

CONFIDENTIAL FILE NOTICE

AIR QUALITY DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Date: February 8, 2013

Contents or partial contents of the referenced Air Quality Division Company File have been removed and placed in the Confidential file.

File Reference

Name of Company: Myall, LLC Facility ID #6417

Location & Address of Company: 4581 Webb Street; Pryor OK 74361

Permit Number: 2007-021-C (M-2)

Type of Equipment or Facility: PCO Data Storage Facility

Itemized material in Confidential File:

Permit

(Check One)

- ☐ Confidential File Copy
- ☐ Company File Copy
- ☒ Permit File Copy

**OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR QUALITY DIVISION**

MEMORANDUM

February 26, 2013

TO: ✓ Phillip Fielder, P.E., Permits and Engineering Group Manager

THROUGH: RK Richard Kienlen, P.E., Engr. Mgr. II, New Source Permits Section

THROUGH: Peer Review, Anthony Maxwell, DEQ Regional Office at Tulsa

FROM: Herb Neumann, DEQ Regional Office at Tulsa

SUBJECT: Evaluation of Construction Permit Application No. 2007-021-C (M-2)
Myall, LLC
PCO Data Storage Facility (SIC 4931)
4581 Webb Street, Mid America Industrial Park, Pryor, OK
NW/4 SW/4 Sec. 6, T20N, R19E, Mayes County
Driving directions: From intersection of US 412 and US 69, north approximately five miles on US 69, right (east) on Main Street, ¼ mile to Webb St. (N4210 Road), facility is on southeast corner. Security gate at 36.23983°N, 95.33194°W.

INTRODUCTION

Myall operates a data storage facility in the Mid-America Industrial Park near Pryor, OK, under Permit No. 2007-021-O, issued September 27, 2011. Applicant stated that none of the equipment directly related to data storage would be a source of emissions, but emergency generators to preserve continuity of service in the event of power interruption would be emission sources and would be subject to certain federal subparts. The facility claimed that the number and size of these generators was proprietary in nature, and DEQ agreed. This public version of the memorandum and permit, with the proprietary information deleted, was made available in both printed and electronic versions. Applicant subsequently made application to install additional emergency generators, as well as additional rooftop HVAC units and non-contact cooling towers for the building air conditioning system. Construction permit 2007-021-C (M-1) authorizing the expansion was issued August 13, 2012. Applicant proposes to construct another building that will need more emergency generators and HVAC units. Additionally, the facility has recognized a need for additional HVAC units for the construction authorized by M-1. The following analysis repeats the form of the earlier operating and construction modification permits and leads to issuance of another "synthetic" minor permit for the facility.

EQUIPMENT

The original operating permit authorized equipment that includes generator sets with associated day tanks and rooftop HVAC units. Construction modification M-1 authorized [X] new generator sets for Building 3B, each rated at [X]. Each engine has a 275-gallon day tank and [X] diesel storage tanks will be added. The four original rooftop HVAC units utilize natural gas fuel and have a combined heat input rating of less than 0.5 MMBTUH. Six HVAC units added under M-1 have a combined heat input less than 2 MMBTUH.

New construction proposed for this M-2 modification includes [X] engines for Building 3A. Each engine will have a 290-gallon day tank and [X] diesel storage tanks will be added. The combined total heat input of three rooftop HVAC units for 3A will be 2.4 MMBTUH. The facility has determined that the HVAC units provided under M-1 for 3B need to be supplemented by 20 new units that will bring the combined heat input of all 23 units to 6.99 MMBTUH. Facility-wide comfort HVAC units will thus have a combined heat input of 9.89 MMBTUH.

EMISSIONS

Reviewing natural gas emission factors for residential furnaces in Tables 1.4-1 and 2 of AP-42 (7/98), it is clear that criteria pollutant emissions from the rooftop HVAC units are negligible in comparison to those from other emission sources. For example, the highest emission factor is 94 lbs/MMCF for NO_x, yielding emissions of 3.99 TPY for the combined MMBTUH for Buildings 3A, 3B, and 1. Applicant has accepted a voluntary restriction of [X] hours per year of use for each generator set, which suggests diesel fuel consumption will not exceed [X] gallons per year. This amount suggests an average throughput of approximately [X] gallons per year for each day tank. Assuming average daily vapor pressure of 0.0071 psia and multiplying the result by the number of tanks yields only [X] TPY of VOC emissions, a negligible amount. Using the same logic for the existing and new 12,000-gallon diesel storage tanks yields VOC emissions of [X] TPY, also a negligible amount.

As suggested above, certain calculations were made about the generator sets in order to maintain synthetic minor status. Recognizing that NO_x emissions would be the highest of any of the criteria pollutants, emissions as a function of fuel use were calculated. If all engines were operating at the same time, they would consume [X] gallons per hour and would emit [X] lb/hr of NO_x. Arbitrarily selecting 99.5 TPY of NO_x as the maximum acceptable emissions to assure synthetic minor status, subtracting from that number the amount of NO_x emissions from the heaters, yields [X] TPY. Dividing [X] TPY by [X] lb/hr yields [X] hrs/year. This number is used in calculating emissions for all engines. Emissions for each of the groups are calculated using manufacturer's data, with certain modifications. For instance, the manufacturer's factor for PM₁₀ was doubled to account for back-half requirements under OAC 252:100-19, and the SO₂ factor was taken from Table 3.4-1 of AP-42 (10/96), assuming 0.05%_w sulfur. The following tables summarize pertinent data.

[Seven confidential tables]

Notice that emissions of NO_x could exceed 100 TPY with consumption of 700,150 gallons of fuel, depending on which engines are utilized. We cannot use gross annual fuel consumption alone as a surrogate to show compliance with the 99.5 TPY emission limit because of the difference in fuel-based emission factors between the types of engine/generator sets. Therefore, compliance may be based on monitoring fuel use per type of generator, and using this information in conjunction with the fuel-based emission factors (lb/Kgal) shown in the six preceding tables to perform a monthly calculation of annual emissions on a 12-month rolling total basis. Alternatively, hour-meters on each engine may be used with the power-based factors (g/hp-hr) to perform the needed annual calculations.

HAP emissions from diesel fuel combustion were calculated using factors from Table 3.4-3 of AP-42 (10/96). These factors are stated in lbs/MMBTU and diesel is assumed to have 140,000 BTU/gallon. Total facility emissions of HAP are only 0.08 TPY. Natural gas HAP emissions are negligible.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

PSD, 40 CFR Part 52

[Not Applicable]

Final total emissions are less than the threshold of 250 TPY of any single regulated pollutant and the facility is not one of the listed stationary sources with an emission threshold of 100 TPY. Without a federally enforceable limit on hours of operation of the emergency generators or on fuel, potential emissions would be based on 500 hours per year. At 500 hours per year per generator, potential emissions of NO_x for the new units would be 207 TPY, and for the group of all generators would be 610 TPY. Because the facility has been a synthetic minor source, significance thresholds do not apply.

NSPS, 40 CFR Part 60

[Subpart IIII Applicable]

Subpart Kb regulates VOL storage vessels built after July 23, 1984, and with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ (19,813 gallons). The facility will have no tanks approaching this capacity.

Subpart IIII, Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE).

According to 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i), this subpart applies to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines. The permittee shall operate and maintain stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine per §60.4206. Permittee shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for non-road diesel fuel, per §60.4207. The only monitoring requirement that applies to this facility is to install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of each engine (§60.4209). Finally, §60.4211(e) states that emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine, but that such testing is limited to 100 hours per year.

NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 61

[Not Applicable]

There are no emissions of any of the regulated pollutants: arsenic, asbestos, benzene, beryllium, coke oven emissions, mercury, radionuclides, or vinyl chloride, except for trace amounts of benzene. Subpart J, Equipment Leaks of Benzene, concerns only process streams that contain more than 10% benzene by weight.

NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 63

[Applicable]

Subpart ZZZZ, Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) affects new and existing engines at major and area sources. All of the engines associated with emergency generators are affected facilities. According to §6590(c), the "new" emergency engines satisfy the requirements of this subpart by complying with the requirements of NSPS Subpart IIII.

Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions, 40 CFR Part 68

[Not Applicable]

This facility does not process or store more than the threshold quantity of any regulated substance (Section 112r of the Clean Air Act 1990 Amendments).

Stratospheric Ozone Protection, 40 CFR Part 82

[Not Applicable]

These standards require phase out of Class I & II substances, reductions of emissions of Class I & II substances to the lowest achievable level in all use sectors, and other standards. This facility does not utilize any Class I & II substances.

OKLAHOMA AIR POLLUTION CONTROL RULES

OAC 252:100-1 (General Provisions)

[Applicable]

Subchapter 1 includes definitions but there are no regulatory requirements.

OAC 252:100-2 (Incorporation by Reference)

[Applicable]

This subchapter incorporates by reference applicable provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations listed in OAC 252:100, Appendix Q. These requirements are addressed in the "Federal Regulations" section.

OAC 252:100-3 (Air Quality Standards and Increments)

[Applicable]

Subchapter 3 enumerates the primary and secondary ambient air quality standards and the significant deterioration increments. At this time, all of Oklahoma is in "attainment" of these standards.

OAC 252:100-5 (Registration, Emissions Inventory and Annual Operating Fees)

[Applicable]

Subchapter 5 requires sources of air contaminants to register with Air Quality, file emission inventories annually, and pay annual operating fees based upon total annual emissions of regulated pollutants. Required annual information (Turn-Around Document) shall be provided to Air Quality. The facility commenced operation in 2011, and the inventory report for the small portion of the year the facility was active shows less than 10 TPY of combined criteria pollutants.

OAC 252:100-7 (Permits for Minor Facilities)

[Applicable]

Subchapter 7 sets forth the permit application fees and the basic substantive requirements of permits for minor facilities. Since criteria pollutant emissions are less than 100 TPY for each pollutant, and emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) will not exceed 10 TPY for any one HAP or 25 TPY for any aggregate of HAP, the facility is defined as a minor source. As such, BACT is not required.

OAC 252:100-9 (Excess Emissions Reporting Requirements)

[Applicable]

Except as provided in OAC 252:100-9-7(a)(1), the owner or operator of a source of excess emissions shall notify the Director as soon as possible but no later than 4:30 p.m. the following working day of the first occurrence of excess emissions in each excess emission event. No later than thirty (30) calendar days after the start of any excess emission event, the owner or operator of an air contaminant source from which excess emissions have occurred shall submit a report for each excess emission event describing the extent of the event and the actions taken by the owner or operator of the facility in response to this event. Request for affirmative defense, as described in OAC 252:100-9-8, shall be included in the excess emission event report. Additional reporting may be required in the case of ongoing emission events and in the case of excess emissions reporting required by 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, or 63.

OAC 252:100-13 (Open Burning)

[Applicable]

Open burning of refuse and other combustible material is prohibited except as authorized in the specific examples and under the conditions listed in this subchapter.

OAC 252:100-19 (Particulate Matter (PM))

[Applicable]

Section 19-4 regulates emissions of PM from new and existing fuel-burning equipment, with emission limits based on maximum design heat input rating. Fuel-burning equipment is defined in OAC 252:100-19 as any internal combustion engine or gas turbine, or other combustion device used to convert the combustion of fuel into usable energy. Thus, the emergency generators are subject to the requirements of this subchapter. The heat input rate for each engine may be computed by multiplying the fuel rate by 140,000 BTU per gallon. The following table shows that all units are in compliance, using twice the manufacturer's stated emission factors, as described in the Emissions section discussion above.

[confidential table]

OAC 252:100-25 (Visible Emissions and Particulates)

[Applicable]

No discharge of greater than 20% opacity is allowed except for short-term occurrences which consist of not more than one six-minute period in any consecutive 60 minutes, not to exceed three such periods in any consecutive 24 hours. In no case shall the average of any six-minute period exceed 60% opacity. Under normal operating conditions, this facility will not cause a problem in this area, therefore it is not necessary to require specific precautions be taken.

OAC 252:100-29 (Fugitive Dust)

[Applicable]

No person shall cause or permit the discharge of any visible fugitive dust emissions beyond the property line on which the emissions originate in such a manner as to damage or to interfere with the use of adjacent properties, or cause air quality standards to be exceeded, or interfere with the

maintenance of air quality standards. Under normal operating conditions, this facility will not cause a problem in this area, therefore it is not necessary to require specific precautions be taken.

OAC 252:100-31 (Sulfur Compounds) [Applicable]

Part 5 limits sulfur dioxide emissions from new equipment (constructed after July 1, 1972). For liquid fuels the limit is 0.8 lbs/million BTU heat input. Even the highest lbs/1,000 gallons factor used for SO₂ content in the Emissions section discussion above yields only 0.05 lbs/MMBTU, well below the Part 5 standard.

OAC 252:100-33 (Nitrogen Oxides) [Not Applicable]

This subchapter limits new liquid-fired fuel-burning equipment with rated heat input greater than or equal to 50 MMBTUH to emissions of 0.30 lbs of NO_x per MMBTU, three-hour average. There are no equipment items that exceed the 50 MMBTUH threshold.

OAC 252:100-35 (Carbon Monoxide) [Not Applicable]

This subchapter affects gray iron cupolas, blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces, petroleum catalytic cracking units, and petroleum catalytic reforming units. There are no affected sources.

OAC 252:100-37 (Volatile Organic Compounds) [Part 7 Applicable]

Part 3 requires new storage tanks with a capacity of 400 gallons or more and storing a VOC with a vapor pressure greater than 1.5 psia at maximum storage temperature to be equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe. The day tanks have capacity of 275 - 290 gallons each, and the 12,000-gallon storage tanks hold diesel with vapor pressure well below 1.5 psia.

Part 5 limits the VOC solvent content of coating or other operations. This facility will not normally conduct coating or painting operations except for routine maintenance of the facility and equipment, which is not an affected operation.

Part 7 also requires fuel-burning equipment to be operated and maintained so as to minimize emissions. Temperature and available air must be sufficient to provide essentially complete combustion. The emergency engines are designed to satisfy these requirements.

OAC 252:100-42 (Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)) [Applicable]

This subchapter regulates toxic air contaminants (TAC) that are emitted into the ambient air in areas of concern (AOC). Any work practice, material substitution, or control equipment required by the Department prior to June 11, 2004, to control a TAC, shall be retained, unless a modification is approved by the Director. Since no AOC has been designated there are no specific requirements for this facility at this time.

OAC 252:100-43 (Testing, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping) [Applicable]

This subchapter provides general requirements for testing, monitoring and recordkeeping and applies to any testing, monitoring or recordkeeping activity conducted at any stationary source. To determine compliance with emissions limitations or standards, the Air Quality Director may require the owner or operator of any source in the state of Oklahoma to install, maintain and operate monitoring equipment or to conduct tests, including stack tests, of the air contaminant source. All required testing must be conducted by methods approved by the Air Quality Director and under the direction of qualified personnel. A notice-of-intent to test and a testing protocol shall be submitted to Air Quality at least 30 days prior to any EPA Reference Method stack tests.

Emissions and other data required to demonstrate compliance with any federal or state emission limit or standard, or any requirement set forth in a valid permit shall be recorded, maintained, and submitted as required by this subchapter, an applicable rule, or permit requirement. Data from any required testing or monitoring not conducted in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter shall be considered invalid. Nothing shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

COMPLIANCE

Tier Classification and Public Review

This application has been classified as **Tier I** based on the request for a construction modification that will not change the minor source status of the facility. Information on all permit actions is available for review by the public in the Air Quality section of the DEQ Web Page: <http://www.deq.state.ok.us/>

The applicant has submitted an affidavit that they are not seeking a permit for land use or for any operation upon land owned by others without their knowledge. The affidavit certifies that the applicant owns the real property.

Fee Paid

Minor source construction permit that adds emissions fee of \$2,000.

SUMMARY

Ambient air quality standards are not threatened at the site. There are no active Air Quality compliance or enforcement issues concerning this facility. Approval of the construction permit is recommended.



STEVEN A. THOMPSON
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

MARY FALLIN
Governor

MAR 05 2013

Joe Kava, Director of Operations
Google Inc.
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043

Re: Construction Permit No. 2007-021-C (M-2)
Myall, LLC
4581 Webb Street, MAIP
Pryor Creek, Mayes County, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Kava:

Enclosed is the permit authorizing construction of additional emergency generators at the referenced facility. Please note that this permit is issued subject to certain standard and specific conditions, which are attached. These conditions must be carefully followed since they define the limits of the permit and will be confirmed by periodic inspections.

Also note that you are required to annually submit an emission inventory for this facility. An emission inventory must be completed on approved AQD forms and submitted (hardcopy or electronically) by April 1st of every year. Any questions concerning the form or submittal process should be referred to the Emission Inventory Staff at 405-702-4100.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If we may be of further service, please contact our office at (918) 293-1600. Air Quality personnel are located in the DEQ Regional Office at Tulsa, 3105 E. Skelly Drive, Suite 200, Tulsa, OK, 74105.

Sincerely,

Richard Kienlen for H.N.

Herb Neumann
AIR QUALITY DIVISION

Enclosure





PERMIT

AIR QUALITY DIVISION
STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
707 N. ROBINSON, SUITE 4100
P.O. BOX 1677
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73101-1677

Permit No. 2007-021-C (M-2)

Myall, LLC,

having complied with the requirements of the law, is hereby granted permission to
construct additional emergency generators at the PCO facility, 4581 Webb Street, Mid-
America Industrial Park near Pryor, Mayes County, OK,

subject to standard conditions dated July 12, 2012, and specific conditions, both attached.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phillip Fielder", written over a horizontal line.

Phillip Fielder, P.E.

Permits and Engineering Group Manager

A handwritten date "2/26/2013" in black ink, written over a horizontal line.

Date

**PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

**Myall LLC
PCO Facility, Mid America Industrial Park**

Permit No. 2007-021-C (M-2)

The permittee is authorized to construct in conformity with the specifications submitted to Air Quality on January 31, 2013. The Evaluation Memorandum dated February 26, 2013, explains the derivation of applicable permit requirements and estimates of emissions; however it does not contain operating limitations or permit requirements. Commencing construction or continuing operations under this permit constitutes acceptance of, and consent to, the conditions contained herein.

1. Points of emissions and emission limitations.

Facility-wide Emissions (TPY)

	NO_x	CO	VOC	PM₁₀	SO₂
Heaters					
Day tanks					
Storage tanks					
Engines					
Totals	99.5	9.53	2.15	1.47	2.08

2. a) Compliance with the hourly limits of Specific Condition (SC) #1 shall be demonstrated by testing in accordance with SC #8. Compliance with the annual limits of SC #1 shall be demonstrated by a monthly calculation of actual emissions per SC #2.b. Annual emissions shall be determined on a 12-month rolling basis from the preceding 12 months of emission calculations.

b) Calculation of actual emissions shall be performed by use of the following emission factors for each engine type. The calculations shall either use the g/hp-hr emission factor times hour of operation, assuming rated HP, or shall use the lbs/1,000 gallon factor times the fuel consumption for each engine type.

[confidential table]

3. Liquid fuel for the engines shall have sulfur content less than 0.015% by weight. Compliance can be shown by supplier's latest delivery ticket(s), and shall be demonstrated at least once each calendar year.

4. Upon issuance of an operating permit, the permittee will be authorized to operate this facility continuously (24 hours per day, every day of the year).

5. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart III, Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE), including but not limited to the following.

- a) §60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
- b) §60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
- c) §60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?
- d) §60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
- e) §60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?
- f) §60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

6. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 (NESHAP) Subpart ZZZZ, Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE), including but not limited to the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a) §63.6580, 85, 90 | Applicability criteria. |
| b) §63.6595 | Compliance date. |
| c) §63.6601, 02, 03 | Emission and operating limitations. |
| d) §63.6604 | Fuel requirements. |
| e) §63.6605 | General requirements. |
| f) §63.6610, 11, 12, 15, 20 | Testing requirements. |
| g) §63.6625 | Monitoring requirements. |
| h) §63.6630, 35, 40 | Compliance demonstrations. |
| i) §63.6645, 50, 55, 60 | Notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. |
| j) §63.6665 | General Provisions. |
| k) §63.6670 | Who implements and enforces this subpart? |
| l) §63.6675 | Definitions. |
| m) Appendices | Tables 1 – 8. |

7. Each engine at the facility shall have a readily accessible, permanent identification plate attached, which shows the make, model number, and serial number.

8. At least once per calendar year, the permittee shall conduct tests of NO_x and CO emissions in exhaust gases from at least one engine of each type listed in Specific Condition No.1, when operating under representative conditions for that period. After the first year of testing, engine tests will be performed on a previously untested engine in each group, until all engines have been tested, at which point the sequence will start over. Testing shall be conducted using a portable engine analyzer in accordance with a protocol meeting the requirements of the "AQD Portable Analyzer Guidance" document or an equivalent method approved by Air Quality. Upon any showing of non-compliance with emissions limitations, the permittee will report an exceedance

under the terms of OAC 252:100-9. An exceedance report may require that the permit be re-opened.

9. The permittee shall maintain records of operations as listed below. These records shall be retained on-site for a period of at least five years following dates of recording, and shall be made available to regulatory personnel upon request.

- a. Hours of operation of each engine, monthly and rolling 12 months.
- b. Diesel fuel consumed by engines of each type, monthly and rolling 12 months.
- c. Records of fuel sulfur content, as required by SC #3.
- d. Records demonstrating compliance with NSPS Subpart IIII and NESHAP (MACT) Subpart ZZZZ, as required by SC #5 and SC #6.
- e. Records of engine testing required by SC #8.

10. Within 180 days of operational start-up of any new equipment, the permittee shall submit an application for an operating permit, which includes at a minimum the manufacture dates of the new engines.

**MINOR SOURCE PERMIT TO OPERATE / CONSTRUCT
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
STANDARD CONDITIONS
(July 12, 2012)**

A. The issuing Authority for the permit is the Air Quality Division (AQD) of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in accordance with and under the authority of the Oklahoma Clean Air Act. The permit does not relieve the holder of the obligation to comply with other applicable federal, state, or local statutes, regulations, rules, or ordinances. This specifically includes compliance with the rules of the other Divisions of DEQ: Land Protection Division and Water Quality Division.

B. A duly issued construction permit or authorization to construct or modify will terminate and become null and void (unless extended as provided in OAC 252:100-7-15(g)) if the construction is not commenced within 18 months after the date the permit or authorization was issued, or if work is suspended for more than 18 months after it is commenced. [OAC 252:100-7-15(f)]

C. The recipient of a construction permit shall apply for a permit to operate (or modified operating permit) within 180 days following the first day of operation. [OAC 252:100-7-18(a)]

D. Unless specified otherwise, the term of an operating permit shall be unlimited.

E. Notification to the Air Quality Division of DEQ of the sale or transfer of ownership of this facility is required and shall be made in writing by the transferor within 30 days after such date. A new permit is not required. [OAC 252:100-7-2(f)]

F. The following limitations apply to the facility unless covered in the Specific Conditions:

1. No person shall cause or permit the discharge of emissions such that National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are exceeded on land outside the permitted facility. [OAC 252:100-3]
2. All facilities that emit air contaminants are required to file an emission inventory and pay annual operating fees based on the inventory. Instructions and forms are available on the Air Quality section of the DEQ web page. www.deq.state.ok.us [OAC 252:100-5]
3. Deviations that result in emissions exceeding those allowed in this permit shall be reported consistent with the requirements of OAC 252:100-9, Excess Emission Reporting Requirements. [OAC 252:100-9]
4. Open burning of refuse and other combustible material is prohibited except as authorized in the specific examples and under the conditions listed in the Open Burning subchapter. [OAC 252:100-13]
5. No particulate emissions from new fuel-burning equipment with a rated heat input of 10 MMBTUH or less shall exceed 0.6 lbs/MMBTU. [OAC 252:100-19]
6. No discharge of greater than 20% opacity is allowed except for short-term occurrences which consist of not more than one six-minute period in any consecutive 60 minutes, not to exceed three such periods in any consecutive 24 hours. In no case shall the average of any six-minute period exceed 60% opacity. [OAC 252:100-25]
7. No visible fugitive dust emissions shall be discharged beyond the property line on which the emissions originate in such a manner as to damage or to interfere with the use of adjacent

- properties, or cause air quality standards to be exceeded, or interfere with the maintenance of air quality standards. [OAC 252:100-29]
8. No sulfur oxide emissions from new gas-fired fuel-burning equipment shall exceed 0.2 lbs/MMBTU. No existing source shall exceed the listed ambient air standards for sulfur dioxide. [OAC 252:100-31]
 9. Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) storage tanks built after December 28, 1974, and with a capacity of 400 gallons or more storing a liquid with a vapor pressure of 1.5 psia or greater under actual conditions shall be equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe or with an organic material vapor-recovery system. [OAC 252:100-37-15(b)]
 10. All fuel-burning equipment shall at all times be properly operated and maintained in a manner that will minimize emissions of VOCs. [OAC 252:100-37-36]

G. Any owner or operator subject to provisions of NSPS shall provide written notification as follows. [40 CFR 60.7 (a)]

1. A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under §60.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.
2. A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in §60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
3. A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.
4. If a continuous emission monitoring system is included in the construction, a notification of the date upon which the test demonstrating the system performance will commence, along with a pretest plan, postmarked no less than 30 days prior to such a date.

H. Any owner or operator subject to provisions of NSPS shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any start-up, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility or any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment. [40 CFR 60.7 (b)]

I. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of NSPS shall maintain a file of all measurements and other information required by this subpart recorded in a permanent file suitable for inspection. This file shall be retained for at least five years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, and records. [40 CFR 60.7 (f)]

J. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of NSPS shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish to AQD a written report of the results of such test(s). Test(s) shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial start-up. [40 CFR 60.8]