

Fact Sheet - PSD and Nonattainment Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) New Source Review (NSR) Permit

Authorizes major sources of criteria pollutants, certain non-criteria regulated pollutants locating in areas that attain federal standards, and greenhouse gases (GHGs) statewide.

- Criteria pollutant: Regulated pollutant with a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS).
- Non-criteria pollutant: Regulated pollutants with emission limits but no NAAQS. However, applicants must demonstrate compliance with state standards and effects screening levels. (Includes the pollutant GHGs when emissions meet the thresholds specified in [30 Texas Administrative Code §116.164\(a\)\(1\) or \(a\)\(2\)](#).)

Applies to new major sources and major modifications of existing major sources. See [Fact Sheet - PSD and Nonattainment Significant Emissions](#) and [Fact Sheet – PSD Applicability – Greenhouse Gases](#).

- Two types of “major stationary source:”
 1. *Named*. A stationary source category listed in [40 CFR § 51.166\(b\)\(1\)](#) with the potential to emit (PTE) 100 tons per year (tpy) or more of a regulated pollutant. See [Fact Sheet – PSD and Nonattainment Significant Emissions](#) for the list of categories.
 - Fugitive emissions are included in the total tpy emission rate.
 2. *Un-Named*. Any stationary source not listed in [40 CFR § 51.166\(b\)\(1\)](#) with PTE 250 tpy or more of a regulated pollutant.
- A source that is *major* for any regulated pollutant - that is, meets the PTE for the source type - is considered to be major for all regulated pollutants.
- A *minor source* is a named or un-named source with regulated pollutant emissions that are less than the major source thresholds (that is, 100 or 250 tpy, respectively).

Requires PSD Review.

- At a new major source for a regulated pollutant.
- At an existing major source, if the net emissions increase equals or exceeds pollutant-specific significant emission rates (SER).
- At an existing minor source, if the project increase meets either the named or the unnamed major source threshold by itself.

Requires a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) review, and air quality analysis (AQA) (including additional impacts analysis (AIA) and Class I analysis), and public notice.

- BACT review is a control technology evaluation that considers technical practicability and economic reasonableness of the control. BACT is required.
- The AQA demonstrates that the source’s impact will not cause or contribute to a violation of a NAAQS or PSD increment. Air dispersion modeling and ambient air monitoring may be required. This AQA requirement does not apply to GHGs.
- The AIA examines the impacts of air emissions on soils, vegetation, and visibility. The AIA requirement does not apply to GHGs.
- Class I analysis is required if the major project is located within 100 km (62 miles) of a Class I area. Refer to the [Counties Within 100 km or less of a Class I Area](#) map to see potentially affected counties. The Class I analysis requirement does not apply to GHGs.
- The public notice includes the opportunity for the public to comment on the draft permit and request a contested case hearing. Contested case hearings do not apply to GHGs.

Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) Permit

Authorizes major sources located in areas that do not attain federal standards. Nonattainment areas, emission limits, and offsets are pollutant specific. Refer to *the [Nonattainment Area map](#)*. (GHGs do not have a NAAQS and are only regulated under PSD.)

What is a major source for NNSR?

- A source that meets the emission thresholds based on the nonattainment pollutant and area classification. A major source for NNSR is different from a major source for PSD.

Applies to new major sources, major modifications of existing major sources, and minor sources with a project that is major by itself. See [Fact Sheet - PSD and Nonattainment Significant Emissions](#).

Requires nonattainment review. Note that when two standards apply in a nonattainment county or area, the most stringent is used for air permitting. For example, for ozone nonattainment:

- At a new major source for VOC or NO_x.
 - 25 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) (2008 nonattainment areas (2008 standard): Severe for ozone; offset ratio = 1.3 to 1.
 - 50 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for any serious ozone nonattainment area; offset ratio = 1.2 to 1.
 - 100 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for Bexar County (2015 standard): Moderate for ozone; offset ratio = 1.15 to 1.
 - 100 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for El Paso County (2015 standard): Marginal for ozone; offset ratio = 1.10 to 1.
- At an existing major source, if the net emissions increase equals or exceeds:
 - 25 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for DFW and HGB nonattainment areas (2008 standard). Severe for ozone.
 - 25 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for any serious ozone nonattainment area.
 - 40 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for Bexar County (2015 standard). Moderate for ozone.
 - 40 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for El Paso County (2015 standard). Marginal for ozone .
 - Netting is not required in the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas if the project increase is less than 5 tpy or for Bexar County and El Paso County nonattainment areas if the project increase is less than 40 tpy.
- At an existing minor source if the project increase is a major source by itself and the emissions increase (no netting allowed) equals or exceeds:
 - 25 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for DFW and HGB (2008 ozone standard).
 - 50 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for any serious ozone nonattainment area.
 - 100 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for Bexar County (2015 ozone standard).
 - 100 tpy of either VOCs or NO_x for El Paso County (2015 standard) any marginal ozone nonattainment area.

Requires the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) technology evaluation, emissions offsets, and public notice. Unlike BACT, LAER does not consider economic impacts.

- LAER is the most stringent emission limitation either:
 - contained in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or TCEQ rule for the source or
 - achieved in practice by such class or source category.
- Offsets are actual emission reductions of the pollutant or precursor pollutant that is increasing and must be obtained from within the nonattainment area.
 - The offset ratio depends on the nonattainment classification. Reductions must offset the proposed emissions increase.
 - The Air Permits Division, Emissions Banking and Trading Team, administers offsets. The team tracks emissions available for purchase or trade and ensures the emissions are creditable.
- The public notice includes the opportunity for the public to comment on the draft permit and request a contested case hearing.