BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF :	)	
	)	
STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL	)	PCB R07-18
COMBUSTION ENGINES AND TURBINES:	)	
AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILL. ADM. CODE	)	
SECTION 201.146, PARTS 211 AND 217	)	

NOTICE OF FILING

To:

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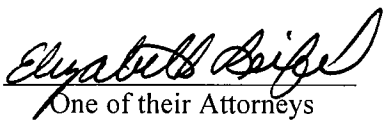
Please take notice that on April 16, 2007, we filed with the Office of the Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board via electronic mail the **OBJECTION TO USE OF SECTION 28.5 FAST TRACK PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE PROPOSAL AS FILED**, and **APPEARANCE** copies of which are served upon you.

ANR PIPELINE COMPANY, NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, TRUNKLINE GAS COMPANY, AND PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPELINE COMPANY (COLLECTIVELY, THE "PIPELINE CONSORTIUM")

By: 
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OBJECTION TO USE OF SECTION 28.5 FAST TRACK PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE PROPOSAL AS FILED

Now comes ANR Pipeline Company, Natural Gas Pipeline Company, Trunkline Gas Company, and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company (collectively, the "Pipeline Consortium"), by their attorneys, Sonnenschein Nath and Rosenthal, LLP, and respectfully request that the Board reject the proposal of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("IEPA" or the "Agency") to proceed with this proposed rulemaking, as currently presented to this Board, under the procedures of Section 28.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (the "Act"), 415 ILCS 5/28.5. The Agency's proposal to amend 35 Ill. Adm. Code § 201.146, and Parts 211 and 217, to the extent it applies to units other than NOx SIP Call Phase II affected units, does not satisfy the requirements of Section 28.5 because application of the rule statewide is not "federally required to be adopted" by the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq*. As such, the proceeding as proposed by the Agency is not the type of situation contemplated by the General Assembly when it enacted the Section 28.5 "fast track" authority and is an improper exercise of Section 28.5 of the Act.

The Pipeline Consortium is willing to set aside its objection as to the portion of the Agency's proposal that applies to NOx SIP Call Phase II affected units, but only if the Board grants the request of the Pipeline Consortium to bifurcate and move the portion of the Agency's

proposal that does not apply to NOx SIP Call Phase II affected units to a separate docket that proceeds under Section 27 of the Act.[1]

I. INTRODUCTION

The Pipeline Consortium is a group of natural gas suppliers that provide safe and reliable delivery of natural gas for servicing local utilities and distribution companies, industrial and small businesses, farmers, and the expansive commercial and residential customers in Illinois and adjacent states. The pipeline facilities operated by Consortium members are intentionally over-designed. Indeed, FERC-regulated pipeline systems are specifically required to be designed for peak capacity to assure available capacity for the public at all times (although the engines and turbines are not run at all times). This is a critical point for this rulemaking, because the targeted engines and turbines tend to be small, and because low utilization of these engines and turbines is commonplace at many facilities.

The Agency's proposal, deemed filed on April 6, 2007, is designed to reduce nitrogen oxide ("NOx") emissions from natural gas-fired stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines and turbines. The Agency has justified proceeding with its proposed rule pursuant to Section 28.5 because it contends the proposal is required pursuant to U.S. EPA's NOx State Implementation Plan ("SIP") Call Phase II. The Agency's position unfortunately becomes confusing and misleading through the Agency's further and apparent attempt to justify the proceeding by bundling together several different regulatory programs that are not all necessary

[1] The Pipeline Consortium notes that the Agency's proposal, filed days before the religious holiday weekend and accepted as filed on April 6, 2007, contains the Agency's position and arguments on the use of the fast-track rulemaking procedure. As such, this filing presents a response to the Agency's assertion that it has satisfied the requirements of Section 28.5. Because the Agency has already had an opportunity to make its case, the Pipeline Consortium does not believe that the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code § 101.500(d) apply. However, in the event that the Board elects to treat the Pipeline Consortium's objection and proposal to bifurcate as subject to the time frames in Section 101.500(d), strict adherence to the 14-day response time requirement is inappropriate here. Indeed, regardless of the Board's position, the Board should not proceed to accept the Agency's proposal and set the requisite schedule until such time as the Pipeline Consortium's objection and proposal to bifurcate are fully considered and decided by this Board.

under, or even relevant to, Phase II of the SIP Call. As such, and for reasons stated herein, the Pipeline Consortium objects to proceeding pursuant to Section 28.5 to the extent the Agency's proposal includes requirements beyond those responsive to Phase II of the SIP Call. Accordingly, the Pipeline Consortium respectfully requests that the Board move portions of the Agency's proposal that are not relevant to the Phase II of the SIP Call to a separate docket that proceeds according to Section 27's general rulemaking procedures.

II. ARGUMENT

Background Of Illinois' Fast Track Rulemaking

The Agency has filed this rulemaking proposal pursuant to Section 28.5 of the Act, 415 ILCS 5/28.5, which allows certain rules required under the federal Clean Air Act to proceed on an expedited schedule to prevent imposition of sanctions by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("U.S. EPA"). The intent and history of Section 28.5 demonstrate that the fast track procedures were meant as a narrow solution to a very particular problem, *i.e.* that lengthy formal rulemaking processes could hinder the Board from promulgating rules required under the Clean Air Act in accordance with federally-imposed deadlines.[2]

Whether a rule may proceed on this "fast track" depends on whether the rule is required to be adopted under the Clean Air Act. For purposes of Section 28.5, "requires to be adopted" refers only to those regulations or parts of regulations for which the U.S. EPA "is empowered to impose sanctions against the State for failure to adopt such rules." 415 ILCS 5/28.5(c). If the Agency fails to demonstrate that the rule is required under federal law and sanctions may be imposed, the Board may decide not to allow the rule to proceed on a fast track. 35 Ill. Adm. Code § 102.302.

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[2] See *Report of the Attorney General's Task Force on Environmental Legal Issues* - 1992.

Background of the NOx SIP Call

In October 1998, U.S. EPA took final action in the NOx SIP Call Rule to prohibit specified amounts of emissions of NOx, one of the main precursors of ground-level ozone, to reduce ozone transport across State boundaries in the eastern half of the United States. 63 Fed. Reg. 57,355-57,538 (Oct. 27, 1998). U.S. EPA concluded that 22 states and the District of Columbia emit NOx in amounts that contribute to the non-attainment of ozone standards in downwind states. U.S. EPA used its authority under Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(k)(5) and issued a SIP Call, requiring those 23 states to amend their SIPs to reduce NOx emissions so as not to adversely affect the ozone attainment status of downwind states.

Several industry and labor groups challenged the NOx SIP Call in federal court. In response to the resulting court order, U.S. EPA divided the NOx SIP Call into two phases: Phase I and Phase II. Under Phase I, U.S. EPA required 19 states and the District of Columbia to comply with the SIP Call by October 30, 2000 for Phase I affected units. Under Phase II, U.S. EPA required the remaining states to comply with the SIP Call by April 1, 2005 and required all states with large reciprocating internal combustion engines to develop SIPs by April 1, 2005 to achieve NOx reductions commensurate with Phase II rule requirements.

The NOx SIP Call Phase II makes clear that states have the flexibility to adopt "the appropriate mix of controls for their State to meet the NOx emissions reductions requirements of the NOx SIP Call." Specifically, U.S. EPA recognizes that states may choose to regulate large internal combustion engines to meet the NOx reduction targets, or they may choose to establish emissions reductions targets for individual companies and allow those companies to develop a plan to achieve that target.

On February 8, 2006, U.S. EPA found that Illinois had failed to submit the required SIP revisions in response to Phase II of the SIP Call. This finding of failure indicated that U.S. EPA intended to develop a Federal Implementation Plan ("FIP") pursuant to Section 110(c) of the Clean Air Act that would be implemented in place of the SIP in the event the deficient states failed to amend their SIPs in a timely manner. 71 Fed. Reg. 6347 (Feb. 8, 2006)

Importantly, the NOx SIP Call affected only large engines, with average ozone season emissions in 1995 grater than one ton per day, which is equivalent to approximately 2,400 hp with 100% utilization for the entire 153-day season. IEPA inappropriately concludes that a SIP Call engine is equivalent to 1,500 hp[3] and has proposed measures here that go well beyond requirements sufficient to satisfy U.S. EPA's SIP Call, arguing that all elements of the proposal, including the regulation of *all* engines 500 hp and larger and turbines 3.5 MW and larger, regardless of their location, are authorized to proceed as a Section 28.5 fast track rulemaking.

IEPA's Statement of Reasons Does Not Support A Fast Track Proceeding

The Agency characterizes its proposal as purportedly intending to satisfy Illinois' obligations under the NOx SIP Call Phase II, *as well as* the Clean Air Act's requirements for reasonable further progress, reasonably available control technology ("RACT"), rate-of-progress ("ROP"), and attainment demonstrations for the 8-hour ozone and PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") (IEPA's Statement of Reasons, at pp.1-2). The only piece of the proposal, however, that is even arguably federally necessary in this veritable bundle of emission reduction strategies is the reductions related to NOx SIP Call Phase II units.

First and foremost, while additional NOx reductions may eventually be necessary to address PM and ozone non-attainment, there is nothing under the NOx SIP Call Phase II, or other existing federal law, that requires a state specifically to regulate internal combustion engines and

[3] Technical Support Document, p. 17.

turbines, let alone requires control of these engines statewide,[4] or control of units as small as 500 hp and 3.5 MW. In fact, NOx RACT is predominantly implemented in non-attainment areas only, and U.S. EPA only requires that the state *consider* NOx RACT for sources in non-attainment areas. The Agency cannot use Phase II of the NOx SIP Call to justify the imposition of NOx RACT.

Most critical to the fast track analysis, there is not an immediate time constraint or threat of federal sanctions pertaining to deficiencies associated with 8-hour ozone or fine particulate SIPs, as the SIP Call clearly is based only on the 1-hour ozone NAAQS.[5] Therefore, the NOx RACT provisions are not appropriate for a Section 28.5 proceeding to the extent they go beyond what is required for Phase II units.[6]

Further, although the Agency has said that it cannot "submit a plan that would demonstrate attainment or meet RACT or ROP requirements for the $PM_{2.5}$ or 8-hour ozone NAAQS" without the proposed rule, this is simply not true. (IEPA's Statement of Reasons, at p. 10). IEPA has provided no justification for the need or environmental benefit of control of all units statewide at the proposed thresholds or compared the efficacy of these measures with the broad array of other candidate control approaches. Any number of other measures or combinations of measures could be proposed that would achieve similar or greater reductions.

In fact, consequences against the State for failing to meet U.S. EPA requirements would attach only upon IEPA's tardiness in addressing the Phase II units, and even those consequences may not be considered "sanctions" within the meaning of Section 28.5. In the February 8, 2006,

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[5] 69 Fed. Reg. 21,604, 21,605 (April 21, 2004).

[6] The Pipeline Consortium believes its assertion that the NOx RACT portion of the Agency's proposal is not federally required to be adopted at this time is sufficient to support moving this portion of the proposal to a separate docket proceeding as a Section 27 rulemaking. However, to the extent the Board accepts the Agency's characterization that the NOx RACT proposal is "federally required" under general federal SIP requirements, the Pipeline Consortium further responds that at the very least, the portion of the NOx RACT proposal that applies in attainment areas is not federally required and should be moved to a separate docket.

Finding of Failure, U.S. EPA expressly states that it will pursue a FIP should a submission to address Phase II of the SIP Call not be forthcoming. *See* 71 Fed. Reg. 6347, 6348. It is well-established that the imposition of a FIP does not constitute a "sanction" under the Clean Air Act. *See Virginia v. EPA*, 74 F.3d 517, 521 (4th Cir. 1996) (noting the availability of sanctions under Section 179 but differentiating these from the imposition of a FIP, which is merely an "additional incentive for state compliance"); *Dynegy Midwest Generation, Inc. v. Ill. Pollution Control Bd.*, Docket No. 06-CH-213, Order on Motion for Preliminary Injunction (May 1, 2006) (finding that the plaintiff utilities were likely to succeed on the merits of their claim against the Board because the imposition of a Federal Mercury Plan did not constitute a sanction under the Clean Air Act).

Not only is the application of the Agency's proposed rule to non-Phase II units unnecessary to satisfy Phase II of the SIP Call, the Agency has also failed to demonstrate the rule's importance to protecting air quality. In fact, modeling by the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium ("LADCO") demonstrates that emission reductions for all units need not be adopted statewide to improve air quality in Illinois (See "Attachment A" of the Agency's Technical Support Document). The modeling shows that attainment area emissions from non-electricity generating units have a relatively minor impact relative to emissions within the non-attainment area, which have far greater impact. Further modeling is already underway that will refine the existing data. Bifurcating this rulemaking by moving portions applicable to non-Phase II units to a separate docket will allow the Board to consider this new modeling before making a final decision on non-Phase II units and will not compromise the State's obligation to address Phase II of the SIP Call, in any way.

If The Board Adopts The Rule Through Section 28.5, The Rule Will Be Void And Unenforceable

Recent actions taken in the Board's mercury rulemaking proceeding demonstrate the harm of allowing a proposed rule that is more stringent than required by federal law to proceed as a fast track rulemaking. In *In the Matter of Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 225 Control of Emissions from Large Combustion Sources*, PCB R06-25, several utility companies objected to the Agency's proposal to proceed with the rulemaking on a fast track pursuant to Section 28.5. The utilities argued that the Agency's proposed rule deviated significantly from the federal Clean Air Mercury Rule ("CAMR") and that CAMR did not justify or compel the Agency's proposal.

After finding that the filing of the utilities' motions were not ripe as of the date on which the Board was compelled to determine whether the rulemaking could proceed on a fast track,[7] the Board ordered the rulemaking to proceed on a fast track and did not take final action on the arguments raised in the utilities' filings. Once the Board ruled, the utilities filed a Motion for Temporary Restraining Order in the Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial Circuit in Sangamon County, arguing that the Board's order to proceed with the rulemaking on a fast track caused irreparable harm by depriving the utilities of a fair hearing. The Court agreed and ordered the Board to halt proceeding with the mercury rulemaking on a fast track. *Dynegy Midwest Generation, Inc. v. Ill. Pollution Control Bd.*, Docket No. 06-CH-213, Order on Motion for Preliminary Injunction, May 1, 2006.

The mercury rulemaking debacle should guide the Board's decision here. As with the mercury rulemaking, the Pipeline Consortium will be irreparably harmed if the entire proposed rule is allowed to proceed on the fast track and since the proposed rule, in its entirety, is not

[7] The Board found that the utilities' filings were subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code § 105.500(d), which requires a 14-day period for the non-moving party to respond to a motion before the Board may rule. This procedure is subject to certain exceptions where undue delay or hardship will result to the movant if the motion is not considered, or where the proceeding in question is deadline-driven and no waiver has been filed.

federally required, the Consortium will likely succeed on the merits. *See Id.* Further, the Pipeline Consortium is entitled to a formal and complete rulemaking process and the interest of the public will be better served by having costs of statewide application fully considered. *See Id.* To do otherwise may only invite Court intervention, when it could have easily and appropriately been avoided.

In addition to a court proceeding to stop the rulemaking from going forward, appellate courts are also able to overturn a rule that is promulgated outside of the Board's statutory authority. *See Waste Management of Ill., Inc. v. Ill. Pollution Control Bd.*, 595 N.E.2d 1171 (1st Dist. 1992). Section 28.5 is an exception to the Board's general rulemaking authority under the Act. Thus, if it appears to the Court that the Board incorrectly misused its authority by adopting a statewide rule when there is no federal requirement to do so, the Court may very well set aside the rule. *See, e.g., Ill. State Chamber of Commerce v. Ill. Pollution Control Bd.*, 384 N.E.2d 922 (1st Dist. 1978) (overturning a rule because the Board had failed to hold a required hearing on the rule or obtain the required economic impact study). This is a consequence that benefits no one.

Sensitivity to the use of the fast track procedures is specifically heightened in this case because a number of features of the traditional Section 27 rulemaking procedure were eliminated under Section 28.5 to afford a truncated procedure. One such feature eliminated from Section 28.5 fast track rulemakings was the Board's responsibility to obtain an economic impact study. Here, the Pipeline Consortium believes that an economic impact study of the controls that would be required under a Section 27 rulemaking would reveal that cost to the natural gas industry of application of the rule to non-Phase II units would exceed $80 million, a cost that should be fully considered when the benefit to the environment is minimal, at best. *See Id.* This economic impact cannot and should not be ignored, and the Pipeline Consortium and public interest must

not be deprived of the ability to obtain an economic impact study to weigh the cost benefit of the State's proposal.

III. CONCLUSION

For over one year prior to the Agency's decision to propose this rule with statewide application included, the Pipeline Consortium worked diligently with the Agency to resolve various issues with the proposed rule. Continuing in this spirit of cooperation, the Pipeline Consortium is willing to set aside its objection to proceeding pursuant to Section 28.5 for the portion of the rule that applies to NOx SIP Call Phase II units. The Pipeline Consortium, however, cannot agree to allow that portion of the rule related to non-Phase II units to proceed without the full and complete process offered by Section 27 of the Act, to consider statewide application and the associated costs in light of the minimal (if any) environmental benefit that may result.

For all the reasons stated above, the Pipeline Consortium respectfully requests that the Board place the portion of the proposed rule that applies to non-Phase II units in a separate docket for full consideration.[8] To assist the Board in bifurcating this proceeding and to demonstrate the ease in so doing, the Pipeline Consortium includes as Exhibits A the proposal to address NOx SIP Call Phase II units that may proceed under Illinois' fast track process. The proposal that should proceed under Section 27 of the Act could similarly be fashioned by addressing units and associated provisions excluded from Exhibit A and removing the Exhibit A affected units.

[8] The Board has, in the past, segregated portions of a proposed rule into a separate docket where the Board determines that it needs additional information. *See, e.g., In the Matter of: Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives (TACO), 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 742*, PCB R97-12(A) (April 17, 1997).

Dated April 16, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

ANR PIPELINE COMPANY, NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, TRUNKLINE GAS COMPANY, AND PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPELINE COMPANY (COLLECTIVELY, THE "PIPELINE CONSORTIUM")

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COMBUSTION ENGINES AND TURBINES:	)	
AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILL. ADM. CODE	)	
SECTION 201.146, PARTS 211 AND 217	)	

APPEARANCE

The undersigned, as one of its attorneys, hereby enters an Appearance on behalf of ANR PIPELINE COMPANY, NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, TRUNKLINE GAS COMPANY, AND PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPELINE COMPANY (COLLECTIVELY, THE "PIPELINE CONSORTIUM").

ANR PIPELINE COMPANY, NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, TRUNKLINE GAS COMPANY, AND PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPELINE COMPANY (COLLECTIVELY, THE "PIPELINE CONSORTIUM")

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One of their Attorneys

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an attorney, certify that I have served upon the individuals named on the attached Notice of Filing true and correct copies of the **OBJECTION TO USE OF SECTION 28.5 FAST TRACK PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE PROPOSAL AS FILED, and APPEARANCE** via First Class Mail, postage prepaid on April 16, 2007.

Exhibit A

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULES

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER C: EMISION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 217
NITROGEN OXIDES EMISSIONS

SUBPART Q: STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES AND TURBINES

Section 217.386 Applicability

a) A stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine **listed in Appendix G** ~~or turbine that meets the criteria in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section~~ is an affected unit and is subject to the requirements of this Subpart Q.

~~1) The engine at nameplate capacity is rated at equal to or greater than 500 bhp output; or~~

~~2) The turbine is rated at equal to or greater than 3.5 MW (4,694 bhp) output at 14.7 psia, 59°F, and 60 percent relative humidity.~~

~~b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section, an engine or turbine will not be an affected unit and is not subject to the requirements of this Subpart Q, if the engine or turbine is or has:~~

~~1) Used as an emergency or standby unit as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.1920;~~

~~2) Used for research or for the purposes of performance verification or testing;~~

~~3) Used to control emissions from landfills, where at least 50 percent of the heat input is gas collected from a landfill;~~

~~4) Used for agricultural purposes including the raising of crops or livestock that are produced on site, but not associated businesses like packing operations, sale of equipment or repair;~~

~~5) A nameplate capacity rated at less than 1500 bhp (1118 kW) output, mounted on a chassis or skids, designed to be moveable, and moved to a different source at least once every 12 months; or~~

~~6) Regulated under Subpart W or a subsequent federal NO_x Trading program for electrical generating units.~~

~~c) If an exempt unit ceases to fulfill the criteria specified in subsection (b) of this Section, the owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing within 30 days after becoming aware that the exemption no longer applies and comply with the control requirements of this Subpart Q.~~

~~d) The requirements of this Subpart Q will continue to apply to any engine or turbine that has ever been subject to the control requirements of Section 217.388, even if the affected unit ceases to fulfill the rating requirements of subsection (a) of this Section or becomes eligible for an exemption pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section.~~

Section 217.388 Control and Maintenance Requirements

On and after the applicable compliance date in Section 217.392, an owner or operator of an affected unit must inspect and maintain affected units as required by subsection (d) of this Section and comply with either the applicable emissions concentration as set forth in subsection (a) of this Section, or the requirements for an emissions averaging plan as specified in subsection (b) of this Section ~~or the requirements for operation as a low usage unit as specified in subsection (c) of this Section~~.

a) The owner or operator must limit the discharge from an affected unit into the atmosphere of any gases that contain NO_x to no more than:

1) 150 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for spark-ignited rich-burn engines;

2) 210 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for spark-ignited

lean-burn engines~~, except for existing spark-ignited Worthington engines that are not listed in Appendix G;~~

~~3) 365 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for existing spark-ignited Worthington engines that are not listed in Appendix G;~~

~~4) 660 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for diesel engines;~~

~~5) 42 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for gaseous fuel-fired turbines; and~~

~~6) 96 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for liquid fuel-fired turbines~~.

b) The owner or operator must comply with the requirements of the applicable emissions averaging plan as set forth in Section 217.390.

~~c) The owner or operator must operate the affected unit as a low usage unit pursuant to subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section. Low usage units are not subject to the requirements of this Subpart Q except for the requirements to inspect and maintain the unit pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section, and retain records pursuant to Sections 217.396(b) and (c). Only one of the following exemptions may be utilized at a particular source:~~

~~1) The potential to emit (PTE) is no more than 100 TPY NO_x aggregated from all engines and turbines located at the source that are not otherwise exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b), and not complying with the requirements of subsection (a) or (b) of this Section and the NO_x PTE limit is contained in a federally enforceable permit; or~~

~~2) The aggregate bhp-hr/MW-hr from all affected units located at the source that are not exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b), and not complying with the requirements of subsection (a) or (b) of this Section, are less than or equal to the bhp-hrs and MW-hrs operation limit listed in subsection (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B) of this Section. For units not located at a natural gas transmission compressor station or storage facility that drive a natural gas compressor station, the operation limits of subsections (c)(2)(A) and (B) of this Section must be contained in a federally enforceable permit.~~

~~A) 8 mm bhp-hrs or less on an annual basis for engines; and~~

~~B) 20,000 MW-hrs or less on an annual basis for turbines.~~

d) The owner or operator must inspect and perform periodic maintenance on the affected unit, in accordance with a Maintenance Plan that documents:

1) For a unit not located at natural gas transmission compressor station or storage facility either:

A) The manufacturer's recommended inspection and maintenance of the applicable air pollution control equipment, monitoring device, and affected unit; or

B) If the original equipment manual is not available or substantial modifications have been made that require an alternative procedure for the applicable air pollution control device, monitoring device, or affected unit, the owner or operator must establish a plan for inspection and maintenance in accordance with what is customary for the type of air pollution control equipment, monitoring device, and affected unit.

2) For a unit located at a natural gas compressor station or storage facility, the operator's maintenance procedures for the applicable air pollution control device, monitoring device, and affected unit.

Section 217.390 Emissions Averaging Plans

a) An owner or operator of certain affected units may comply through an emissions averaging plan.

1) The unit or units that commenced operation before January 1, 2002, may be included in an emissions averaging plan as follows:

A) Units located at a single source or at multiple sources in Illinois, so long as the units are owned by the same company or parent company where the parent company has working control through stock ownership of its subsidiary corporations. A unit may be listed in only one emissions averaging plan;

~~B) Units that have a compliance date later than the control period for which the averaging plan is being used for compliance; and~~

~~C) Units which the owner or operator may claim as exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b) but does not claim exempt. For as long as such a unit is included in an emissions averaging plan, it will be treated as an affected unit and subject to the applicable emission concentration limits, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements.~~

2) The following types of units may not be included in an emissions averaging plan:

A) Units that commence operation after January 1, 2002, unless the unit replaces an engine or turbine that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2002, or it replaces an engine or turbine that replaced a unit that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2002. The new unit must be used for the same purpose as the replacement unit. The owner or operator of a unit that is shutdown and replaced must comply with the provisions of Section 217.396(d)(3) before the replacement unit may be included in an emissions averaging plan.

~~B) Units which the owner or operator is claiming are exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b) or as a low usage unit pursuant to Section 217.388(c).~~

b) An owner or operator must submit an emissions averaging plan to the Agency by the applicable compliance date set forth in Section 217.392. The plan must include, but is not limited to:

1) The list of affected units included in the plan by unit identification number and permit number.

2) A sample calculation demonstrating compliance using the methodology provided in subsection (f) of this Section for both the ozone season and calendar year.

c) An owner or operator may amend an emissions averaging plan only once per calendar year. An amended plan must be submitted to the Agency by May 1 of the applicable calendar year. If an amended plan is not received by the Agency by May 1 of the applicable calendar year, the previous year's plan will be the applicable emissions averaging plan.

d) Notwithstanding subsection (c) of this Section, an owner or operator, and the buyer, if applicable:

1) Must submit an updated emissions averaging plan or plans to the Agency within 60 days, if a unit that is listed in an emissions averaging plan is sold or taken out of service.

~~2) May amend its emissions averaging plan to include another unit within 30 days of discovering that the unit no longer qualifies as an exempt unit pursuant to Section 217.386(b) or as a low usage unit pursuant to Section 217.388(c).~~

e) An owner or operator must:

1) Demonstrate compliance for both the ozone season (May 1 through September 30) and the calendar year (January 1 through December 31) by using the methodology and the units listed in the most recent emissions averaging plan submitted to the Agency pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section; the higher of the monitoring or test data determined pursuant to Section 217.394; and the actual hours of operation for the applicable control period;

2) Notify the Agency by October 31 following the ozone season, if compliance cannot be demonstrated for that ozone season; and

3) Submit to the Agency by January 31 following each calendar year, a compliance report containing the information required by Section 217.396(d)(4).

f) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions from the units listed in the emissions averaging plan must be equal to or less than the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions for those units for both the ozone season and calendar year. The following equation must be used to determine compliance:

$$N_{act} \leq N_{all}$$

Where:

$$N_{act} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EM_{act\,(i)}$$

N_{all} = $\sum_{i=1}^{n} EM_{all(i)}$

N_{act} = Total sum of the actual NO_x mass emissions from units included in the averaging plan for each fuel used (lbs per ozone season and calendar year).

N_{all} = Total sum of the allowable NO_x mass emissions from units included in the averaging plan for each fuel used (lbs per ozone season and calendar year).

$EM_{all(i)}$ = Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit as determined in subsection (g)(2), (g)(3), (g)(4), (g)(5),or (g)(6) of this Section.

$EM_{act(i)}$= Total mass of actual NO_X emissions in lbs for a unit as determined in subsection (g)(1), (g)(3), (g)(5) or (h) of this Section.

i = Subscript denoting an individual unit and fuel used.

n = Number of different units in the averaging plan.

g) For each unit in the averaging plan, and each fuel used by a unit, determine actual and allowable NO_x emissions using the following equations, except as provided for in subsection (h) of this Section:

1) Actual emissions must be determined as follows:

$$EM_{act(i)} = E_{act(i)} \times H_i$$

$$E_{act(i)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} C_{d(act(j))} \times F_d \times \left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d(j)}} \right)}{m}$$

2) Allowable emissions must be determined as follows:

$$EM_{all(i)} = E_{all(i)} \times H_i$$

$$E_{all(i)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} C_{d(all)} \times F_d \times \left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d(j)}} \right)}{m}$$

Where:

$EM_{act(i)}$ = Total mass of actual NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit.

$EM_{all(i)}$ = Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit.

E_{act} = Actual NO_x emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) calculated according to the above equation.

E_{all} = Allowable NO_x emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) calculated according to the above equation.

H = Heat input (mmBtu/ozone season or mmBtu/year) calculated from fuel flow meter and the heating value of the fuel used.

$C_{d(act)}$ = Actual concentration of NO_x in lb/dscf (ppmv x 1.194 x 10^{-7}) on a dry basis for the fuel used. Actual concentration is determined on each of the most recent test run or monitoring pass performed pursuant to Section 217.394, whichever is higher.

$C_{d(all)}$ = Allowable concentration of NO_x in lb/dscf (allowable emission limit in ppmv specified in Section 217.388(a), except as provided for in subsection (g)(6) of this Section, if applicable.

multiplied by 1.194 x 10^{-7}) on a dry basis for the fuel used.

F_d = The ratio of the gas volume of the products of combustion to the heat content of the fuel (dscf/mmBtu) as given in the table of F Factors included in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19 or as determined using 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen in effluent gas stream measured on a dry basis during each of the applicable test or monitoring runs used for determining emissions, as represented by a whole number percent, e.g., for 18.7%O_{2d}, 18.7 would be used.

i = Subscript denoting an individual unit and the fuel used.

j = Subscript denoting each test run or monitoring pass for an affected unit for a given fuel.

m = The number of test runs or monitoring passes for an affected unit using a given fuel.

3) For a replacement unit that is electric-powered, the allowable NO_x emissions from the affected unit that was replaced should be used in the averaging calculations and the actual NO_x emissions for the electric-powered replacement unit ($EM_{(i)act\ elec}$) are zero. Allowable NO_x emissions for the electric-powered replacement are calculated using the actual total bhp-hrs generated by the electric-powered replacement unit on

an ozone season and on an annual basis multiplied by the allowable NO_x emission rate in lb/bhp-hr of the replaced unit.

The allowable mass of NO_x emissions from an electric-powered replacement unit ($EM_{(i)all\ elec}$) must be determined by multiplying the nameplate capacity of the unit by the hours operated during the ozone season or annually and the allowable NO_x emission rate of the replaced unit ($E_{all\ rep}$) in lb/mmBtu converted to lb/bhp-hr. For this calculation the following equation should be used:

$EM_{all\ elec(i)} = bhp \times OP \times F \times E_{all\ rep(i)}$

Where:

$EM_{all\ elec(i)}$ = Mass of allowable NO_x emissions from the electric-powered replacement unit in pounds per ozone season or calendar year.

bhp = Nameplate capacity of the electric-powered replacement unit in brake-horsepower.

OP = Operating hours during the ozone season or calendar year.

F = Conversion factor of 0.0077 mmBtu/bhp-hr.

$E_{all\ rep(i)}$ = Allowable NO_X emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) of the replaced unit.

i = Subscript denoting an individual electric unit and the fuel used.

4) For a replacement unit that is not electric, the allowable NO_x emissions rate used in the above equations set forth in subsection (g)(2) of this Section must be either:

A) Prior to the applicable compliance date for the replaced unit pursuant to Section 217.392, the higher of the actual NO_x emissions as determined by testing or monitoring data or the applicable uncontrolled NO_x emissions factor from Compilation of Air pollutant emission Factors: AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 for the unit that was replaced; or

B) On and after the applicable compliance date for the replaced unit pursuant to Section 217.392, the applicable emissions concentration for the type of unit that replaced pursuant to Section

217.388(a).

5) For a unit that is replaced with purchased power, the allowable NO_x emissions rate used in the above equations set forth in subsection (g)(2) of this Section must be the emissions concentration as set forth in Section 217.388(a) or subsection (g)(6) of this Section, when applicable, for the type of unit that was replaced. For owners or operators replacing units with purchased power, the annual hours of operations that must be used are the calendar year hours of operation for the unit that was shutdown averaged over the three-year period prior to the shutdown. The actual NO_x emissions for the units replaced by purchased power ($EM_{(i)act}$) are zero. These units may be included in any emissions averaging plan for no more than five years beginning with the calendar year that the replaced unit is shut down.

6) ~~For units that have a later compliance date,~~ **For non-Appendix G units used in an emissions averaging plan,** allowable emissions rate used in the above equations set forth in subsection (g)(2) of this Section must be~~:~~

~~A) Prior to the applicable compliance date pursuant to Section 217.392,~~ the higher of the actual NO_x emissions as determined by testing or monitoring data, or the applicable uncontrolled NO_x emissions factor from Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors: AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Areas Sources, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104~~; and~~

~~B) On and after the units applicable compliance date pursuant to Section 217.392, the applicable emissions concentration for that type of unit pursuant to Section 217.388(a)~~.

h) For units that use CEMS the data must show that the total mass of actual NO_x emissions determined pursuant to subsection (h)(1) of this Section is less than or equal to the allowable NO_x emissions calculated in accordance with the equations in subsections (f) and (h)(2) of this Section for both the ozone season and calendar year. The equations in subsection (g) of this Section will not apply.

1) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit (EM_{act}) must be the sum of the total mass of actual NO_x emissions from each affected unit using CEMS data collected in accordance with 40 CFR 60 or 75, or alternate methodology that has been approved by the Agency or USEPA

and included in a federally enforceable permit.

2) The allowable NO_x emissions must be determined as follows:

$$EM_{(all)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Cd_i * flowstack_i * 1.194 x 10^{-7})$$

Where:

$EM_{all(i)}$	=	Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit.
$Flow_i$	=	Stack flow (dscf/hr) for a given stack.
Cd_i	=	Allowable concentration of NO_x (ppmv) specified in Section 217.388(a) of this subpart for a given stack. (1.194×10^{-7}) converts to lb/dscf).
j	=	subscript denoting each hour operation of a given unit.
m	=	Total number of hours of operation of a unit.
i	=	Subscript denoting an individual unit and the fuel used.

Section 217.392 Compliance

a) ~~An owner or operator of an affected unit may not operate that unit unless it meets the applicable concentration limit in Section 217.388(a), or is included in an emissions averaging plan pursuant to Section 217.388(b), or meets the low usage requirements pursuant to Section 217.388(c), and complies with all other applicable requirements of this Subpart Q by the earliest applicable date listed below:~~

~~1)~~ On and after May 1, 2007, an owner or operator of an affected engine listed in Appendix G may not operate the affected engine unless the requirements of this Subpart Q are met or the affected engine is exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b).~~;~~

~~2) On and after January 1, 2009, an owner or operator of an affected unit and that is located in Cook, DuPage, Aux Sable Township and Goose Lake Township in Grundy, Kane, Oswego Township in Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, Randolph Township in Randolph, or St. Clair County, and is not listed in Appendix G may not operate the affected unit unless the requirements of this Subpart Q are met or the affected unit is exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b);~~

~~3) On and after January 1, 2011, an owner or operator of an affected engine~~

with a nameplate capacity rated at 1500 bhp or more, and affected turbines rated at 5 MW (6,702 bhp) or more that is not subject to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section, may not operate the affected unit unless the requirements of this Subpart Q are met or the affected unit is exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b); or

4) On and after January 1, 2012, an owner or operator of an affected engine with a nameplate capacity rated at less than 1500 bhp or an affected turbine rated at less than 5 MW (6,702 bhp) that is not subject to subsection (a)(1), (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this Section, may not operate the affected engine or turbine unless the requirements of this Subpart Q are met or the affected unit is exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b).

b) Owners and operators of an affected unit may use NO_x allowances to meet the compliance requirements in Section 217.388 as specified below. A NO_x allowance is defined as an allowance used to meet the requirements of a NO_x trading program administered by USEPA where one allowance is equal to one ton of NO_x emissions.

1) NO_x allowances may only be used under the following circumstances:

A) An anomalous or unforeseen operating scenario inconsistent with historical operations for a particular ozone season or calendar year that causes an emissions exceedance.

B) To achieve compliance no more than twice in any rolling five-year period.

C) For a unit that is not listed in Appendix G.

2) The owner or operator of the affected unit must surrender to the Agency one NO_x allowance for each ton or portion of a ton of NO_x by which actual emissions exceed allowed emissions. For noncompliance with a seasonal limit, a NO_x ozone season allowance must be used. For noncompliance with the emissions concentration limits in Section 217.388(a) or an annual limitation in an emissions averaging plan, only a NO_x annual allowance may be used.

3) The owner or operator must submit a report documenting the circumstances that required the use of NO_x allowances and identify what actions will be taken in subsequent years to address these circumstances

~~and must transfer the NO_x allowances to the Agency's federal NO_x retirement account. The report and the transfer of allowances must be submitted by October 31 for exceedances during the ozone season and March 1 for exceedances of the emissions concentration or the annual emission averaging plan limits. The report must contain the NATS serial numbers of the NO_x allowances.~~

Section 217.394 Testing and Monitoring

a) An owner or operator ~~of an engine or turbine~~ must conduct an initial performance test pursuant to subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section as follows:

1) By May 1, 2007, for affected engines listed in Appendix G. Performance tests must be conducted on units listed in Appendix G, even if the unit is included in an emissions averaging plan pursuant to Section 217.388(b).

2) By the applicable compliance date as set forth in Section 217.392, or within the first 876 hours of operation per calendar year, whichever is later~~:~~

~~A) For affected units not listed in Appendix G that operate more than 876 hours per calendar year; and~~

~~B)~~ F **f**or units that are not affected units that are included in an emissions averaging plan and operate more than 876 hours per calendar year.

3) Once within the five-year period after the applicable compliance date as set forth in Section 217.392:

A) For affected units that operate fewer than 876 hours per calendar year; and

B) For units that are not affected units that are included in an emissions averaging plan and that operate fewer than 876 hours per calendar year

b) An owner or operator ~~of an engine or turbine~~ must conduct subsequent performance tests pursuant to subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section as follows:

1) For affected engines listed in Appendix G and all units included in an emissions averaging plan, once every five years. Testing must be performed in the calendar year by May 1 or within 60 days of starting operation, whichever is later;

2) If the monitored data shows that the unit is not in compliance with the applicable emissions concentration or emissions averaging plan, the owner or operator must report the deviation to the Agency in writing within 30 days and conduct a performance test pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section within 90 days of the determination of noncompliance; and

3) When in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA, it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.388, the owner or operator of a unit must, at his or her own expense, conduct the test in accordance with the applicable test methods and procedures specified in this Section 217.394 within 90 days of receipt of a notice to test from the Agency or USEPA.

c) Testing Procedures:

1) For an engine: The owner or operator must conduct a performance test using Method 7 or 7E of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104. Each compliance test must consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes. NO_x emissions must be measured while the affected unit is operating at peak load. If the unit combusts more than one type of fuel (gaseous or liquid) including backup fuels, a separate performance test is required for each fuel.

2) For a turbine **included in an emissions averaging plan**: The owner operator must conduct a performance test using the applicable procedures and methods in 40 CFR 60.4400, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104.

d) Monitoring: Except for those years in which a performance test is conducted pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this Section, the owner or operator of an affected unit or a unit included in an emissions averaging plan must monitor NO_x concentrations annually, once between January 1 and May 1 or within the first 876 hours of operation per calendar year, whichever is later. If annual operation is less than 876 hours per calendar year, each affected unit must be monitored at least once every five years. Monitoring must be performed as follows:

1) A portable NO_x monitor and utilizing method ASTM D6522-00, as

incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or a method approved by the Agency must be used. If the engine or turbine combusts both liquid or gaseous fuels as primary or backup fuels, separate monitoring is required for each fuel.

2) NO_x and O_2 concentrations measurements must be taken three times for a duration of at least 20 minutes. Monitoring must be done at highest achievable load. The concentrations from the three monitoring runs must be averaged to determine whether the affected unit is in compliance with the applicable emissions concentration or emissions averaging plan as specified in Section 217.388.

e) Instead of complying with the requirements of subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this Section, an owner or operator may install and operate a CEMS on an affected unit that meets the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart A, and Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, and complies with the quality assurance procedures specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, or 40 CFR 75 as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or an alternate procedure as approved by the Agency or USEPA in a federally enforceable permit. The CEMS must be used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions concentration or emissions averaging plan only on an ozone season and annual basis.

Section 217.396 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator of a unit included in an emissions averaging plan or an affected unit that is not exempt pursuant to Section 217.386(b) and is not subject to the low usage exemption of Section 217.388(c) must maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart Q which include, but are not limited to:

1) Identification, type (e.g., lean-burn, gas-fired), and location of each unit.

2) Calendar date of the record.

3) The number of hours the unit operated on a monthly basis, and during each ozone season.

4) Type and quantity of the fuel used on a daily basis.

5) The results of all monitoring performed on the unit and reported

deviations.

6) The results of all tests performed on the unit.

7) The plan for performing inspection and maintenance of the units, air pollution control equipment, and the applicable monitoring device pursuant to Section 217.388(d).

8) A log of inspections and maintenance performed on the unit's air emissions, monitoring device, and air pollution control device. These records must include, at a minimum, date, load levels and any manual adjustments along with the reason for the adjustment (e.g., air to fuel ratio, timing or other settings).

9) If complying with the emissions averaging plan provisions of Sections 217.388(b) and 217.390 copies of the calculations used to demonstrate compliance with the ozone season and annual control period limits, noncompliance reports for the ozone season, and ozone and annual control period compliance reports submitted to the Agency.

10) Identification of time periods for which operating conditions and pollutant data were not obtained by either the CEMS or alternate monitoring procedures including the reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

~~11) Any NO_x allowance reconciliation reports submitted pursuant to Section 217.392(e).~~

b) ~~The owner or operator of an affected unit that is complying with the low usage provisions of Section 217.388(c), must:~~

~~1) For each unit complying with Section 217.388(c)(1), maintain a record of the NO_x emissions for each calendar year; or~~

~~2) For each unit complying with Section 217.388(c)(2), maintain a record of bhp or MW hours operated each calendar year.~~

~~c)~~ The owner or operator of an affected unit or unit included in an emissions averaging plan must maintain the records required by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for a period of five-years at the source at which the unit is located. The records must be made available to the Agency and USEPA upon request.

d) Reporting requirements:

1) The owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing 30 days and five days prior to testing pursuant to Section 217.394(a) and:

A) If after the 30-days notice for an initially scheduled test is sent, there is a delay (e.g., due to operational problems) in conducting the performance test as scheduled, the owner or operator of the unit must notify the Agency as soon as possible of the delay in the original test date, either by providing at least seven days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a new test date with the Agency by mutual agreement;

B) Provide a testing protocol to the Agency 60 days prior to testing; and

C) Not later than 30 days after the completion of the test, submit the results of the test to the Agency.

2) Pursuant to the requirements for monitoring in Section 217.394(d), the owner or operator of the unit must report to the Agency any monitored exceedances of the applicable NO_x concentration from Section 217.388(a) or (b) within 30 days of performing the monitoring.

3) Within 90 days of permanently shutting down an affected unit or a unit included in an emissions averaging plan, the owner or operator of the unit must withdraw or amend the applicable permit to reflect that the unit is no longer in service.

4) If demonstrating compliance through an emissions averaging plan:

A) By October 31 following the applicable ozone season, the owner or operator must notify the Agency if he or she cannot demonstrate compliance for that ozone season; and

B) By January 30 following the applicable calendar year, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency a report that demonstrates the following:

i) For all units that are part of the emissions averaging plan,

the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions for the ozone season and for the annual control period;

ii) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions for the ozone season and annual control period for each unit included in the averaging plan;

iii) The calculations that demonstrate that the total mass of actual NO_x emissions are less than the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions using equations in Sections 217.390(f) and (g); and

iv) The information required to determine the total mass of actual NO_x emissions and the calculations performed in subsection (d)(4)(B)(iii) of this Section.

5) If operating a CEMS, the owner or operator must submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7(c) and 60.13, or 40 CFR 75 incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or an alternate procedure approved by the Agency or USEPA and included in a federally enforceable permit.

~~6) If using NO_x allowances to comply with the requirements of Section 217.388, reconciliation reports as required by Section 217.392(b)(3).~~

APPENDIX G: EXISTING RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES AFFECTED BY NOx SIP CALL

Plant ID	Point ID	Segment
ANR Pipeline Co. – Sandwich		
093802AAF	E-108	1
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America 8310		
027807AAC	730103540041	1
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America Sta 110		
073816AAA	851000140011	1
073816AAA	851000140012	2
073816AAA	851000140013	3
073816AAA	851000140014	4
073816AAA	851000140041	1
073816AAA	851000140051	1
Northern Illinois Gas Co. - Stor Stat 359		
113817AAA	730105440021	1
113817AAA	730105440031	1
113821AAA	730105430021	1
113821AAA	730105430051	1
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.-Glenarm		
167801AAA	87090038002	1
167801AAA	87090038004	1
167801AAA	87090038005	1
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline - Tuscola St		
041804AAC	73010573009	9
041804AAC	73010573010	10
041804AAC	73010573011	11
041804AAC	73010573012	12
041804AAC	73010573013	13

Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co.		
149820AAB	7301057199G	3
149820AAB	7301057199I	1
149820AAB	7301057199J	1
149820AAB	7301057199K	1
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co.-Glenarm		
167801AAA	87090038001	1
Phoenix Chemical Co.		
085809AAA	730700330101	1
085809AAA	730700330102	2
085809AAA	730700330103	3