

Emissions Inventory and Annual Air Fees

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Two Annual Air Fees

- The agency assesses two types of annual air fees:
 - air inspection fee
 - air emissions fee
- Fees are assessed each fiscal year
 - If a site meets the applicability requirements and will operate any time during the fiscal year for which the fee is assessed, the full fee is due.
- A site may be subject to both fees but only the higher of the two will be assessed per rule.



Air Inspection Fee Applicability

A regulated entity being operated under one or more of the applicable standard industrial classification (SIC) codes listed in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 101.24 (f).

- 78 specific SIC codes listed
- If the site operates under more than one SIC code, the SIC code that is assessed the higher fee shall be reported.
- For fiscal year (FY) 2018:
 - 2,164 regulated entities statewide assessed a fee
 - \$12.3 million invoiced statewide
 - \$337,258 invoiced for Bexar County for 80 sites



Air Emissions Fee Applicability

The owner or operator of an account that is required to obtain a federal operating permit as described in 30 TAC Chapter 122 (relating to Federal Operating Permits Program)

- The fee is based on the allowable emissions rates or actual emissions of all regulated pollutants from all individual emissions points or process units at the site.
- For FY 2018:
 - 899 regulated entities statewide assessed a fee
 - \$36.2 million invoiced statewide
 - \$1 million invoiced for Bexar County for 13 sites



Types of Emissions Inventories

Developed from industry-reported emissions

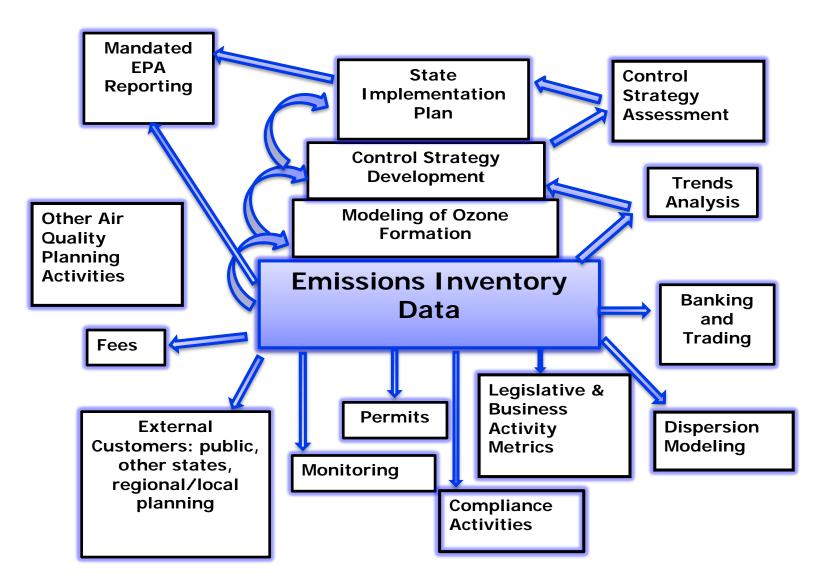
 <u>Point source</u>: refineries, power plants, cement plants, etc...

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) developed emissions inventories

- Area source: gas stations and residential combustion, etc...
- On-road mobile: cars and trucks, etc...
- Non-road mobile: planes and trains, etc...
- Biogenic: vegetation and soil, etc...



How are Emissions Inventories Used?





30 TAC Section 101.10

Emissions Inventory (EI) rule organization

- (a) Applicability
- (b) Types of inventories
- (c) Calculations
- (d) Certifying statements
- (e) Reporting requirements
- (f) Enforcement



Applicability Requirements: Who Needs to Submit an EI?

- Need to know:
 - Potential To Emit (PTE) and actual emissions thresholds for regulated pollutants
 - PTE and actual emissions thresholds for hazardous air pollutants (HAP)
 - Site location and attainment status of county
- Major stationary source defined under 30 TAC Section 116.12, Nonattainment and Prevention of Significant Deterioration Definitions
 - The rule defines PTE thresholds.
 - The major source classification changes based on the attainment status of county



Applicability Requirements: Who Needs to Submit an EI? (cont.) Statewide

Any account that emits or has the PTE 100 tons per year (tpy) or more of any contaminant (except for greenhouse gases)

- Any account that emits or has the PTE 10 tons of any single HAP or 25 tons of aggregate HAPs as defined in Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), Section 112(a)(1)
- Any account that emits 0.5 tpy of lead (Pb) or has the PTE to emit 10 tpy of Pb



Applicability Requirements: Who Needs to Submit an EI? (cont.) Ozone Nonattainment Areas

- Any account located in an ozone nonattainment area emitting
 - 10 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds (VOC),
 - -25 tpy or more of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), or
 - 100 tpy or more of any other contaminant subject to National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Bexar County is classified as marginal under the 2015 ozone standard.



Applicability Requirements: Who Needs to Submit an EI? (cont.) Special Inventory

 Regulated entities that receive a written request from the TCFO

- Respond to the letter even if the site does not meet reporting thresholds
- Current special EI for ozone precursors
 Site that emits at least 10 tpy of VOC or 25 tpy of NO_X emissions during normal operation and that is located in one of the specified counties



Applicability Requirements: Who Needs to Submit an EI? (cont.)

Special Inventory

2017 Reporting Year (RY) special EI counties for ozone precursors (NO $_{\rm x}$ and VOC):

Bastrop	El Paso	Hays Nueces		Travis	
Bell	Gregg	Henderson	Orange	Upshur	
Bexar	Guadalupe	Hood	Rusk	Victoria	
Caldwell	Hardin	Jefferson	San Patricio	Williamson	
Comal	Harrison	McLennan	Smith	Wilson	



Summary of 2018 RY Thresholds

Summary of Reporting Requirements (tpy) for 30 TAC Section 101.10

Note: For ozone nonattainment areas, the more stringent or severe classification (where applicable) is used to determine reporting requirements for ozone precursor potential emissions.

County	VOC		NO _χ		Ot	her	Individual HAP		Aggregated HAP		
	Actual	Potential	A tual	Potent al	Actual	Potential	Actual	Potential	Actual	Potential	
Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, Waller MODERATE / OZONE	10	100	25	100	100	100	10	10	25	25	
Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, Wise MODERATE / OZONE	10	100	25	100	100	100	10	10	25	25	
Bexar MARGINAL / OZONE	10	100	25	100	100	100	10	10	25	25	
SPECIAL INVENTORY REPORTING THRESHOLDS FOR OZONE PRECURSORS	10	100	25	100	100	100	10	10	25	25	
All Other Counties	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	10	25	25	
Statewide	Lead (Pb) Actual				Lead (Pb) Potential						
REPORTING THRESHOLDS FOR LEAD (All counties)	0.5				10						



Bexar County 2015 Ozone Nonattainment Designation: EI No Change

- Still pay higher of the two air emissions fees (major source or inspection)
- Title V sites still applicable to EI reporting
- Sites meet any of the statewide reporting requirements still applicable to EI reporting
- Potential emissions reporting thresholds remain the same

Bexar County 2015 Ozone Nonattainment Designation: El (cont.) What's New

 For RY 2017 and prior, (under the special inventory requirements) the TCEQ had to notify a site in Bexar County to submit an EI that met the 10 tpy VOC or 25 tpy NO_X actual reporting thresholds.

Starting with RY 2018, (under the 2015 ozone designation), it's the site's responsibility to submit an EI by March 31, if it meets the 10 tpy VOC or 25 tpy NOx actual reporting thresholds.



Who's Responsible for Submitting the EI?

- The owner or operator of the site at the time the inventory is due (March 31) is responsible for submitting the EI.
- Required to be submitted through the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS) Annual Emissions Inventory Reporting (AEIR) Web-based system
 - Also referred to as "Web-EI"
 - Person designated as Submit Authority in STEERS submits and certifies the EI data



What is Web-EI?

- STEERS is the web portal for reporting numerous types of environmental data electronically to the TCEQ
 - Different program areas have specific application or reporting functions within STEERS.
- AEIR ("Web-EI") is a two-pronged system that allows for:
 - Direct entry of EI data (manual/EIQ entry option)
 - Upload of data in a single text file (file upload option)
- Document attachment function allows for submission of non-confidential supporting documentation.

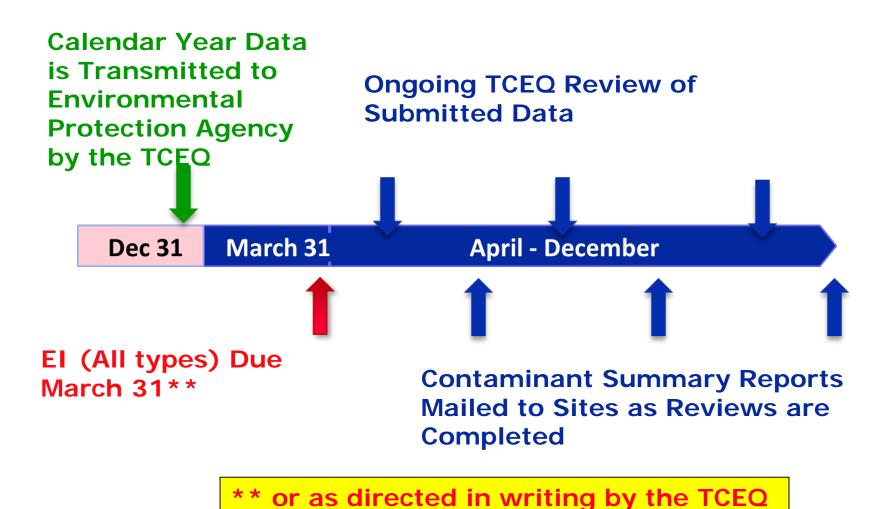


When is the EI Due?

- March 31st for sites that submitted an EI the previous year (annual updates), unless otherwise directed in writing by the TCEQ
- March 31st for sites that did not submit an EI the previous year but are applicable to reporting requirements
- For RY 2018, the EI is due March 31, 2019



El Process/Timeline Overview





Air Contaminants to Report

- Criteria and precursor pollutants: Carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, VOC, NO_X Pb, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}
 - PM₁₀: particulate matter no larger than 10 microns in diameter
 - PM_{2,5}: particulate matter no larger than 2.5 microns in diameter
- HAPs identified in FCAA, Section 112(b)
 - Examples include mercury, hydrogen fluoride, and hydrochloric acid
- Other regulated air contaminants subject to rules, regulations, permits, orders of the commission, or court orders
 - Examples include total suspended particulate and non-HAP acids



What Supporting Documentations Should be Submitted with the EI?

- Information about the site and its processes
- Sample calculations are required by 30 TAC Section 101.10
 - Follow the TCEQ guidance for choosing the best available determination method
 - Site-specific and use current inventory year's data
 - Update sample calculations with each EI submittal
 - Submit for each different process type
 - Process rates, operating hours, emission factors, and their sources
- Emissions data reported in the EI are the actual emissions not the potential emissions or maximum emissions from the permit.



How is Confidential Supporting Documentation Handled?

- Mail the confidential supporting documentation. Do not e-mail or attach confidential information to the Web-El submission.
- USPS: Emissions Inventory Data, MC 166

TCEQ

PO Box 13087

Austin, TX 78711-3087

Overnight: Emissions Inventory Data, MC 166
TCEQ

12100 Park 35 Circle, Bldg. E., Third Floor

Austin, Texas 78753

Note: The data contained in the EI is public.



Emissions Inventory Resources

- El guidelines book (RG-360/17) provides:
 - Step-by-step instructions for completing an EI
 - Yearly updates with current reporting requirements
 - Technical supplements for common emissions sources
- Sample calculation templates for common sources types
- Web-based EI reporting instructions and YouTube videos

 El Workshop in January 2019 at the JJ Pickle Center in Austin, Texas



Emissions Inventory Resources (cont.)

 All guidance documents, presentations, helpful links and more at:

www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/ieas

- Emissions Assessment Section Help Line: (512) 239-1773 / psinvent@tceq.texas.gov
- TCEQ Events: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/events
- Jill Dickey-Hull:
 (512) 239-5912 / jill.dickey@tceq.texas.gov