



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

July 23, 2008

STATEMENT OF BASIS

For draft Air Pollution Control Title V Permit to Operate for Permit Renewal No. R6NM-01-08R1 (replaces R6FOPP71-01).

The issuing office is: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

The applicant is: Transwestern Pipeline Company
Compressor Station No. 6 Laguna
P.O. Box 1188
Houston, TX 77251-1188

1. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Authority to Issue Part 71 Permits Pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

On July 1, 1996 (61 Federal Register (FR) 34202), EPA adopted regulations codified at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 71 setting forth the procedures and terms under which the Agency would administer a Federal Operating Permits Program. These regulations were updated on February 19, 1999 (64 FR 8247) to incorporate EPA's approach for issuing Federal operating permits to covered stationary sources in Indian country.

As described in 40 CFR § 71.4(a), EPA will implement a Part 71 program in areas where a State, local, or tribal agency has not developed an approved Part 70 program. Unlike States, Indian Tribes are not required to develop Operating Permits Programs, though EPA encourages Tribes to do so. *See, e.g.*, Indian Tribes: Air Quality Planning and Management (63 FR 7253, February 12, 1998) (also known as the "Tribal Authority Rule"). Therefore, within Indian country, EPA will administer and enforce a Part 71 Federal Operating Permits Program for stationary sources until Tribes receive approval to administer their own operating permits programs.

2. The Laguna Pueblo Tribe:

Tribal Members:	Approximately 8,000
Acreage:	533,000
Location:	45 miles west of Albuquerque, south of I-40

Address: P.O. Box 194, Laguna, NM 87026
Phone: 505-552-6654 Fax: 505-552-6941
Internet Access: yes
Geographic Information
System capability: no
Affiliations: Member of All Indian Pueblo Council

- a. Geographical boundaries: The Pueblo is located within four counties: Cibola, Bernalillo, Valencia and Sandoval Counties. Most of the Pueblo lands are situated in the Datil section of the Colorado Plateaus physiographic province, which is characterized by high mesas, canyons, and abundant evidence of volcanic activity.
- b. History: The land around present day Laguna Pueblo has been occupied for over 3,000 years, though the modern Pueblo was not established until 1699. The occupants are said to have been refugees from the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and represented five Pueblos and four language groups. The residents of Old Laguna formed six villages which include: Mesita, Paguante, Paraje, Encinal, and Seama. Each village, although part of a larger whole, are autonomous to some degree.
- c. Current Leadership: Honorable John Antonio, Governor
Richard Luarkie, 1st Lieutenant Governor
Pete Kesero, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant Governor
- d. Selection process of tribal leaders: A general election is held the third Monday of December of each even-numbered year. Installation of elected officers is held no later than January 6 of each odd-numbered year.
- e. Environmental Office: Barbara Cywinska-Bernacik (Environmental Director
(bbernacik@lagunatribe.org)
Colleen Garcia (Environmental Specialist)
Curtis Francisco (Water Quality Specialist)
Vacant (Environmental Technician);
Marvin Sarracinco (Reclamation Technician)
Charles Schultz (Natural Resources Manager)
Phone: 505-552-7534 Fax: 505-552-6857
- f. Local air quality and attainment status: The Pueblo is located in a CAA attainment area. However, some parts of Bernalillo County are in a carbon monoxide (CO) maintenance area. The Pueblo currently receives no CAA section 103 or section 105 grants. The following air emissions sources and pollutants were identified by the Pueblo Office of Environmental Protection air quality control program (2000): Laguna Industries, Inc. (solvents), Pueblo Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) Redonda Compressor Station (nitrogen oxides) and Dancing Eagle Casino (traffic related emissions). Sand and gravel operations are conducted on a very limited scale. Also included are the three industrial

storage yards (Bureau of Indian Affairs storage yard, State highway) - methane gas, hydrocarbons, and Pb; two pipeline compressor stations (Transwestern and El Paso) - nitrogen oxides;

The nearest community, Laguna Subdivision, is located ½ mile North from the Compressor Station #6. The Old Laguna Village is situated about one mile Northeast from the above Station. Prevailing winds are blowing from West/Southwest directions toward both communities.

3. Facility Information:

a. Location

The Transwestern Pipeline Company, Compressor Station Number 6 is located a half mile south of Laguna, New Mexico. The mailing address is:

Transwestern Pipeline Company
P. O. Box 61
Laguna NM 87026
Phone: (505) 347-6606

b. Facility Contact/ Responsible Official

The facility contact and responsible official is Don Hawkins and the plant manager/facility contact is Alan O'Connor.

c. Description of Operations and Products

Transwestern Pipeline, with Standard Industrial Classification code 4922, is a natural gas compression and transmission facility with pressurized natural gas as its principal product. The facility receives natural gas through an inlet line which passes through an inlet separator. At the separators, free liquids are knocked out and collected in storage tanks. The inlet gas is then compressed by one of three engine driven gas compressors. After compression, the natural gas exits the facility. The compressor engines are Clark TVC-12 turbocharged engines rated at 4,500-Horse Power (hp). According to the applicant, these three compressors were installed in 1967 and have not been modified since that time. The compressor units have the following serial numbers: Unit 601 has a serial number of 107510; Unit 602 has a serial number of 107511; and Unit 603 has a serial number of 107512. It is expected that the source keep records of these serial numbers and any change in serial number for each emission unit should be reflected in the report.

Emission unit 621 is a Waukesha F3520GU unit -- 450-hp gas-fired engine driven generator which provides electric power to the station. This unit was installed in 1967 and has never been modified, according to the applicant. Products of combustion from the compressor and generator engines exhaust through independent stacks. The serial

number for the generator Unit 621 is 129011, and it is expected that the source keep record of this serial number and any change in the serial number should also be reported.

The Mist Extractor Vessel is not a new source, and was formerly considered an insignificant source during the initial Part 71 Title V permitting, due to the small amount of liquids that passed through the vessel on an annual basis. It is a vessel used during pipeline pigging operations to prevent “mist” from being expelled from the condensate storage tank. Pigging activity is conducted periodically to clear the gas transmission line of accumulated liquids consisting of water and some natural gas liquids (NGL). Emissions from the mist extractor are modeled as a storage tank. Working and breathing losses were estimated with the EPA Tanks program and flash emissions were estimated with the Vasquez-Beggs equation. This unit is no longer classified as an insignificant source.

The remaining tanks at the facility are used for storing new and used lube oils, antifreeze (ethylene glycol), oily waste water, and pipeline liquids. There is a single 1.0 Million British Thermal Units (MMBtu)/hour (hr) gas-fired heater used to evaporate waste water from the storage tanks. The serial number for the 500 Barrel fixed roof storage tank, with emission unit ID, T-2 is unknown prior to permit issuance. This tank was installed in 1966 and has not been modified, according to the applicant.

Several blowdown relief vents are located at the station. These vents are used to relieve gas pressure during an emergency shutdown or during maintenance events. There is also a pipeline pigging receiver and launcher at the station. This equipment is used periodically to flush accumulations of liquids from the gas pipeline.

d. Permitting and/or Construction History:

Compressor Station Number 6 is owned by Transwestern Pipeline Company. This is a first time Part 71 Title V Permit renewal for the facility which commenced operations in 1967. The initial Title V permit was issued by EPA in 2002, with an effective date of December 6, 2002. A permit application dated February 6, 2007, was received requesting a Part 71 Operating Permit renewal, with supporting documentation received on May 2, 2007. Additional requested information to supplement the permit renewal application has been submitted to EPA on the following dates: August 21, 2007, December 19, 2007, March 12, 13, 28 and 31, 2008, and April 4, 8, 10, 18, 21, and 22, 2008.

e. Potential to Emit -

Table 1 includes the potential to emit data provided by Transwestern Pipeline Company. Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of Transwestern Pipeline Company, Compressor Station Number 6 to emit any air pollutant under its physical or operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of Transwestern Pipeline Company to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operations or on the type or amount of material

combusted, stored, or processed, may be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by EPA. Potential to Emit is meant to be a worst case emissions calculation. Actual emissions may be much lower.

According to the records supplied by the applicant, the Laguna Compressor Station is a “grandfathered” source which means that its construction predates the effective date of EPA’s major new source review programs. As explained in detail below, the Laguna station does not appear to be subject to any requirements of other federal programs, such as New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). Requirements of the New Mexico State Implementation Plan (SIP) do not apply to this source, as it is located in Indian Country. As such, the Potential to Emit provided in the permit as well as in this statement of basis is for informational purposes only. However, the emissions from the facility will be calculated from recorded parameters in the permit, and tracked through annually submitted Fee Schedules (which include annual reports on criteria pollutant and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) actual emissions), to ensure that future changes to the source do not trigger federal CAA requirements.

The company updated its Potential to Emit in the most recent updated application sent to EPA on February 6, 2007. The Potential to Emit emissions for NO_x and CO include emission tests for the compressor engines from similar units in Arizona, plus a 20% safety factor, per a communiqué from Transwestern Pipeline, dated March 13, 2008. Within this safety factor, startup, shutdown, and maintenance emissions have been estimated to be included in the Potential to Emit. The Potential to Emit emissions for VOC includes 25 tons/year of formaldehyde, a re-speciation of the VOC HAPs, based on stack tests and recalculations. Other original individual HAP estimates were reduced or eliminated, based on these tests and recalculations. The total increase in HAPs makes this source major for HAPs, per 40 CFR § 63.2. Changes in these emissions are not associated with any physical change or change in the method of operation that would qualify as a “major modification” under 40 CFR § 51.166(b)(2)(i)]. The initial Title V application used an old EPA speciation profile to estimate hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from the engines. In 2000, the EPA issued revised AP-42 emission factors for natural gas-fired engines. Since the initial application, Transwestern Pipeline Co. has updated the HAP emission factors to reflect the current AP-42 factors.

The company has provided Region 6 with the 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 annual estimates of actual emissions for all regulated pollutants for fee payment purposes. The company must continue to submit annual estimates of actual emissions for all regulated pollutants as part of the requirement to pay an annual fee (*see* section IV of the permit). The EPA will review this submittal for accuracy.

Table 1. Potential to Emit in Tons per Year (tpy)

Transwestern Pipeline Company, Compressor Station Number 6, Laguna

Emissions Unit and Unit ID	NOx	VOC	SO2	PM10	CO	Lead	HAP
Clark TVC-12 Reciprocating Compressor Engine, 601	498.6	18.2	0.1	7.3	151.2	0	11.4
Clark TVC-12 Reciprocating Compressor Engine, 602	498.6	18.2	0.1	7.3	151.2	0	11.4
Clark TVC-12 Reciprocating Compressor Engine, 603	498.6	18.2	0.1	7.3	151.2	0	11.4
Waukesha F3520GU Reciprocating Generator Engine, 621	2.32	0.1	0	0.1	3.9	0	0.1
Pipeline Liquids (Condensate) Fixed Roof Storage Tank, T-2	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0
1100-Gallon Mist Extractor Vessel	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,498.1	69.7	0.3	22.0	457.5	0	34.3

NOx - oxides of nitrogen

VOC - volatile organic compounds

SO2 - sulfur dioxide

PM10 - particulate matter with a diameter 10 microns or less

CO - carbon monoxide

HAP - hazardous air pollutants (*see* CAA Section 112(b))

Table 2. Change in Emission Pollutant Versus Total Emissions, tons/year for Regulated Units

Pollutant	Total Emissions, tons/year³	Total Emissions, tons/year^{2, 3}	Total Emissions, tons/year
	Current Permit	Proposed Permit	Proposed Change
NOx ¹	1,540	1,498	- 42
SO ₂	0.0	0.3	+ 0.3
CO ²	490	457.5	- 32.5
PM ₁₀	22	22	0.0
VOC	61	69.7	+ 8.7
Lead	0.0	0.0	0.0
HAPs ⁴	24	34.3	+ 10.3

¹Total Potential pollutant emissions for NOx and CO include emission tests for the compressor engines from similar units in AZ, plus a 20% safety factor.

²Communique with Transwestern Pipeline Co., dated 3/13/08, indicates SSM emissions are included in the 20% safety factor from the test data on the similar compressor engines in AZ

³Total Potential criteria pollutant emissions are listed for entire facility.

⁴The potential to emit for VOC includes 25 tons/year of formaldehyde as a HAP, a re-speciation of the HAPs, based on recalculations from actual emissions and updated AP-42 emission factors.

f. Emission Units and Emission Generating Activities

Transwestern Pipeline Company, Compressor Station Number 6 provided in their application the information contained in tables 1, 3, and 4. All emission units at this facility are identified in either table 3 or table 4. Table 3 lists emission units. There are no air pollution control devices at this facility. Emission units identified as “insignificant” are listed separately in table 4.

40 CFR § 71 allows sources to separately list in the permit application units or activities that qualify as “insignificant” based on potential emissions below 2 tons/year for all regulated pollutants that are not listed as HAPs under Section 112(b) and below 1000 pounds/year or the de minimus level established under Section 112(g), whichever is lower, for HAPs. Units that qualify as “insignificant” for the purposes of the Part 71 permit application are in no way exempt from applicable requirements or any requirements of the Part 71 permit.

Transwestern Pipeline Company states in their application that the emission units in table 4 below are eligible for insignificant treatment under 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(II)(ii). Most of these emission sources are fixed roof storage tanks used to store oily waste water, engine lube oil, and ethylene glycol. Other insignificant emission sources at the facility includes the truck loading point for pipeline liquids and the 1.0 MMBtu/hr for gas fired water evaporation heater as well as the fugitive emissions from piping components.

Table 3. Emission Units and Control Devices

Emissions Unit and Unit ID Number	Description	Control Device
Reciprocating Engine, 601	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model TVC-12, Manufacturer - Clark • Installed in 1967 • Maximum design heat input - 34.65 MMBTU/hr • Fuel type - Natural gas • Primary use - Gas Compression 	None
Reciprocating Engine, 602	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model TVC-12, Manufacturer - Clark • Installed in 1967 • Maximum design heat input - 34.65 MMBTU/hr • Fuel type - Natural gas • Primary use - Gas Compression 	None
Reciprocating Engine, 603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model TVC-12, Manufacturer - Clark • Installed in 1967 • Maximum design heat input - 34.65 MMBTU/hr • Fuel type - Natural gas • Primary use - Gas Compression 	None
Reciprocating Engine, 621	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model F3520GU, Manufacturer- Waukesha • Installed in 1967 • Maximum design heat input - 4.2 MMBTU/hr • Fuel Type - Natural gas • Primary Use - Electric Generation 	None
500 Barrel Fixed Roof Storage Tank, T-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model and Manufacturer- Unknown • Installed in 1966 	None
Mist extractor vessel, MIST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,100-gallon Mist Extractor Vessel 	None

Table 4. Insignificant Emission Units

Emission Unit ID No.	Unit Description	Size	Exemptions to Federal Requirements
1	Oily Waste Water Tank	210-bbl	< 2 tpy 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11)(ii)
2	Engine Lube Oil Tank	210-bbl	< 2 tpy 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11)(ii)
2	Ethylene Glycol Tank	65-bbl	< 2 tpy 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11)(ii)
1	Used Ethylene Glycol Tank	65-bbl	< 2 tpy 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11)(ii)
2	Used Lube Oil Tank	65-bbl	< 2 tpy 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11)(ii)
1	Pipeline Liquids Truck Loading Point		< 2 tpy 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11)(ii)
1	Fugitive Emissions		< 2 tpy 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11)(ii)

4. Applicable Requirements

The Transwestern Pipeline Company, Compressor Station Number 6 application was reviewed to determine that it meets all the requirements of the Part 71 Operating Permits Program. Based on the information provided by Transwestern Pipeline Company in their application, Compressor Station Number 6 would be subject to the following generic permit requirements:

a. Fuel Usage Rates:

The fuel type used at this facility is natural gas which is used in emission units 601, 602, 603, and 621. The maximum annual usage rate stated in the application for these emissions units are 289 MMcf for emissions units 601, 602, and 603 while emission unit 621 has its maximum annual usage rate as 35.1 MMcf. Based on this information, the combined total amount of natural gas burned at this facility shall not exceed 902.3 MMcf per year. A monitoring/recordkeeping/reporting requirement has been placed in the permit on this requirement.

b. Heat Input:

The maximum design heat input for each reciprocating engine is 34.65 MMBtu/hr based on the information presented in the application. Therefore, the actual (average) heat input shall not exceed the maximum design heat input for each of the reciprocating engines (for emission units 601, 602, and 603 shall not exceed 34.65 MMBtu/hr, and for

emissions unit 621 shall not exceed 4.2 MMBtu/hr). A monitoring/recordkeeping/reporting requirement has been placed in the permit on this requirement.

c. Recordkeeping:

Although this facility is not subject to any Federal applicable requirements for criteria pollutants, the facility will be required to keep the following records in general:

- (1) serial number for each emission unit;
- (2) records of repair and maintenance activities which shall include identification of emission units and the work involved;
- (3) monthly and annual 12-month rolling average recordkeeping of the fuel flow/consumption of each reciprocating engine; and
- (4) monthly and annual 12-month rolling average recordkeeping of the actual heat input for each reciprocating engine

d. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP):

Based on the information provided in the Transwestern Pipeline Company's application, the potential to emit for VOC includes 25 tons/year of formaldehyde, a change of +20.07 tons per year (tpy) from the current permit. This change is the result of recalculations of emissions from stack tests and updated AP-42 emission factors, and is not the result of a physical change or change in method of operation or construction of the source.

The increase in Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) to more than 10 tpy of any one listed HAP or ≥ 25 tpy of total HAPs would potentially make this facility subject to the requirements of 40 CFR § 63, Subpart ZZZZ - Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. The facility compressor engines are two-stroke-lean-burn (2SLB) engines, as identified in the application for permit renewal and confirmed with additional information to the application. This is a facility with existing stationary RICE engines under the definition of 'existing stationary RICE', as it was constructed prior to December 19, 2002. It meets the exemption for requirements under Subpart ZZZZ, as specified in 40 CFR § 63.6590(b)(3), as it is an existing spark ignition 2SLB stationary RICE. Under this exemption, this unit also does not have to meet the requirements of 40 CFR § 63, Subpart A, nor is any initial notification necessary.

As a major source of HAPs, this facility would be potentially subject to the emission standards of 40 CFR § 63, Subpart HH - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities, because they

process and/or store natural gas. However, these activities occur after the point of custody and are classified in the Natural Gas Transmission category; thus, the Laguna station is not subject to these requirements.

As a major source of HAPs, this facility would also be potentially subject to the emission standards of 40 CFR § 63, Subpart HHH - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities, because they have been identified in this category. However, there are no glycol dehydration units at this station, which are the affected units for Subpart HHH. Therefore, this facility is not subject to these requirements.

e. Other Requirements

1. 40 CFR § 64 - Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

The Federal CAM regulations require certain sources to comply with additional monitoring requirements if specific applicability criteria are met. The criteria are related to emission limitations or standards for applicable regulated air pollutants, the use of a control device to achieve compliance with the limitation or standard, or the unit potential pre-control device emissions of applicable regulated air pollutants at specified amounts. In the case of this facility, the three gas compressor engines and the single backup generator engine are not subject to an emission limitation or standard, and are not equipped with controls. Therefore, CAM is not applicable to these units.

2. Other Applicable Requirements

Based on the information provided in the Transwestern Pipeline Company's application, EPA has no evidence that this source is subject to any existing federally applicable programs for emission controls. Federal CAA programs include Prevention of Significant Deterioration, New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, and the acid rain program under Title IV of the CAA. See further discussion on requirements under National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants in d. above. Further, Transwestern's Laguna compressor station is not subject to any implementation plan, such as exist within State jurisdictions. Therefore, Transwestern Pipeline Company, Compressor Station Number 6 is not subject to any substantive requirements that control its emissions under the CAA, beyond collection and recordkeeping to provide materials that substantiate existing permit requirements.

The EPA recognizes that, in some cases, sources of air pollution located in Indian country are subject to fewer requirements than similar sources located on land under the jurisdiction of a State or local air pollution control agency. To address this regulatory gap, EPA has proposed, but not yet promulgated national regulatory programs for preconstruction review of major sources in nonattainment areas and of minor sources in both attainment and nonattainment areas. These programs will establish, where appropriate, control requirements for sources that would be incorporated into Part 71 Title V permits. To establish additional applicable, federally-enforceable emission limits, EPA Regional Offices will, as necessary and appropriate, promulgate Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) that will establish Federal requirements for sources in specific areas. The EPA will establish priorities for its direct Federal implementation activities by addressing, as its highest priority, the most serious threats to public health and the environment in Indian country, that are not otherwise being adequately addressed. Although the Transwestern Pipeline Company has indicated in its application that a FIP is an applicable requirement, EPA believes that this facility is presently not creating a serious air problem that needs attention. Therefore, a FIP is not necessary at this time. Further, EPA encourages and will work closely with all Tribes wishing to develop Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs) for approval under the Tribal Authority Rule. The EPA intends that its Federal regulations created through a FIP will apply only in those situations, in which a Tribe does not have an approved TIP.

3. Past Actions

The final rulemaking governing interagency cooperation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) states that “the environmental baseline includes the past and present impacts of all Federal, State, and private actions and other human activities in the action, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal projects in the action area that have already undergone formal or early Section 7 consultation, and the impacts of State or private action which are contemporaneous with the consultation process” 50 CFR § 402.02 (definition of “effects of action”). EPA has established the environmental baseline for this facility with Transwestern’s initial Part 71 Title V permit issued in 2002, and with ESA, Section 7 consultation. Records indicate that no construction or changes in the method of operation have occurred at this site, since the initial permit was issued.

To minimize the likelihood of adverse impacts to all species protected under ESA, EPA Region 6 will continue to ensure that any construction activities undertaken by the facility occur outside the general migratory bird nesting season of March through August, or that areas proposed for construction during the nesting season be surveyed, and if necessary be avoided until nesting is complete. The known population of Pecos sunflowers closest to the Laguna compressor station is near Grants, New Mexico. Construction activities related to the existing facility is unlikely to affect the Pecos sunflower due to its distance from the Laguna compressor station.

At this time, the facility is not required to obtain a construction permit. If future construction activities under the CAA trigger federal requirements, EPA will reinitiate consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between EPA and FWS.

5. Public Comment

a. Public Notice

As described in 40 CFR § 71.11(a)(5), all Part 71 Title V draft operating permits shall be publicly noticed and made available for public comment. The public notice of permit actions and public comment period is described in 40 CFR § 71.11(d).

There will be a 30-day public comment period for actions pertaining to a draft permit. Public notice has been given for this draft permit by mailing a copy of the notice to the permit applicant, the affected State, tribal and local air pollution control agencies, the city and county executives, the State and Federal land managers and the local emergency planning authorities which have jurisdiction over the area where the source is located. A copy of the notice has also been provided to all persons who have submitted a written request to be included on the mailing list. If you would like to be added to our mailing list to be informed of future actions on these or other CAA permits issued in Indian Country located within the State of New Mexico, please send your name and address to Catherine Penland at the address listed below:

Catherine Penland
Air Permits Section
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue (6PD-R)
Dallas, TX 75202
E-mail: penland.catherine@epa.gov

Public notice has also been published in a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by this source.

b. Opportunity for Comment:

Members of the public may review a copy of the draft permit prepared by EPA, the application, this statement of basis for the draft permit, and all supporting materials for the draft permit. Copies of these documents are available at:

Pueblo of Laguna Library
P.O. Box 194
Laguna, NM 87026
Phone #: (505) 552-6280

U.S. EPA, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202
Phone #: (214) 665-7122
or (214) 665-6435

Copies of the draft permit and this statement of basis are also available electronically on the EPA Region 6 Website,
<http://www.epa.gov/region6/6pd/air/pd-r/laguna6renewal.pdf>

Any interested person may submit written comments on the draft Part 71 Title V operating permit during the public comment period to Catherine Penland at the address listed in section 5.a above. All comments shall be considered and answered by EPA in making the final decision on the permit. EPA will keep a record of the commenter and of the issues raised during the public participation process.

Anyone, including the applicant, who believes any condition of the draft permit is inappropriate must raise all reasonable ascertainable issues and submit all arguments supporting their position by the close of the public comment period. Any supporting materials submitted must be included in full and may not be incorporated by reference, unless the material has been already submitted as part of the administrative record in the same proceeding, or consists of State or Federal statutes and regulations, EPA documents of general applicability, or other generally available reference material.

c. Opportunity to Request a Hearing:

A person may submit a written request for a public hearing to Catherine Penland, at the address listed in section 5.a above, by stating the nature of the issues to be raised at the public hearing. Based on the number of hearing requests received, EPA will hold a public hearing whenever it finds there is a significant degree of public interest in a draft operating permit. The EPA will provide public notice of the public hearing. If a public hearing is held, any person may submit oral or written statements and data concerning the draft permit.

