#### Permit Amendment Source Analysis & Technical Review

Company	Freeport LNG Development, L.P.
City	Freeport
County	Brazoria
Project Type	Amend
Project Reviewer	Michael Cheek, P.E.
Site Name	Freeport LNG Pretreatment Facility

Permit Numbers Project Number Account Number Regulated Entity Number Customer Reference Number 104840 and N170 264968 N/A RN106481500 CN601720345

### Project Overview

Freeport LNG Development, L.P. (Freeport LNG) proposes to add a fourth train to their Pretreatment facility to increase delivery of pre-treated natural gas to the separately located Freeport Liquefaction facility (authorized under NSR Permit No. 100114). This project requests updates to representations of emissions from the currently authorized three trains as well as authorization for emissions associated with the fourth train. MSS emissions are authorized in the MAERT. The project is evaluated retrospectively with respect to the standards in place at the time of initial authorization of the LNG Pretreatment Facility in 2014.

#### **Emission Summary**

Pollutant	Current Allowable Emission Rates (tpy)	Proposed Allowable Emission Rates (tpy)	Change in Allowable Emission Rates (tpy)
NO <sub>x</sub>	51.85	45.87	-5.98
со	68.31	66.20	-2.11
VOC	18.01	22.86	4.86
PM	87.08*	80.27	-6.81
PM <sub>10</sub>	87.08	80.27	-6.81
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	87.08	80.27	-6.81
SO <sub>2</sub>	24.65	25.07	0.42
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.88	1.73	-0.15
H₂S	1.86	0.96	-0.90
NH <sub>3</sub>	74.62	62.75	-11.87

\*Note: PM was not speciated in the previous permit, but is now speciated per permit guidance.

Pollutant	Project Increase tpy (1)	Major Mod Trigger tpy	NA Netting Trigger tpy (2)	PSD Triggered Y/N	NA Triggered Y/N
NO <sub>x</sub>	45.87	40	40	Ν	Y <sup>(3)</sup>
со	66.20	100		Ν	
VOC	22.86	40	40	Ν	N
PM	80.27	100		Ν	
PM10	80.27	100		Ν	
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	80.27	100		Ν	
SO <sub>2</sub>	25.07	100		Ν	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.73	100		Ν	
H₂S	0.96	100		Ν	

Baseline actual emissions are assumed to equal the Potential to Emit since the project is currently under construction.
 Retrospective Nonattainment (NA) applicability is based on the Severe Nonattainment designation in the Houston-

Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) area at the time the original project was authorized in 2014.

3. Although the emissions are increased retrospectively, the original project triggered NA review in 2014.

# Public Notice Information - 30 TAC Chapter 39 Rules

Rule Citation	Requirement	
39.403	Is Public Notice Required?	No
	If no, give reason:	The increase in emissions does not exceed public notice de minimis levels of 5 tpy for $NO_x$ , VOC, and Particulate Matter, 50 tpy for CO, and 10 tpy for $SO_2$ .

#### **Construction Permit & Amendment Requirements - 30 TAC Chapter 116 Rules**

Rule Citation	Requirement		
116.111(a)(2)(G)	Is the facility expected to perform as represented in the application?		
116.111(a)(2)(A)(i)	Are emissions from this facility expected to comply with all TCEQ air quality Rules <b>Ye</b> & Regulations, and the intent of the Texas Clean Air Act?		
116.111(a)(2)(B)	Emissions will be measured using the following method:	Fuel flow, emergency engin hours, sulfur content of exhaust stack sample port combus	e operating diesel fuel, s, CEMS for tion turbine
	Comments on emission verification:		
116.111(a)(2)(D)	Subject to NSPS?		Yes
	Subparts A, IIII, KKKK, OOOO, & OOOOa		
116.111(a)(2)(E)	Subject to NESHAP?		Yes
	Subparts A & ZZZZ		
116.111(a)(2)(F)	Subject to NESHAP (MACT) for source categories?		No
	Subparts &		
116.111(a)(2)(H)	Nonattainment review applicability: The project is evaluated retrospectively, with respect the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) area at the ti 2014, as discussed in the emission summary table a	to the Severe Nonattainment de me the original project was auth bove.	esignation in orized in
116.111(a)(2)(l)	PSD review applicability: The site is a PSD minor source of each criteria pollut	ant. and PSD review is not appli	cable.
116.111(a)(2)(L)	Is Mass Emissions Cap and Trade applicable to the	new or modified facilities?	Yes
	If yes, did the proposed facility, group of facilities, or	account obtain allowances to	
	operate:		Yes
116.140 - 141	Permit Fee: \$ 75,000.00 Fee certi	fication:	M717033B
	Applicable Outstanding Fees:		N/A

# Title V Applicability - 30 TAC Chapter 122 Rules

<b>Rule Citation</b>	Requirement
122.10(14)	<b>Title V applicability:</b> Title V is applicable since Federal Operating Permit No. O-3958 is currently pending for this site.
122.602	<b>Periodic Monitoring (PM) applicability:</b> PM is applicable. For the new equipment for this project: Hours of operation will be recorded for the emergency engines: EPNs PTFEG-6, PTFFWP2, PTFEAC-2. All new fugitives will be monitored with 28MID LDAR. The new heaters (EPNs 69B-81A, 69B-81B, 69B-81C) will have monitoring for flue gas recirculation rate and oxygen content. Visible emission checks performed quarterly for all new stacks. Outlet temperature and O <sub>2</sub> will be continuously monitored for the new RTO (EPN TO4).
122.604	<b>Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) applicability:</b> The flare (EPN PTFFLARE) controls VOC greater than 100 tons per year so CAM applies to it. EPN PTFFLARE has a flow monitor and a pilot flame monitor to ensure proper destruction of VOCs. The combustion turbine (EPN CT) is controlled by selective catalytic reduction for NO <sub>x</sub> and is controlled by oxidation catalyst for CO and VOC. EPN CT is major pre-control for NO <sub>x</sub> and CO. NOx and CO CEMS monitor the pollutants directly. The CO CEMS is also a surrogate for VOC monitoring by ensuring the catalyst is functioning correctly

### **Request for Comments**

Received From	Program/Area Name	Reviewed By/Date	Comments
Region:	12	Kimberly Lindolph /	Should EPNs 69B-81A through 69B-81C be
		September 13, 2017	added to Special Condition 34(G)?
City:	Freeport		Not required
County:	Brazoria		Not required
ADMT:		Rachel Melton /	Air quality analysis was found acceptable
		December 19, 2017	for all review types and pollutants.
EB&T:		Melissa Ruana /	Special Condition No. 32 was found
		April 19, 2018	acceptable.
Toxicology:			Not required
Compliance:			Not required
Legal:			Not required
Comment			Region 12 comments incorporated into
resolution and/or			Conditions.
unresolved issues:			

#### **Process/Project Description**

Pipeline quality natural gas is supplied from interconnecting intrastate pipeline systems through Freeport LNG Development's existing Stratton Ridge meter station. The gas will be purified in the three currently authorized trains to remove carbon dioxide, sulfur compounds, water, mercury, BTEX, and natural gas liquids. The treated natural gas will then be delivered to the Liquefaction Plant through Freeport LNG's 42-inch gas pipeline.

This project will incorporate a fourth train which will operate identically to the existing three trains and will increase total production capacity from 15.3 million metric tonnes per annum (mtpa) to 20.40 mtpa of treated natural gas.

For this project new equipment being added includes:

- A fourth train for pretreatment of natural gas.
- Three 132 million Btu/hr (MMBtu/hr) heaters, EPNs 69B-81A, 69B-81B, 69B-81C
- One Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO), EPN TO4
- Emergency Generator, 755 hp, EPN PTFEG-6
- Firewater Pump, 452 hp, EPN PTFFWP2
- Emergency Air Compressor, 580 hp, PTFEAC-2
- Two (2) Slop Oil Tanks, EPNs PTFSOT, PTFSOT-T4 (8,820 gallons each)
- Two (2) Oily Water Tanks, EPNs PTFOWT, PTFOWT-T4 (8,820 gallons each)
- Two (2) Heating Media Tanks, EPNs PTFHMT, PTFHMT-T4 (83,677 gallons each)
- One (1) Amine Storage Tank (147,677 gallons)
- Three (3) Diesel Storage Tanks for the above listed engines, EPNs PTFEGT-6 (750 gallons), PTFFWPT-2 (550 gallons), PTFEACT-2 (550 gallons)

Freeport LNG is also requesting updates to representations for certain of the existing components in Trains 1 through 3 including:

- Increase in the maximum firing rate for the currently authorized heaters (EPNs 65B-81A through 65B-81E) from 130 MMBtu/hr to 132 MMBtu/hr.
- Adjustment to the permitted allowable emission rates for the previously permitted RTOs
- Update to the previously represented horsepower ratings and emission profiles for the existing emergency generators, firewater pumps, and air compressors.
- Increase in permitted allowable fugitive emission rates
- Authorization of ammonia emissions from loading of aqueous ammonia

Due to better project definition, the emissions from Trains 1 - 3 are now calculated as less than what was previously authorized. A review of the revised emission calculations for the Combustion Turbine (EPN CT) indicates that a better heat rate (a higher efficiency), a higher heating value for the combustion gas, and better emission factors are all utilized when compared to the previous emission calculations. This realizes a drop of 9.56 tpy for NO<sub>x</sub> alone for the turbine. In a similar manner, since the actual emergency engines being purchased are now known, more accurate performance and emission factor data can now be used to calculate engines emissions. Overall, preliminary data has now been replaced with data that better represents the final construction effort.

# Pollution Prevention, Sources, Controls and BACT- [30 TAC 116.111(a)(2)(C)]

Emissions from the Freeport LNG Liquefaction Plant (NSR Permit No. 100114) were de-aggregated from the Freeport LNG Pretreatment Facility on March 24, 2015.

The application for this project was submitted while construction for Trains 1 - 3 (previously authorized) was ongoing. In light of this the current project has been aggregated with the previous project for initial construction of Trains 1 - 3. This aggregated project will be evaluated retrospectively per the Severe Nonattainment designation in the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) area at the time the original project was authorized in 2014.

The Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) will be applied to NOx emissions and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) will be applied to all other pollutants.

In addition to a review of control technology for steady state operations, the BACT and LAER analyses include startup and shutdown emissions and the numerical emission limits in the draft permit reflect this analysis. BACT and LAER for each pollutant include the numerical limits in the Maximum Allowable Emission Rate Table (MAERT).

As part of the BACT and LAER review process, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) evaluates information from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC), on-going permitting in Texas and other states, and the TCEQ's continuing review of emissions control developments.

### Heating Medium Heaters (EPNs 69B-81A, 69B-81B, 69B-81C)

 $NO_x$ 

The proposed heating medium heaters will each be equipped with an ultra-low NO<sub>x</sub> burner and SCR that will achieve a maximum 2 ppmvd NO<sub>x</sub> at the exhaust of the SCR. This is less than the 5 ppmvd NO<sub>x</sub> @ 3% O<sub>2</sub> value which was determined to be LAER for the previously authorized heaters (EPNs 65B-81A through 65B-81E) in the issuance of the initial permit for this facility. An updated query of the RBLC database did not return lower LAER requirements than were approved with the previous application.

#### СО

The heaters will combust boil-off gas (BOG) or pipeline quality natural gas as fuel. Because BOG is a cleaner form of pipeline natural gas, hereafter, either one or a mix of the two will be referenced as natural gas. BACT for CO is the use of natural gas and good combustion practices. The heaters will also incorporate the use of a catalyst ring to achieve an emission limit of 5 ppmvd CO @ 3% O<sub>2</sub>, which is well below the BACT threshold of 50 ppmvd @ 3% O<sub>2</sub>.

#### VOC

BACT for VOC is the use of natural gas. Additionally, a catalyst ring will reduce VOC emissions to 1.25 ppmvd @ $3\% O_2$  which is an improvement upon the Train 3 heaters which have a 5 ppmvd VOC threshold.

# SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>

Low sulfur natural gas and good combustion practices is BACT for these pollutants.

NH₃

A search of the RBLC identified a fired heater in the Galena Park area utilizing low NO<sub>x</sub> burners and SCR, with an ammonia emission limit of 10 ppmvd. Ammonia emissions for the Heating Medium Heaters will be 10 ppmvd and is accepted as BACT.

# **Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (EPN TO4)**

While the thermal oxidizer is a control for VOC and sulfur compounds, it emits NO<sub>x</sub>, PM/PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and CO in addition to SO<sub>2</sub>. The exhaust stream from the RTO will be routed to a packed-bed liquid scrubber and then to a wet electrostatic precipitator. Emission controls identical to the currently authorized RTOs are proposed.

 $NO_x$ 

Freeport LNG proposes the use of low-NO<sub>x</sub> burners to limit NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to 0.06 lb/MMBtu to meet LAER. This was determined to be LAER for the previously authorized RTOs. An updated query of the RBLC database did not return lower LAER requirements than were approved with the previous application.

СО

The RTO will use of natural gas as fuel and good combustion practices to meet an emission limit of 5 ppmvd @  $3\% O_2$ . This is BACT.

# VOC

The RTO will be designed to achieve a 99% destruction efficiency for VOCs or else will not exceed 10 ppmvd @ 3%O<sub>2</sub>, depending on the incoming vent gas stream. This is BACT.

# SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>

For air quality impact reasons, the applicant additionally proposes a wet scrubber and electrostatic precipitator (ESP) to control SO<sub>2</sub> and PM/PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The wet scrubber will achieve 98% control of SO<sub>2</sub>. The ESP will limit PM10/PM2.5 to 0.008 grains per dry standard cubic foot. This is BACT.

# Emergency Generators, Firewater Pump, Backup Air Compressor

As the facility has moved into construction, the project has become better defined and the ratings for the currently authorized diesel engines have been revised:

- Emergency generators EPN PTFEG-1 to PTFEG-3 are now rated at 755 HP Tier 2
- Emergency generators EPN PTFEG-4 to PTFEG-5 are now rated at 1,490 HP Tier 2
- Firewater pump engine EPN PTFFWP is now rated at 452 HP Tier 3
- Emergency air compressor engine EPN PTFEAC-1 is now rated at 580 HP Tier 4F

The new additional engines in this project have the following ratings:

- Emergency generator EPN PTFEG-6 is rated at 755 HP (563 kW) Tier 2
- Firewater pump engine EPN PTFFWP2 is rated at 452 HP (337 kW) Tier 3
- Emergency air compressor engine EPN PTFEAC-2 is rated at 580 HP (433 kW) Tier 4F

All engines will utilize ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel (15 ppm sulfur). The firewater pump engines will operate a maximum of 100 hours / year and all other engines will operate for a maximum of 50 hours / year. This is BACT for all engines for CO, VOC, PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>25</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub>.

The Tier 2 and Tier 3 engines will adhere to 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 89 and will have limited hours of operation. The Tier 4 engines will be equipped with SCR for the control of  $NO_x$  emissions and diesel particulate filters, and also have limited hours of operation. This is LAER for  $NO_x$  for all engines.

# Storage Tanks

Submerged filling and aluminum or white exposed surfaces (as represented in the application) is BACT for the Slop Oil, Oily Water, and Heating Medium storage tanks.

# **Diesel Tanks**

Diesel tanks for the three new additional emergency engines range in size from 550 to 750 gallons. Given the low vapor pressure of diesel (0.022 pounds per square inch at 95 degrees Farenheit) and the size of the tanks, no control is economically reasonable. This is BACT for VOC.

# Ammonia Handling System

Ammonia emissions from the ammonia storage tank (FIN 67T-94), ammonia day tank (FIN 67T-94), and truck unloading

emissions will be controlled by an ammonia scrubber (EPN 67Z-97-Z1). The ammonia scrubber will have a minimum 99% recovery or 10 ppmv ammonia in the vent gas to satisfy BACT.

#### **Fugitive Emissions from Piping Components**

The fugitive emissions from new piping components (EPNs FUG-TRN4 and FUG-HTR) will be subject to TCEQ BACT for VOC. In alignment with previously authorized fugitive emissions the 28MID LDAR program will be implemented for the new components for fugitive VOC. The TCEQ's AVO program for fugitive components in ammonia service will also be implemented. This is BACT for these types of piping components.

#### **Emission Reduction Credits**

NOx emissions for Trains 1 - 3 have been recalculated as 41.47 tons per year. NOx emissions from Train 4 are calculated as 4.42 tons per year. A multiplier of 1.3 will be used for all four Trains. Thus total emission reduction credits are calculated as 59.7 tons per year. Special Condition No. 32 was modified to reflect this.

Imp	oacts Evaluation - 30 TAC 116.111(a)(2)(J)			
-	Was modeling conducted? Yes	Type of Modeling:	AERMOD	
	Will GLC of any air contaminant cause violation of NAAQS?			No
	Is this a sensitive location with respect to nuisance?			No
	[§116.111(a)(2)(A)(ii)] Is the site within 3000 feet of any			
	school?			No
	Additional site/land use information:			
	None			

#### **Summary of Modeling Results**

The air quality analysis, as supplemented by the Air Dispersion Modeling Team (ADMT), is deemed acceptable for all review types and pollutants per TCEQ Memorandum dated December 19, 2017. The results are summarized below, and more detailed information regarding the modeling analysis may be found in the aforementioned memo.

#### Minor Source NSR and Air Toxics Analysis

# Table 1. Project-Related Modeling Results for State Property Line

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Previous GLCmax (µg/m³)	Current GLCmax (µg/m³)	Cumulative GLCmax (µg/m³)	De Minimis (µg/m³)
SO <sub>2</sub>	1-hr	4.34	1.14	5.48	20.4
H₂S	1-hr	0.86	0.1	0.96	2
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1-hr	0.33	0.09	0.42	1
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	24-hr	0.13	0.05	0.18	0.3

# Table 2. Modeling Results for Minor NSR De Minimis

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Previous GLCmax (µg/m³)	Current GLCmax (µg/m³)	Cumulative GLCmax (µg/m³)	De Minimis (µg/m³)
SO <sub>2</sub>	1-hr	4.34	1.14	5.48	7.8

SO <sub>2</sub>	3-hr	3	0.92	3.92	25
SO <sub>2</sub>	24-hr	1.67	0.58	2.25	5
SO <sub>2</sub>	Annual	0.39	0.09	0.48	1
PM <sub>10</sub>	24-hr	4.95	1.93	6.88	5
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	24-hr	4.5	1.86	6.36	1.2
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Annual	0.76	0.36	1.12	0.3
NO <sub>2</sub>	1-hr	4.64	2.2	6.84	7.5
NO <sub>2</sub>	Annual	0.49	0.12	0.61	1
со	1-hr	550	224	774	2000
СО	8-hr	325	125	450	500

Table 3. Total Concentrations for Minor NSR NAAQS (Concentrations > De Minimis)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m³)	Background (µg/m³)	Total Conc. = [Background + GLCmax] (μg/m³)	Standard (µg/m³)
PM <sub>10</sub>	24-hr	6.88	62	69	150
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	24-hr	3.45	22	25	35
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Annual	0.81	8.9	10	12

The 24-hr  $PM_{2.5}$  GLCmax is the highest five-year average of the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile of the annual distribution of predicted 24-hr concentrations determined for each receptor. The annual  $PM_{2.5}$  GLCmax is the highest five-year average of the predicted annual concentrations determined for each receptor. The 24-hr  $PM_{10}$  GLCmax is the sum of the maximum predicted concentrations from the current project and the previous project.

The ADMT supplemented the NAAQS analysis of 24-hr  $PM_{10}$  by obtaining a representative background concentration from the EPA AIRS monitor 483550034 located at 5707 Up River Rd., Corpus Christi, Nueces County. The ADMT calculated the highest second high 24-hr concentration from the years 2014-2016 for the 24-hr value. The use of this monitor is reasonable based on a quantitative review of emission sources in the surrounding area of the monitor site relative to the project site.

Background concentrations for PM<sub>2.5</sub> were obtained from the EPA AIRS monitor 483550034 located at 5707 Up River Rd., Corpus Christi, Nueces County. The applicant calculated a three-year average (2014-2016) of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of the 24-hr concentrations for the 24-hr value. The applicant calculated a three-year average (2014-2016) of the annual mean concentrations for the annual value. The use of this monitor is reasonable based on a comparison of county-wide emissions, population, and a quantitative review of emission sources in the surrounding area of the monitor site relative to the project site.

 Table 4. Minor NSR Site-wide Modeling Results for Health Effects

Pollutant & CAS#	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m³)	ESL (μg/m³)
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Ammonia 7664-41-7	1-hr	170	180
Benzene 71-43-2	1-hr	2	170
Benzene 71-43-2	Annual	0.05	4.5
Isobutane 75-28-5	1-hr	103	23000

The GLCmax are located along the fence line.

Except as noted above, maximum allowable hourly emission rates were used for the short-term averaging time analyses, and annual average emission rates were used for the annual averaging time analyses.

# Permit Concurrence and Related Authorization Actions

Is the applicant in agreement with special conditions?	Yes
Company representative(s):	Ruben Velasquez
Contacted Via:	email
Date of contact:	April 3, 2018
Other permit(s) or permits by rule affected by this action:	No
List permit and/or PBR number(s) and actions required or	
taken:	N/A

michael Cheek

Project Reviewer Michael Cheek, P.E.

April 19, 2018 Date

20 **Team Leader** 

Chase Perry

4/19/18 Date