philips Petroleum Company (PPC) operated the Tyonek Platform in 1992. At the time, the stationary source was authorized to operate under Permit to Operate No. 9223-AA005.

using non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) systems to avoid PSD for drilling on the platform.

Condition 22, 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 50.055 is contained in the federally-approved SIP. The Department also added permit conditions for MR&R as required by 40 C.F.R. 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 22.4.a requires certification based on reasonable inquiry that any insignificant emissions units located on the platform did not exceed state emission standards during the previous year and did not emit any prohibited air pollution.

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

Conditions 23 through 31, NSPS Subpart A Requirements

Legal Basis: The EPA approved Alaska's Part 70 Program granted on November 30, 2001 (40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 71.2, which has been adopted by the Department under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(1).

EU IDs 1 through 4 are affected sources under NSPS Subpart GG and EU IDs 24 and 25 are affected sources under NSPS Subpart IIII. Therefore, the Department requires compliance with those standards in a Part 70 permit issued under the approved program. However, the Department is unable to change the actual wording of the relevant standard to substitute "the Department" for "the Administrator" in those standards. Since the Department expects access to any permit-related information provided by the Permittee to the EPA, the Department will act on its responsibility as the permitting authority to determine compliance with the standard. To reflect this relationship and for the purposes of this permit, the Department has defined "the Administrator" to mean the "EPA and the Department" for conditions implementing the federal emission standards 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 IDs 1 through 4, and 24A and 25B, are subject to NSPS Subparts GG and IIII, respectively, and, therefore, are subject to Subpart A.

Conditions 23.1 through 23.3 – The Permittee has already complied with the notification requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60.7 (a)(1) – (4) for EU IDs 1 through 4. However, the Permittee is still subject to these requirements in the event of a new NSPS affected facility[5] or in the event of a modification or reconstruction of an existing facility[6] into an affected facility. The notification requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60.7(a)(1) & (3) do not apply to affected facilities under NSPS Subpart IIII (i.e., EU IDs 24A and 25B) per Table 8 of the rule.

Condition 23.4 – The requirement to notify the EPA and the Department of any proposed replacement of components of an existing facility (40 C.F.R. 60.15) applies 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 24 – The requirement in 40 C.F.R. 60.7(b) to maintain start-up, shutdown, or malfunction records is applicable to most NSPS affected facilities subject to Subpart A. However, the requirement of 40 C.F.R. 60.7(b) does not apply to affected facilities under NSPS Subpart IIII (EU IDs 24A and 25B).

Conditions 25 and 26 – NSPS excess emission and monitoring systems performance (EEMSP) reporting and the summary report form in 40 C.F.R. 60.7(c) and (d) are applicable to an owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring device to monitor EUs subject to an NSPS emissions standard. Excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts. According to 40 C.F.R. 60.334(j) of Subpart GG, periodically monitoring fuel sulfur content for compliance with Subpart GG SO_2 standard is a continuous monitoring system. Therefore, these reporting requirements apply to EU IDs 1 through 4 when monitoring under Condition 36.1.a. The Department has included in Attachment A of the Statement of Basis a copy of the federal EEMSP summary report form for use by the Permittee. Conditions 25 and 26 do not apply to EU IDs 1 – 4 when the gaseous fuel fired by these units is demonstrated to meet the definition of *natural gas* under 40 C.F.R. 60.331(u).

Condition 27 – The NSPS general recordkeeping requirement under 40 C.F.R. 60.7(f) requires records of measurements required by Part 60 to be retained for at least two years. This requirement is satisfied by Condition 88, which requires at least five years of records retention, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) adopted under 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4).

Condition 28 – The Permittee is required by 40 C.F.R. 60.8 to conduct performance tests for units subject to an applicable emission standard upon request from the NSPS administrator. The Permittee has already complied with the initial performance test requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60.8 for EU IDs 1 through 4. However, the Permittee is still 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.

[5] *Affected facility* means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard applies, as defined in 40 C.F.R. 60.2.

[6] *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 C.F.R. 60.2.

Condition 29 – Good air pollution control practices (GAPCP) in 40 C.F.R. 60.11(d) are applicable to most NSPS affected facilities subject to Subpart A, such as EU IDs 1 through 4. However, these provisions do not apply to EU IDs 24A and 25B because NSPS Subpart IIII includes specific provisions pertaining to good air pollution control practice.

Condition 30 – Credible evidence may be used to demonstrate compliance with, or to establish violations of, relevant NSPS standards for EU IDs 1 through 4 per 40 C.F.R. 60.11(g). This condition does not apply to emissions units subject to NSPS Subpart IIII (i.e., EU IDs 24A and 25B) per Table 8 of the rule.

Condition 31 – Concealment (i.e., circumvention) of emissions is prohibited by 40 C.F.R. 60.12 for EU IDs 1 through 4, 24A, and 25B.

The flares (EU IDs 37 through 39) are not subject to 40 C.F.R. 60.18 because they are safety devices and not control devices. They do not control emissions from any NSPS regulated emissions units.

Factual Basis: General provisions of 40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart A apply to owners or operators who are subject to a relevant subpart under Part 60, except when otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or relevant standard. In general, the intent of Subpart A is to eliminate the repetition of requirements applicable to all owners or operators affected by NSPS.

Conditions 32 through 36, NSPS Subpart GG Requirements

Legal Basis: As stated in Condition 32 and in accordance with NSPS Subpart GG 40 C.F.R. 60.330(a) and (b), the subpart applies to stationary gas turbines that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after October 3, 1977 with a heat input at peak load (maximum load at 60 percent relative humidity, 59 ºF, and 14.7 psi) equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 million Btu) per hour, based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired. EU IDs 1 through 4 meet these criteria and are, therefore, subjected to NSPS Subpart GG.

Factual Basis: Conditions 33 and 35 incorporate the Subpart GG NO_x and SO_2 emissions standards applicable to EU IDs 1 through 4, as specified in 40 C.F.R. 60.332(a)(2) for NO_x, and 40 C.F.R. 60.333(b) for SO_2. The Permittee must not cause or allow EU IDs 1 through 4 to violate these standards.

Per Condition 36.1.b and pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 60.334(h)(3), the Permittee may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in 40 C.F.R. 60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the Administrator requires such monitoring. The Permittee may elect not to conduct sulfur monitoring as allowed under Condition 36.1.b and submit a certified statement to the Department indicating that the fuel gas combusted at the stationary source meets the definition of natural gas as defined by 40 C.F.R. 60.331(u). Custom sulfur monitoring schedules set forth in 40 C.F.R. 60.334(i)(3)(i)(A) – (D) and 60.334(i)(3)(ii) are acceptable without prior Administrator approval.

NO_x Standard: For a turbine subject to 40 C.F.R. 60.332, the NO_x standard is determined by the following equation:

$$STD_{NO_x} = 0.015\left(\frac{14.4}{Y}\right) + F$$

Where:

STD_{NOx} = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)) NO_x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),

Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated load (kilojoules per watt hour) or, actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and

F = NO_x emissions allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen, percent by volume. The Permittee assumes fuel-bound nitrogen to be zero for gaseous fuels and has, therefore, accepted an F-value of zero.

Based on the manufacturer's heat rating at manufacturer's rated peak load, and assuming fuel bound nitrogen of zero, the NO_x standard is 165 ppmv for EU IDs 1 and 2, and 181 ppmv for EU IDs 3 and 4.

SO_2 Standard: To demonstrate compliance with the Subpart GG SO_2 standard under 40 C.F.R. 60.333, the Permittee is required to comply with one of the following options:

(1) do not cause or allow SO_2 emissions in excess of 0.015 percent by volume, at 15 percent O_2 and on a dry basis (150 ppmv); or

(2) do not cause or allow the sulfur content for the fuel burned in EU IDs 1 – 4 to exceed 0.8 percent by weight (8000 ppmw).

The Permittee elected to limit the fuel sulfur content, as described in option 2.

Exemptions: Gas turbines exempted from NSPS Subpart GG emission standards are as provided in 40 C.F.R. 60.332(e) – (l).

Condition 34, NO_x Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

Legal Basis: Conditions 34.1 through 34.3 includes periodic monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for all turbines that normally operate for greater than 400 hours in a 12-month period. These additional MR&R requirements are necessary to ensure that turbine emissions comply with the applicable BACT limit in Condition 20 and the NSPS Subpart GG NO_x standard and are required under 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3) as the subpart does not contain MR&R sufficient for an operating permit.

Factual Basis: The Department does not have enough information to make categorical determinations that certain types of turbines, or turbines with emission test results below a certain percentage of the applicable BACT or NSPS Subpart GG NO_x emission limits will inherently comply with the limits at all times and will never need additional testing. After a sufficient body of NO_x data is gathered under monitoring conditions for compliance with the BACT and NSPS Subpart GG limits, the Department may find that it has enough information to make such categorical determinations. In that event, the Department would revise the NO_x monitoring conditions. The Department may determine that to ensure compliance it is necessary to retain or increase the current monitoring frequency.

These conditions do not include the initial NSPS performance test requirements as the Subpart A conditions cover these requirements. If an existing or new turbine under this permit is still subject to the performance test requirement of 40 C.F.R. 60.8, the requirement is covered under the Subpart A related conditions.

The intent of these conditions is that turbines or groups of turbines be routinely tested on no less than a 5-year cycle. If the most recent performance test on a turbine showed NO_x emissions at less than or equal to 90 percent of the limit shown in Conditions 20 (for EU IDs 3 and 4) and 33 (for EU IDs 1 and 2), then periodic monitoring is required at the first applicable of three criteria: either within 5 years of the last performance test, or within a year of the effective date of the permit, or within a year of exceeding 400 hours of operation within a 12-month period. The Department did not include the reference to the NSPS Subpart GG NO_x limit in Condition 33 for EU IDs 3 and 4 as basis for the source testing trigger because they are subject to a more stringent BACT limit in Condition 20. To streamline MR&R, compliance demonstration in Condition 20.1 cross-references the MR&R NSPS Subpart GG requirements in Conditions 34.1 through 34.3. Compliance with the BACT limit in Condition 20 will demonstrate compliance with NSPS Subpart GG NO_x limit in Condition 33 for EU IDs 3 and 4.

For clarification, the Department added a 6-month cut-off date for triggering source testing within 1 year after permit effective date in accordance with Condition 34.1.a(i)(B). The 6-month trigger identifies when Condition 34.1.a(i)(C) would be enacted to require source testing within 1 year of triggering 400 hours. This ensures that a unit would not appear to be out of compliance with Condition 34.1.a(i)(B) once it finally triggered Condition 34.1.a(i)(C). If the most recent performance test showed operations at greater than 90 percent of the more stringent of the NO_x limits, then periodic source testing is required every year until two consecutive tests show emissions at less than or equal to 90% of that limit.

The condition does not state how load must be measured. For some turbines it may be possible to directly measure load as either mechanical or electrical output. For others, it may be necessary to calculate load indirectly based on measurements of other parameters. The Department is not attempting to dictate what method is most appropriate through the permit condition, but should evaluate the adequacy of methods of calculating load based on the load monitoring proposed by the Permittee.

Subpart GG defines “emergency gas turbine” and exempts turbines meeting that definition from the Subpart GG NO_x emission standards. Some turbines may be operated as standby equipment but not meet the definition of emergency turbine, so the Department has added a monitoring threshold of 400 hours per 12-month period. For turbines expected to operate less than 400 hours, the Department has also added recordkeeping for hours of operation. The Department does not intend to require the Permittee to operate a turbine solely for the purpose of testing.

Condition 34.1.c(i) requires testing at a range of loads, consistent with the performance test requirements in NSPS Subpart GG at 40 C.F.R. 60.335(b)(2), that is, test within 5 percent at 30, 50, 75, and 90-to-100 percent of peak load or at four evenly-spaced load points in the normal operating range of the turbine, including the minimum point in the operating range and 90 to 100 percent of peak load, or at the highest achievable load point if 90-to-100 percent of peak load cannot be physically achieved in practice[. If testing at these four loads is not reasonable, the condition allows the Permittee to propose to the Department what test loads

will be reasonable and adequate, and the Department will have the responsibility to make a finding on that proposal. If EPA has already approved alternative test loads for the initial performance test, the Department would allow those test loads if the information that went into that decision were still representative of the turbine operation.

Condition 36, SO_2 Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

Legal Basis: Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for this condition are described in NSPS Subpart GG and have been referenced here. These MR&R requirements are necessary to ensure that turbine emissions comply with the Subpart GG SO_2 standard, as required under 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3) and in accordance with corresponding MR&R requirements provided under NSPS Subpart GG.

Factual Basis: Conditions 36.1 through 36.4 include periodic monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for all turbines subject to the NSPS Subpart GG SO_2 emissions standards. No additional monitoring outside of the Subpart GG requirements is necessary to ensure compliance with the Subpart GG SO_2 standard.

Monitoring: Condition 36.1 incorporates NSPS Subpart GG fuel sulfur monitoring requirements. The Permittee may demonstrate compliance with the Subpart GG SO_2 standard by either periodically monitoring the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel being fired in the affected turbine (as described in Condition 36.1.a) or by demonstrating that the gaseous fuel burned at the stationary source meets the definition of natural gas in 40 C.F.R. 60.331(u) using representative fuel sampling data, as described in Condition 36.1.b. The Permittee has submitted a certified statement to the Department indicating that the fuel gas combusted at the stationary source meets the definition of natural gas as defined in 40 C.F.R. 60.331(u), pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 60.334(h)(3). Therefore, periodic monitoring of the fuel gas combusted by EU IDs 1 through 4 is not required.

Recordkeeping: The Permittee is required to maintain records of all sulfur monitoring data required by NSPS Subpart GG for five years as required by 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and specified in Condition 88.

Reporting: NSPS Subpart GG SO_2 reporting requirements are incorporated in the permit in Condition 36.4.a. For the purpose of the EEMSP report (Condition 25) and summary report (Condition 26) required under 40 C.F.R. 60.7(c), the Permittee is required to report as excess emissions any period during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine exceeds 0.8 percent. As stated in Condition 98.1, reports are to be submitted to the Department and EPA, and summarized in the operating report required under Condition 94. Since the Permittee has demonstrated that the gaseous fuel burned at the stationary source meets the definition of "natural gas" in 40 C.F.R. 60.331(u), as set out by Condition 36.1.b, the reporting requirements under Condition 36.4.a do not apply. The Department added Condition 36.4.b to gap-fill reporting requirements if the Permittee elects to comply with Condition 36.1.b.

Conditions 37 through 43, NSPS Subpart IIII Requirements

Legal Basis: NSPS Subpart IIII 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.

EU IDs 24A and 25B are non-emergency CI ICE. Construction commenced on EU ID 24A in 2012 and EU ID 25B in 2009 and both EUs are not fire pump engines. These EUs meet the applicability criteria of Subpart IIII under 40 C.F.R. 60.4200(a)(2)(i).

EU IDs 24A and 25B are not required to burn ULSD fuel in order to comply with the provision in Subpart IIII under 40 C.F.R. 60.4207, because Cook Inlet oil and gas platforms are located in a remote area of Alaska, which is defined in 40 C.F.R. 60.4219 as an area that is not accessible by the Federal Air Highway System and these engines are pre-2014 model year engines. (See 40 C.F.R. 60.4216(d).)

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the Subpart IIII emissions standards applicable to EU IDs 24A and 25B. 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 IIII-affected CI ICE depend on several factors, including, but not limited to, the unit's purpose (whether emergency or non-emergency), model year, displacement in liters/cylinder (L/cyl), and location. Some of this information are provided in Table A of the permit.

Because the stationary source location meets the definition of "remote areas of Alaska" in 40 C.F.R. 60.4219, the applicable standards and MR&R requirements for EU IDs 24A and 25B are rooted from the provisions under 40 C.F.R. 60.4216 that specifically address engines used in remote areas of Alaska. These engines are model year 2013 and 2008 stationary non-emergency CI ICE, respectively, with a rating less than 3,000 hp (2,237 kW), a displacement less than 10 liters per cylinder, and located in an area of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS). The Permittee is required to comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emissions standards in Table 6 of 40 C.F.R. 1039.102 (EPA Tier-4 interim engine rated at 261 kW) for EU ID 24A and in Table 3 to Appendix I to 40 C.F.R. 1039 (EPA Tier 3 engine rated at 373 kW) for EU ID 25B.

The Permittee is also required to install and configure the engines in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The Permittee must operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions and change only those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer for the life of the engine.

The Department has also added Condition 41.5 to provide compliance monitoring for the fuel requirements under Condition 39 and Condition 42.2 to gap-fill EE/PD reporting requirements.

The NSPS Subpart IIII GAPCP requirements provided in 40 C.F.R. 60.4211(a), as reflected in Condition 41, suffices the State GAPCP requirement under 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5). MR&R requirements are provided in Conditions 41 and 42. Provisions for importing or installing stationary CI ICE in previous model years required under 40 C.F.R. 60.4208 are provided in Condition 43.

The provisions of NSPS Subpart IIII listed in Conditions 37 through 43 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.

Condition 44, 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 C.F.R. 63 Subparts HH and ZZZZ, and, therefore, is subject to the general provisions of Subpart A as specified in the provisions for the applicability of NESHAP Subpart A in Table 2 to NESHAP Subpart HH and in Table 8 to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

Factual Basis: Condition 44 requires compliance with the applicable provisions of NESHAP (40 C.F.R. 63) Subpart HH Table 2 and Subpart ZZZZ Table 8 which address the portions of 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart A that could apply to the emissions units affected by these Part 63 NESHAP rules.

Conditions 45 through 49, 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). For area sources, NESHAP Subpart HH applies to the emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities for which the affected source includes each triethylene glycol (TEG) dehydration unit located at a facility that meets the criteria specified in 40 C.F.R. 63.760(a) [40 C.F.R. 63.670(b)(2)]. The Tyonek Platform stationary source is an oil and natural gas production facility and is an area source of HAP emissions as described in the operating permit application. More specifically, the Tyonek Platform is an area source not located within an Urbanized Area (UA) plus offset and Urban Cluster (UC) boundary (as defined in 40 C.F.R. 63.761). EU IDs 40 through 42 are existing TEG units with glycol process vents.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the NESHAP 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart HH exemption criteria provided in 40 C.F.R. 63.764(e)(1) for certain affected TEG dehydration units located at area sources. The Tyonek Platform specifically qualifies for the exemption in 40 C.F.R. 63.764(e)(1)(ii) because actual average benzene emissions from the process vents to the atmosphere are less than 0.90 megagram per year (Mg/yr) (i.e., 1 TPY). The Permittee shall maintain a record of annual actual average emissions of benzene in Mg/yr from EU IDs 40 through 42), as determined by the procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. 63.772(b)(2). In addition, a requirement to operate and maintain the affected sources (EU IDs 40 through 42) in a manner consistent with GAPCP for minimizing emissions applies at all times as specified in 40 C.F.R. 63.764(j).

The Department added Condition 50 to gap-fill EE/PD reporting requirements.

EU IDs 40 through 42 are exempt from the standards of Subpart HH, except for the requirements set out in 40 C.F.R. 63.774(d)(1), §63.764(e)(1), §63.772(b)(2), and §63.764(j) because the field gas is composed of greater than 99.9% methane (CH_4), ethane (C_2H_6), and nitrogen (N_2). Thus, there is a negligible amount of HAPs that is absorbed by the TEG and vented to the atmosphere.

Conditions 51 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. Tyonek Platform is an area source of HAP emissions not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS) subject to the provisions of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ under 40 C.F.R. 63.6590(a)(1)(iii) for existing RICE (EU IDs 8, 9, 20, 21, 28, 33, and 34) whose construction commenced before June 12, 2006 and under 40 C.F.R. 63.6590(c)(1) for new RICE (EU IDs 24A and 25B).

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate the current NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ requirements applicable to the existing stationary RICE, EU IDs 8, 9, 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, and 34. EU IDs 24A and 25B are new RICE (model year 2013 and 2008, respectively) located at an area source of HAP emissions. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. 63.6590(c)(1), as reflected in Condition 51.3, these engines must meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart IIII.

EU IDs 8, 9, 20, 21, 28, 33, and 34 are designated as affected facilities subject to Subpart ZZZZ because they are existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Conditions 52 through 55 include the applicable standards and MR&R requirements for the non-emergency, non-black start four-stroke rich-burn (4SRB) spark ignition (SI) engines (EU IDs 8 and 9) that are not remote; while Conditions 56 through 59 include all applicable standards and MR&R requirements for the non-emergency, non-black start compression ignition (CI) engines (EU IDs 20, 21, 28, 33, and 34).

The Cook Inlet is considered to be "inland waters" and, therefore, SI engines operating on platforms located in the Cook Inlet do not meet the definition at 40 C.F.R. 63.6675 of *remote stationary RICE* under NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. Note that not being accessible by the FAHS does not satisfy the definition of remote stationary RICE under Subpart ZZZZ (unlike NSPS Subpart IIII). As such, SI RICE EU IDs 8 and 9 at the stationary source must conduct an initial compliance demonstration source test under 40 C.F.R. 63.6630 and continuous compliance demonstration through annual source testing as required under 40 C.F.R. 63.6640(c) (Condition 53.3). The initial compliance demonstration source test required was completed in December 2013 and the Notification of Compliance Status required under 40 C.F.R. 63.6630(c) was submitted by letter dated February 10, 2014. Therefore, this permit does not include the requirements for initial compliance demonstration.

EU IDs 8 and 9 do not utilize a CMS to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations in Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ for non-remote stationary RICE greater than 500 hp but are equipped with an automatic shutdown sequence if the catalyst inlet temperature reaches 1250 ºF. Therefore, the Department did not include the CMS requirements in 40 C.F.R. 63.6625(b)

Because the Tyonek Platform is not accessible by the FAHS and pursuant to the 40 C.F.R. 63.6603(b), the CI non-emergency engines are not subject to the emission limits in Table 2d of Subpart ZZZZ and are instead subject to the emissions management practices of Table 2d as reflected in Condition 57. In addition, fuel sulfur requirements and notification requirements do not apply, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 63.6604(d) and 63.6645(a)(5), respectively.

The provisions of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ listed in Conditions 44.2 and 51 through 59 are current as amended through August 30, 2024. 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.

Condition 60, Asbestos NESHAP

Legal Basis: The requirements of 40 C.F.R. 61 are applicable requirements for Title V permitting purposes, as stated in item 4 of the "applicable requirement" definition under 40 C.F.R. 71.2. The condition requires the Permittee to comply with asbestos demolition or renovation requirements in 40 C.F.R. 61, Subpart M and associated general provisions under Subpart A, as adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(b)(1) and (b)(2)(F). The asbestos demolition and renovation requirements apply if the Permittee engages in asbestos demolition or renovation.

ADEC received delegation for §61.145 and §61.154 of Subpart M (Asbestos), along with other sections and appendices which are referenced in §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 61 through 63, Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, 40 C.F.R. 82

Legal Basis: The requirements of 40 C.F.R. 82 are applicable requirements for Title V permitting purposes, as stated in item 12 of the "applicable requirement" definition under 40 C.F.R. 71.2.

Condition 61 requires compliance with the applicable requirements in 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 82, Subpart F.

Conditions 62 and 63 also require compliance with the applicable requirement adopted under 18 AAC 50.040(d). Condition 62 prohibitions apply to all stationary sources that use substitutes for ozone-depleting compounds. Condition 63 prohibitions apply to all stationary sources that use halon for extinguishing fires and inert gas to reduce explosion risk. These conditions prohibit the Permittee from causing or allowing violations of these requirements. The Tyonek Platform uses halon and is, therefore, subject to the federal regulations contained in 40 C.F.R. 82.

Factual Basis: These conditions incorporate applicable 40 C.F.R. 82 requirements. 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 require compliance with this federal regulation.

Condition 64, NESHAP Applicability Determinations

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to determine NESHAP rule applicability and requires recordkeeping 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 HAPs 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 C.F.R. 63, comply with any NESHAP standard that becomes applicable to the source by the compliance date established in the applicable subpart, and to keep records of applicability determinations and make those records available to the Department.

Conditions 65 through 67, 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 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(5) – (7).

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

Condition 68, 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 C.F.R. 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 69 and 70, Emission Fees

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable fee requirements in 18 AAC 50.410 through 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 C.F.R. 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.

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 71, 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 C.F.R. 60, 61, or 63, those subject to continuous emission or parametric monitoring requirements, and insignificant emissions units; i.e., except EU IDs 1 through 4, 8, 9, 20, 21, 24A, 25B, 28, 33, 34, 37, and 40 through 42, all of which are subject to Federal good air pollution control practice standards.

Factual Basis:

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 71.2 for units subject to GAPCP need to be maintained for 5 years in accordance with Condition 88 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 72, 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 C.F.R. 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 73, 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 C.F.R. 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 74, 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 C.F.R. 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 emissions unit or stack would need to be modified to accommodate stack injection.

Condition 75, 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 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1).

Factual Basis: The Department used the language in SPC II, adopted by reference under 18 AAC 50.346(a), 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 a summary of the investigation and corrective actions undertaken for these complaints, and must submit copies of these records upon request of the Department.

Condition 76, 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 92. Excess emission reporting under Condition 92 requires information on the steps taken to minimize emissions. Monitoring of compliance for this condition consists of the report required under Condition 92.

Condition 77, Open Burning

Legal Basis: The state open burning regulation in 18 AAC 50.065 applies to the Permittee if the Permittee conducts open burning at the stationary source. The Permittee certifies that open burning is not conducted at the stationary source.

Factual Basis: No specific monitoring or recordkeeping is required for this condition. Required reporting consists of certifying annually under Condition 95 that open burning is not conducted at the stationary source.

Condition 78, 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 79 through 81, Operating Conditions, Reference Test Methods, Excess Air Requirements

Legal Basis: Conditions 79 and 81 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 80 specifies source test methods, as required by 40 C.F.R. 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 79 through 81.

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

Condition 82, 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 83 through 86, Test Deadline Extension, Test Plans, Notifications and Reports

Legal Basis: Condition 83 contains the requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(l), while Conditions 84 through 86 require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(m) through (o). The requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(l) through (o) are included in the SIP approved by the EPA. These requirements constitute standard conditions that must be included in each operating permit, as specified in 18 AAC 50.345(a). Additionally, 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 87, 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 50.055.

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 88, Recordkeeping Requirements

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to keep records in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 60.7(f) requires records of measurements required by Part 60 to be retained for at least two years while 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3)(ii) requires at least five years of records retention. The five-year records retention requirement in Condition 88 satisfies both 40 C.F.R. 60.7(f) and 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3)(ii).

Condition 89, Certification

Legal Basis: All operating permits must contain a requirement to certify permit applications, reports, affirmations, or compliance certification, per 18 AAC 50.205 and 50.345(j). These requirements are 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 92 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 90, 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 91, 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 50.345(a). This condition requires the Permittee to submit information requested by the Department.

Condition 92 and Section 14, Excess Emission and Permit Deviation Reports and Notification Form

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 (see Section 14).

The Department has modified Condition 92.3 and the Notification Form in Section 14 to reflect the electronic submittal requirements in 18 AAC 50.270 using the Department's online form to submit notification of excess emissions and permit deviations beginning September 7, 2023. The electronic notification form is found at the Division of Air Quality's Air Online Services (AOS) system webpage http://dec.alaska.gov/applications/air/airtoolsweb using the Permittee Portal option. Submittal through other methods may be allowed only upon written Department approval. Beyond as noted, the Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3).

Condition 93, Regional Haze Visibility Protection Area

Legal Basis: Condition 93 contains requirements from 18 AAC 50.265(1) and 50.265(4)(B) for stationary sources located in the Regional Haze Visibility Protection Area (RHVPA), as specified in 18 AAC 50.025(a)(4), which is shown in Figure III.K.13 H-1 of the July 5, 2022 Amendments to: State Air Quality Control Plan (Regional Haze SIP)[7] and adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.030. To assist the state's efforts in meeting the requirements in 40 C.F.R. 51.308(f)(2), the RHVPA was established with the intent to track and control current and potential new sources that may affect visibility in the Class I areas.

[7] The July 5, 2022 Amendments to: State Air Quality Control Plan for the Regional Haze SIP can be found at the following website: https://dec.alaska.gov/media/25964/section-iii-k-13-second-implementation-period-combined-sip-section-adopted-07-05-22.pdf.

Factual Basis: 18 AAC 50.265 was added to the Department's regulations on August 21, 2022 to satisfy requirements from Section III.K.13.H Long-Term Strategy for Regional Haze, Subsection 2B.[7] Condition 93.1 contains the requirements from 18 AAC 50.265(1) which requires Permittee's to maintain onsite for 10 years, records of any maintenance to any significant emissions unit that has or may have an effect on any emission that affects visibility of Class I areas.

Condition 94, Operating Reports

Legal Basis: The condition specifies reporting requirements as required by 40 C.F.R. 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 renewed or revised permit until the end of the reporting period.

Condition 95, Annual Compliance Certification

Legal Basis: This condition requires compliance with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. 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. A copy of the report is also required to be submitted to the EPA, either by mail or electronically.

Condition 96, Triennial 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 C.F.R. 51.15 and 51.321. The federal emission inventory requirement applies to sources defined as point sources in 40 C.F.R. 51.50. The state must report emissions data as described in 40 C.F.R. 51.15 and the data elements in Tables 2a and 2b to Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. 51 Subpart A to EPA.

Factual Basis: Except as noted in the last paragraph, 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 C.F.R. 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 webpage 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 C.F.R. 51.15 and the data elements in Tables 2a and 2b to Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. 51 Subpart A, as applicable. Title V stationary sources with potential annual emissions greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds shown for Type A (large) sources, as listed in Table 1 to Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. 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 for Type A (large) sources are required to report emission inventory data every third year (i.e., triennially) for the previous inventory year based on the schedule set by the EPA in 40 C.F.R. 51.30(b)(1). That is, the triennial emission inventory report for 2026 is due April 30, 2027; for 2029 is due April 30, 2030; etc. As of the issue date of this permit, the Tyonek Platform is required to report triennially under Condition 96.

The Department has modified the triennial reporting requirements under Condition 96 by including stationary sources' PTEs that are below the thresholds for annual reporting required for Type A (large) sources, 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 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 51. Condition 97.1 is from 18 AAC 50.275(b) and requires consistency on the stationary source's actual emissions reports submitted for the National Emissions Inventory 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 69.1, consistent emission factors and calculation methods shall be used for these reporting requirements for the stationary source.

Condition 98, NSPS and NESHAP Reports and Waivers

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).

Factual Basis: The condition supplements the specific reporting requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60, 40 C.F.R. 61, and 40 C.F.R. 63. The reports themselves provide monitoring for compliance with this condition. For those notices and reports submitted through EPA's online reporting system, CDX-CEDRI, the Permittee is not required to submit a duplicate copy to the Department; a statement about the online submittal in the operating report would suffice.

Condition 99, Federal Electronic Reporting Allowance

Legal Basis: On September 25, 2024, EPA published a notice in the Federal Register (Vol. 89, No. 186, page 78300) allowing stationary sources subject to federal rules to electronically submit reports, notifications, or other submission types to CEDRI, consistent with the provisions of the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR), codified under 40 C.F.R. 3.

Factual Basis: The electronic reporting provisions in Condition 99 is a general advisory option for stationary sources subject to federal rules to facilitate and streamline reporting requirements, in lieu of paper or email format. CROMERR establishes electronic reporting as an acceptable regulatory alternative to paper reporting and establishes requirements to assure that electronic documents are as legally dependable as their paper counterparts. The submittals must be in acceptable digital formats. *Acceptable digital formats* are file types that are compatible with CEDRI or other EPA electronic document receiving system that the Administrator may designate.

Condition 100, Permit Applications and Submittals

Legal Basis: 40 C.F.R. 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. Condition 100.2 lists the methods, in EPA's preferred order, to which the applicant may submit the application documents, as specified in the EPA's February 12, 2024 memorandum guidance for Submitting Air Permits to EPA Region 10. This condition shifts the burden of compliance with 40 C.F.R. 71.10(d)(1) from the Department to the Permittee as allowed under 40 C.F.R. 71.10(d)(1).

Conditions 101 through 103, 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 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(8), (a)(12), and (a)(13), incorporated by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j), require that these provisions be included in operating permits.

Factual Basis: 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(8) (Condition 101) states permit revisions are not required for some emissions trading and similar programs. 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(12) and (a)(13) (Conditions 102 and 103) specify changes that may be made without a permit revision.

The Permittee did not request trading of emission increases and decreases as described in 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(13)(iii); therefore, language addressing these provisions has not been included in this permit as part of Condition 101.

Condition 104, 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 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 71.5(a)(2), a complete renewal application is one that provides all information required pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 71.5(c) and remits payment of fees owed under the fee schedule established pursuant to 18 AAC 50.400. 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 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 105 through 110, General Compliance Requirements and Schedule

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the applicable requirements in 18 AAC 50.345(b) through (d) and (h) and 40 C.F.R. 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 111 and 112, Permit Shield

Legal Basis: These conditions require compliance with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. 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 E of Operating Permit No. AQ0091TVP03 shows the permit shield that the Department granted to the Permittee. The permit conditions set forth the requirements that the Department determined were not applicable to the stationary source at the time of permit issuance. 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. 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.

Table K - Permit Shields Denied

Shield Requested for:	Reason for Shield Request:	Reason for Denial
40 C.F.R. 61, Subpart J	The stationary source does not contain any equipment in benzene service.	A shield is not necessary for NESHAP Subparts that are inapplicable to the stationary source's line of operations and activities. No shield included in permit does not mean the requirement is applicable.
40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart T	Stationary source does not operate halogenated solvent cleaning machines.	A shield is not necessary for NESHAP Subparts that are inapplicable to the stationary source's line of operations and activities. No shield included in permit does not mean the requirement is applicable.
EU IDs 20, 21, 28, 33, 34: 40 C.F.R. 63.6604, Subpart ZZZZ	The requirement to comply with 40 C.F.R. 1090.305 does not apply to existing non-emergency engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS.	40 C.F.R. 63.6604(d) provides exemption from the fuel requirements located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS. A shield is not necessary for an exemption provision.

Shield Requested for:	Reason for Shield Request:	Reason for Denial
EU IDs 24A and 25B: 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart ZZZZ	There are no requirements that apply to new engines located at an area source of HAP emissions, except for the requirement to comply with the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R., Subpart IIII.	EUs are subject to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ per 40 C.F.R. 63.6590(a)(2)(iii). EU IDs 24A and 25B will demonstrate compliance with Subpart ZZZZ by complying with NSPS Subpart IIII in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 63.6590(c)(1).
40 C.F.R. 82.1, Subpart A	Stationary source does not produce, transform, destroy, import, or export Class I, or Group I or II substances or products.	A shield is not necessary for 40 C.F.R. 82 Subparts that are inapplicable to the stationary source's line of operations and activities. No shield included in permit does not mean the requirement is applicable.
40 C.F.R. 82.30, Subpart B	Motor vehicle air conditioners are not serviced onsite.	
40 C.F.R. 82.60, Subpart C 40 C.F.R. 82.100, Subpart E	Stationary source does not manufacture or distribute Class I or II products or substances.	
40 C.F.R. 82.80, Subpart D	This subpart applies only to Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities.	
40 C.F.R. 82.158, Subpart F	Stationary source does not manufacture or import recovery and recycling equipment.	
40 C.F.R. 82.160, Subpart F	Stationary source does not contract equipment testing organizations to certify recovery and recycling equipment.	
40 C.F.R. 82.164, Subpart F	Stationary source does not sell reclaimed refrigerants.	A shield is not necessary for 40 C.F.R. 82 Subparts that are inapplicable to the stationary source's line of operations and activities. No shield included in permit does not mean the requirement is applicable.
40 C.F.R. Subpart F, Appendix C	Stationary source is not a third-party entity that certifies recovery equipment.	
40 C.F.R. Subpart F, Appendix D	Stationary source does not have a technician certification program.	
40 C.F.R. 82.174(a), Subpart G	Stationary source does not manufacture substitute chemicals or products for ozone-depleting compounds.	
40 C.F.R. 82.270(a), Subpart H	Stationary source does not manufacture halon.	

ATTACHMENT A

FIGURE 1--SUMMARY REPORT--GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

[Note: This form is referenced in 40 C.F.R. 60.7, Subpart A-General Provisions]

Pollutant *(Circle One)*: SO_2 NO_X TRS H_2S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

For Emissions Unit (EU) ID _____

Company:
Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total emissions unit operating time in reporting period [1]: _____

Emission Data Summary [1]	**CMS Performance Summary** [1]
1. Duration of excess emissions in reporting period due to:	1. CMS downtime in reporting period due to:
a. Startup/shutdown ..... ____	a. Monitor equipment malfunctions ..... ____
b. Control equipment problems ..... ____	b. Non-Monitor equipment malfunctions ..... ____
c. Process problems ..... ____	c. Quality assurance calibration ..... ____
d. Other known causes ..... ____	d. Other known causes ..... ____
e. Unknown causes ..... ____	e. Unknown causes ..... ____
2. Total duration of excess emissions ..... ____	2. Total CMS Downtime ..... ____
3. Total duration of excess emissions x (100) / [Total EU operating time] ..... ____ % [2]	3. [Total CMS Downtime] x (100) / [Total EU operating time] ..... ____ % [2]

[1] For opacity, record all times in minutes. For gases, record all times in hours.

[2] For the reporting period: If the total duration of excess emissions is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time or the total CMS downtime is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time, both the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 C.F.R. 60.7(c) shall be submitted.

Note: *On a separate page, describe any changes since last quarter in CMS, process or controls.*

I certify that the information contained in this report is true, accurate, and complete.

Name: _____

Signature: _____ *Date*: _____

Title: _____