TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

EXAMPLE A

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY DECISION FOR AIR QUALITY PERMITS

PROPOSED AIR QUALITY PERMIT NUMBERS 181016, PSDTX1674, AND GHGPSDTX256

APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY DECISION. Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative, Inc., 950 Sids Road, Rockwall, TX 75032-6512, has applied to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for issuance of proposed State Air Quality Permit 181016, issuance of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Air Quality Permit PSDTX1674, and issuance of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) PSD Air Quality Permit GHGPSDTX256 for emissions of GHGs, which would authorize construction of the Rayburn Energy Station II Electric Power Generation Facility to be located at 510 Progress Drive, Sherman, Grayson County, Texas 75092. This application was processed in an expedited manner, as allowed by the commission's rules in 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 101, Subchapter J.

AVISO DE IDIOMA ALTERNATIVO. El aviso de idioma alternativo en espanol está disponible en https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/newsourcereview/airpermits-pendingpermit-apps. The proposed facility will emit the following air contaminants in a significant amount: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, organic compounds, particulate matter including particulate matter with diameters of 10 microns or less and 2.5 microns or less, and greenhouse gases . In addition, the facility will emit the following air contaminants: hazardous air pollutants, sulfuric acid mist, ammonia, and sulfur dioxide.

The degree of PSD increment predicted to be consumed by the proposed facility and other increment-consuming sources in the area is as follows:

$PM_{2.5}$

Maximum Averaging Time	Maximum Increment Consumed ($\mu g/m^3$)	Allowable Increment ($\mu g/m^3$)
24-hour	7.51	9
Annual	0.97	4

This application was submitted to the TCEQ on August 4, 2025. The executive director has determined that the emissions of air contaminants from the proposed facility which are subject to PSD review will not violate any state or federal air quality regulations and will not have any significant adverse impact on soils, vegetation, or visibility. All air contaminants have been evaluated, and "best available control technology" will be used for the control of these contaminants.

The executive director has completed the technical review of the application and prepared a draft permit which, if approved, would establish the conditions under which the facility must operate. The permit application, executive director's preliminary decision, draft permit, and the executive director's preliminary determination summary and executive director's air quality analysis, will be available for viewing and copying at the TCEQ central office, the TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth regional office, and at the Sherman Public Library, 421 North Travis Street, Sherman, Grayson County, beginning the first day of publication of this notice. The facility's compliance file, if any exists, is available for public review at the TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Office, 2309 Gravel Drive, Fort Worth, Texas. The application, including any updates, is available electronically at the following webpage: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/airpermit-applications-notices.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE ONLINE. These documents are accessible through the Commission's Web site at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid: the executive director's preliminary decision which includes the draft permit, the executive

director's preliminary determination summary, air quality analysis, and, once available, the executive director's response to comments and the final decision on this application. Access the Commissioners' Integrated Database (CID) using the above link and enter the permit number for this application. The public location mentioned above provides public access to the internet. This link to an electronic map of the site or facility's general location is provided as a public courtesy and not part of the application or notice. For exact location, refer to application. https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-96.615,33.5781&level=13.

PUBLIC COMMENT/PUBLIC MEETING. You may submit public comments or request a public meeting to the Office of the Chief Clerk at the address below. The purpose of a public meeting is to provide the opportunity to submit comment or to ask questions about the application. The TCEQ will hold a public meeting if the executive director determines that there is a significant degree of public interest in the application, if requested by an interested person, or if requested by a local legislator. A public meeting is not a contested case hearing. **You may submit additional written public comments within 30 days of the date of newspaper publication of this notice in the manner set forth in the AGENCY CONTACTS AND INFORMATION paragraph below.**

After the deadline for public comment, the executive director will consider the comments and prepare a response to all relevant and material or significant public comment. **The response to comments, along with the executive director's decision on the application, will be mailed to everyone who submitted public comments or is on a mailing list for this application. The mailing will also provide instructions for requesting a contested case hearing or reconsideration of the executive director's decision.**

OPPORTUNITY FOR A CONTESTED CASE HEARING. You may request a contested case hearing regarding the portions of the application for State Air Quality Permit Number 181016 and for PSD Air Quality Permit Number PSDTX1674. There is no opportunity to request a contested case hearing regarding the portion of the application for GHG PSD Air Quality Permit Number GHGPSDTX256. A contested case hearing is a legal proceeding similar to a civil trial in a state district court. A person who may be affected by emissions of air contaminants, other than GHGs, from the facility is entitled to request a hearing. A contested case hearing request must include the following: (1) your name (or for a group or association, an official representative), mailing address, daytime phone number; (2) applicant's name and permit number; (3) the statement "I/we request a contested case hearing;" (4) a specific description of how you would be adversely affected by the application and air emissions from the facility in a way not common to the general public; (5) the location and distance of your property relative to the facility; (6) a description of how you use the property which may be impacted by the facility; and (7) a list of all disputed issues of fact that you submit during the comment period. If the request is made by a group or association, one or more members who have standing to request a hearing must be identified by name and physical address. The interests the group or association seeks to protect must also be identified. You may also submit your proposed adjustments to the application/permit which would satisfy your concerns. Requests for a contested case hearing must be submitted in writing within 30 days following this notice to the Office of the Chief Clerk, at the address provided in the information section below.

A contested case hearing will only be granted based on disputed issues of fact or mixed questions of fact and law that are relevant and material to the Commission's decisions on the application. The Commission may only grant a request for a contested case hearing on issues the requestor submitted in their timely comments that were not subsequently withdrawn. Issues that are not submitted in public comments may not be considered during a hearing.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ACTION. The executive director may issue final approval of the application for the portion of the application for GHG PSD Air Quality Permit GHGPSDTX256. If a timely contested case hearing request is not received or if all timely contested case hearing requests are withdrawn regarding State Air Quality Permit Number 181016 and for PSD Air Quality Permit Number PSDTX1674, the executive director may issue final approval of the application. The response to comments, along with the executive director's decision on the application will be mailed to everyone who submitted public comments or is on a mailing list for this application, and will be posted electronically to the CID. If any timely hearing requests are received and not withdrawn, the executive director will not issue final approval of the State Air Quality Permit Number 181016 and for PSD Air Quality Permit Number PSDTX1674 and will forward the application and requests to the Commissioners for their consideration at a scheduled commission meeting.

MAILING LIST. You may ask to be placed on a mailing list to obtain additional information on this application by sending a request to the Office of the Chief Clerk at the address below.

AGENCY CONTACTS AND INFORMATION. Public comments and requests must be submitted either electronically at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/comment, or in writing to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief

Clerk, MC 105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Please be aware that any contact information you provide, including your name, phone number, email address and physical address will become part of the agency's public record. For more information about the permitting process, please call the TCEQ Public Education Program, Toll Free, at 1-800-687-4040 or visit their website at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/pep. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040. You can also view our website for public participation opportunities at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/participation.

Further information may also be obtained from Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative Inc at the address stated above or by calling Mr. David Naylor, President at (469) 402-2118.

Notice Issuance Date: February 12, 2026

Special Conditions

Permit Numbers 181016, PSDTX1674, and GHGPSDTX256

1. This permit covers only those sources of emissions listed in the attached table entitled "Emission Sources – Maximum Allowable Emission Rates (MAERT)," including planned maintenance, startup, and shutdown (MSS) activities, and those sources are limited to the emission limits on that table and other conditions specified in this permit.

Federal Applicability

2. These facilities shall comply with applicable requirements of the EPA regulations on Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 (40 CFR Part 60):

   A. Subpart A: General Provisions.

   B. Subpart KKKK: Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines.

   C. Subpart TTTTa: Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions for New Construction and Reconstruction Stationary Combustion Turbine Electric Generating Units.

Emissions Standards and Operating Specifications

3. This permit authorizes ten natural gas fired combustion turbine generators (CTGs) to operate in simple cycle mode (EPNs SC-20 through SC-29). All turbines are Siemens SGT-800 turbines, each with an average heat input of 586 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) and each with a rated nominal capacity of 57 gross megawatts (MW).

4. Authorized EPNs SC-20 through SC-29 fuel is limited to pipeline-quality, sweet natural gas containing no more than 0.5 grains total sulfur per 100 dry standard cubic feet (dscf).

5. The natural gas shall be sampled annually to determine total sulfur and net heating value. Test results from the fuel supplier may be used to satisfy this requirement.

6. The combustion turbine emissions identified as EPNs SC-20 through SC-29 shall not exceed the following concentrations in parts per million by volume, dry basis (ppmvd) at 15% oxygen (O_2), except during periods of planned maintenance, startup, and shutdown (MSS):

   5 ppmvd of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) on a rolling 3-hour average,

   9 ppmvd of carbon monoxide (CO) on a rolling 3-hour average,

   10 ppmvd of ammonia (NH_3) on a rolling 3-hour average.

   A. Planned startup events for each turbine are excluded from the above concentration limits. A planned startup is defined as the period beginning when the combustion turbine receives a turbine start signal and an initial flame detection signal is recorded in the plant's control system and ends when the combustion turbine output achieves steady operation in the low NOx operating mode and the SCR system has achieved steady state operation thereby achieving emissions compliance. Planned startups shall not exceed 60 minutes.

   B. Planned shutdown events for each turbine are excluded from the above concentration limits. A planned shutdown is defined as the period when the combustion turbine receives a shutdown command and the combustion turbine operating level drops below its minimum

sustainable load and ends when a flame detection signal is no longer recorded in the plant's control system. Planned shutdowns shall not exceed 60 minutes.

C. Emissions from maintenance activities (Attachment B) are excluded from the above concentration limits.

7. Records of the hours of operation, including instances of malfunction, shall be maintained by the holder of this permit.

8. During normal operations, opacity of emissions from each CTG authorized by this permit shall not exceed five percent averaged over a six-minute period. During periods of MSS operation of the turbines, the opacity shall not exceed 15 percent averaged over a six minute period. The permit holder shall demonstrate compliance with this Special Condition in accordance with the following procedures:

   A. Visible emission observations shall be conducted and recorded at least once during each calendar quarter while the facilities are in operation, unless the emission unit is not operating for the entire calendar quarter.

   B. This determination shall be made by first observing for visible emissions while each facility is in operation. Observations shall be made at least 15 feet and no more than 0.25 miles from the emission point(s). Up to three emissions points may be read concurrently, provided that all three emissions points are within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position (at the observer's back) can be maintained for all three emission points. A certified opacity reader is not required for these visible emission observations.

   C. If visible emissions are observed from an emission point, then the opacity shall be determined and documented within 24 hours for that emission point using Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60 (40 CFR Part 60), Appendix A, Reference Method 9.

   D. If the opacity limitations of this Special Condition are exceeded, corrective action to eliminate the source of visible emissions shall be taken promptly and documented within one week of first observation.

9. All lube oil vents (EPN Nos. LOR-20 through LOR-29) shall be equipped with a mist eliminator.

10. The permit holder shall maintain prevention and protection measures for the NH_3 storage system. The NH_3 storage tank area will be marked and protected so as to protect the NH_3 storage area from accidents that could cause a rupture.

11. The permit holder shall maintain the piping and valves in NH_3 service as follows:

   A. Audio, visual, and olfactory (AVO) checks for NH_3 leaks shall be made once a day.

   B. As soon as practicable following the detection of a leak, plant personnel shall take one or more of the following actions:

      (1) Locate and isolate the leak, if necessary.

      (2) Commence repair or replacement of the leaking component.

      (3) Use a leak collection or containment system to control the leak until repair or replacement can be made if immediate repair is not possible.

Initial Determination of Compliance

12. The holder of this permit shall perform stack sampling and other testing as required to establish the actual quantities of air contaminants being emitted into the atmosphere from EPNs SC-20 through SC-29 to determine initial compliance with the MAERT and Special Condition No. 6.. The permit holder is responsible for providing sampling and testing facilities and conducting the sampling and testing operations at his or her expense. Sampling shall be conducted in accordance with the appropriate procedures of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Sampling Procedures Manual and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Reference Methods.

    A. The appropriate TCEQ Regional Office shall be contacted as soon as testing is scheduled but not less than 45 days prior to sampling to schedule a pretest meeting. The notice shall include:

        (1) Date for pretest meeting.

        (2) Date sampling will occur.

        (3) Name of firm conducting sampling.

        (4) Type of sampling equipment to be used.

        (5) Method or procedure to be used in sampling.

        (6) Description of any proposed deviation from the sampling procedures specified in this permit or TCEQ/EPA sampling procedures.

        (7) Procedure/parameters to be used to determine worst case emissions, such as turbine loads, whether evaporative cooling is used, and ambient temperature.

        The purpose of the pretest meeting is to review the necessary sampling and testing procedures, to provide the proper data forms for recording pertinent data, and to review the format procedures for submitting the test reports. The TCEQ Regional Director must approve any deviation from specified sampling procedures.

    B. Air contaminants and diluents to be sampled and analyzed on the gas turbines include (but are not limited to) NO_x, O_2, CO, VOC, PM_{10}, SO_2, and NH_3.

    C. Fuel sampling using the methods and procedures of 40 CFR § 60.4415 may be conducted in lieu of stack sampling for SO_2 or the permit holder may be exempted from fuel monitoring of SO_2 as provided under 40 CFR § 60.4365. If fuel sampling is used, compliance with NSPS Subpart KKKK SO_2 limits shall be based on 100 percent conversion of the sulfur in the fuel to SO_2. Any deviations from those procedures must be approved by the Executive Director of the TCEQ prior to sampling.

    D. Sampling shall occur within 60 days after achieving the maximum operating rate at which each turbine will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial start-up of the facilities (or increase in production, as appropriate). Requests for additional time to perform sampling shall be submitted to the appropriate regional office.

    E. The facility being sampled shall operate at or above 90 percent of maximum load operations during stack emission testing. These conditions/parameters and any other primary operating parameters that affect the emission rate shall be monitored and recorded during the stack test. Any additional parameters shall be determined at the pretest meeting and shall be stated in the sampling report. Permit conditions and parameter limits may be waived during stack testing performed under this condition if the proposed condition/parameter range is

identified in the test notice specified in paragraph A and accepted by the TCEQ Regional Office. Permit allowable emissions and emission control requirements are not waived and still apply during stack testing periods.

F. Copies of the final sampling report shall be forwarded to the offices below within 60 days after sampling is completed. Sampling reports shall comply with the attached provisions entitled "Chapter 14, Contents of Sampling Reports" of the TCEQ Sampling Procedures Manual. The reports shall be distributed as follows:

(1) One copy to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office.

(2) One copy to each local air pollution control program, if one exists.

G. Sampling ports and platforms shall be incorporated into the design of the gas turbine stacks according to the specifications set forth in the manual entitled "Chapter 2, Stack Sampling Facilities." Alternate sampling facility designs may be submitted for approval by the TCEQ Regional Director.

Continuous Demonstration of Compliance

13. The holder of this permit shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) to measure and record the in-stack concentrations of NO_x, CO, and diluents (O_2 or carbon dioxide) from each gas turbine exhaust stack (EPNs SC-20 through SC-29).

A. The CEMS shall meet the design and performance specifications, pass the field tests, and meet the installation requirements and the data analysis and reporting requirements specified in the applicable Performance Specification Nos. 1 through 9, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulation Part 60 (40 CFR Part 60), Appendix B. If there are no applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, contact the TCEQ Office of Air, Air Permits Division for requirements to be met.

B. Section 1 below applies to sources subject to the quality-assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F; section 2 applies to all other sources:

(1) The permit holder shall assure that the CEMS meets the applicable quality-assurance requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F, Procedure 1. Relative accuracy exceedances, as specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F, Section 5.2.3 and any CEMS downtime shall be reported to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Manager, and necessary corrective action shall be taken. Supplemental stack concentration measurements may be required at the discretion of the appropriate TCEQ Regional Manager.

(2) The system shall be zeroed and spanned daily, and corrective action taken when the 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the amounts specified in the applicable Performance Specification Nos. 1 through 9, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, or as specified by the TCEQ if not specified in Appendix B. Zero and span is not required on weekends and plant holidays if instrument technicians are not normally scheduled on those days.

Each monitor shall be quality-assured at least quarterly using Cylinder Gas Audits (CGA) in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F, Procedure 1, Section 5.1.2, with the following exception: a relative accuracy test audit (RATA) is not required once every four quarters (i.e., four successive quarterly CGA may be conducted). An

equivalent quality-assurance method approved by the TCEQ may also be used. Successive quarterly audits shall occur no closer than two months.

All CGA exceedances of +15 percent accuracy indicate that the CEMS is out of control.

C. The monitoring data shall be reduced to hourly average concentrations at least once every day, using a minimum of four equally-spaced data points from each one-hour period. The individual average concentrations shall be reduced to units of parts per million by volume dry at 15% oxygen (ppmvd at 15% O_2) at least once every week as follows:

The measured (averaging period) average concentration from the CEMS shall be multiplied by the hourly average natural gas fuel consumption data required by Subpart F of this Special Condition to determine the hourly emission rate.

D. All monitoring data and quality-assurance data shall be maintained by the source. The data from the CEMS may, at the discretion of the TCEQ, be used to determine compliance with the conditions of this permit.

E. The appropriate TCEQ Regional Office shall be notified at least 30 days prior to any required relative accuracy test audit (RATA) in order to provide them the opportunity to observe the testing.

F. The permit holder shall additionally install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring systems to monitor and record the average hourly natural gas consumption of each CTG. The permit holder shall comply with the initial certification and quality assurances as specified in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D. The systems shall be accurate to ±5.0 percent of the gas turbine maximum flow.

G. If any emission monitor fails to meet specified performance, it shall be repaired or replaced as soon as reasonably possible.

H. Quality-assured (or valid) data must be generated when the gas turbine is operating except during the performance of a daily zero and span check. Loss of valid data due to periods of monitor break down, out-of-control operation (producing inaccurate data), repair, maintenance, or calibration may be exempted provided it does not exceed 5 percent of the time (in minutes) that the gas turbine operated over the previous rolling 12-month period. The measurements missed shall be estimated using engineering judgment and the methods used recorded. Options to increase system reliability to an acceptable value, including a redundant CEMS, may be required by the TCEQ Regional Manager.

14. The NH_3 concentration in the gas turbine exhaust stack (EPNs SC-20 through SC-29) shall be tested or calculated according to one of the methods listed below and shall be tested or calculated according to the frequency listed below. Testing for NH_3 slip is only required on days when the SCR unit is in operation.

A. The holder of this permit may install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS to measure and record the concentrations of NH_3. The NH_3 concentrations shall be corrected and reported in accordance with the limitations in this permit.

B. The permit holder may install and operate a second NO_x CEMS probe located upstream of the SCR, upstream of the stack NO_x CEMS, which may be used in association with the SCR efficiency and NH_3 injection rate to estimate NH_3 slip. This condition shall not be construed to set a minimum NO_x reduction efficiency on the SCR unit. These results shall be recorded and used to determine compliance limits of this permit.

C. The permit holder may install and operate a dual stream system of NO_x CEMS at the exit of the SCR. One of the exhaust streams would be routed, in an unconverted state, to one NO_x CEMS and the other exhaust stream would be routed through an NH_3 converter to convert NH_3 to NO_x and then to a second NO_x CEMS. The NH_3 slip concentration shall be calculated from the delta between the two NO_x CEMS readings (converted and unconverted).

D. Any other method used for measuring NH_3 slip shall require prior approval from the TCEQ appropriate Regional Office.

15. The performance specifications of Special Condition Nos. 6 and 20 do not apply during combustion shakedown. Shakedown is defined as the period beginning with initial startup and ending no later than initial demonstration of compliance, during which the permit holder conducts operational and contractual testing and tuning to ensure the safe, efficient and reliable operation of the plant. The shakedown period shall not exceed the time period for performance testing as specified in 40 CFR § 60.8.

Planned Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown

16. This permit authorizes the emissions from the planned MSS activities listed in Attachment A, Attachment B, and the table entitled “Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates” attached to this permit.

17. Emissions during planned startup and shutdown activities of the gas turbines will be minimized by limiting the duration of operation as defined in Special Condition 6.

18. Attachment A identifies the inherently low emitting MSS activities that may be performed at the plant. Emissions from activities identified in Attachment A shall be considered to be equal to the potential to emit represented in the permit application. The estimated emissions from the activities listed in Attachment A must be revalidated annually. This revalidation shall consist of the estimated emissions for each type of activity and the basis for that emission estimate.

19. Compliance with the emissions limits for planned maintenance activities identified in Attachment B may be demonstrated as follows.

A. For each pollutant emitted during planned maintenance activities whose emissions are measured using a CEMS, the permit holder shall for each calendar month compare the pollutant’s short-term (hourly) emissions as measured by the CEMS to the applicable short-term planned MSS emissions limit in the MAERT.

B. For each pollutant emitted during planned maintenance activities whose emissions occur through a stack the permit holder shall for each calendar month determine the total emissions of the pollutant.

C. The performance of each planned MSS activity and the emissions associated with it shall be recorded and include at least the following information:

(1) the type of planned MSS activity and the reason for the planned activity;

(2) the date and time of the MSS activity and its duration; and

(3) the estimated quantity of each air contaminant, or mixture of air contaminants, emitted with the data and methods used to determine it. The emissions shall be estimated

using the methods identified in the permit application, consistent with good engineering practice.

D. Sum all emissions from planned maintenance activities on a 12-month rolling basis for each EPN to show compliance with the MAERT.

Greenhouse Gases Special Conditions

20. If no emission standards in 40 CFR 60 Subpart TTTTa apply, the CTGs shall not exceed a combined 1,481 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt hour (lb CO_2/MWh-gross) on a 12-month rolling average for both turbines, based on gross total plant generator output. MSS activities as defined in Attachment B are excluded.

    If the emission standards in 40 CFR 60 Subpart TTTTa apply, each CTG shall not exceed the applicable limits based on a 12-month rolling average for the specified turbine load subcategory as defined in 40 CFR 60 Subpart TTTTa.

21. Monitoring, quality assurance/quality control requirements, emission calculation methodologies, record keeping, and reporting requirements related to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions shall adhere to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Part 98 and in this permit.

22. The permit holder shall calculate the CO_2e emissions on a 12-month rolling basis, based on the procedures and Global Warming Potentials (GWP) contained in Greenhouse Gas Regulations, 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, Table A-1.

23. The permit holder shall minimize emissions from pressurized components and equipment containing GHG as follows:

    A. Piping and valves in natural gas service within the operating area must be checked daily for leaks using audio, visual, and olfactory (AVO) sensing for natural gas leaks with the following exceptions:

        (1) AVO checks are not required on days when the site is not in operation and the piping in natural gas service has been sufficiently cleared or flushed to the maximum extent practicable.

        (2) If the site is not manned for a given day, an AVO check shall be performed the next day plant personnel are on-site.

    B. The sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)-enclosed circuit breakers shall be designed to meet the latest American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C37.013 standard for high voltage circuit breakers. The circuit breakers must be guaranteed to achieve a SF6 leak rate of 0.5% by weight or less annually. The circuit breakers must be in a totally enclosed, pressurized compartment equipped with an alarm that signals the plant control room in the event that any circuit breaker loses pressure to the extent that 10% of the SF_6 has leaked.

        (1) For EPN FUG-2-SF6, SF_6 emissions shall be calculated annually (calendar year) in accordance with the mass balance approach provided in equation DD-4 of the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule for Electrical Transmission and Distribution Equipment Use, 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart DD. The total SF_6 inventory of the circuit breakers shall not exceed 600 lb with leak detection.

(2) The circuit breakers shall be equipped with a low pressure alarm and low pressure lockout.

C. As soon as practicable following the detection of a leak, plant personnel shall take one or more of the following actions:

(1) Locate and isolate the leak, if necessary.

(2) Commence repair or replacement of the leaking component.

(3) Use a leak collection or containment system to control the leak until repair or replacement can be made if immediate repair is not possible.

Recordkeeping Requirements

24. The following records shall be kept at the plant for the life of the permit. All records required in this permit shall be made available at the request of personnel from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), EPA, or any local air pollution control agency with jurisdiction:

A. A copy of this permit.

B. Permit application received August 4, 2025, and subsequent representations submitted to the TCEQ.

C. A complete copy of the testing reports and records of the initial performance testing completed to demonstrate initial compliance.

D. Stack sampling results or other air emissions testing (other than CEMS data) that may be conducted on units authorized under this permit after the date of issuance of this permit.

25. The records (written or electronic) required by this permit shall be maintained by the holder of this permit in a form suitable for inspection for a period of five years after collection and shall be made available upon request to representatives of TCEQ, EPA, or any local air pollution control program having jurisdiction:

Date: TBD

Permits 181016, PSDTX1674, and GHGPSDTX256

Attachment A

Inherently Low Emitting Activities

Activity	EPN	Emissions					
		VOC	NO_x	CO	PM	SO_2	NH_3
Miscellaneous particulate filter maintenance[1]	MSSFUG				X		
CEMS analyzer calibrations, inspections, repair, replacement, testing	MSSFUG		X	X			X
Instrumentation/analyzer maintenance, including meter proving and cleaning sight glasses	MSSFUG	X					
Other process instrument calibrations	MSSFUG	X					
Small equipment and fugitive component repair/replacement in VOC or NH_3 service[2]	MSSFUG	X					X

Date: TBD

[1] Includes, but is not limited to combustion turbine air intake filters

[2] Includes, but is not limited to: (1) repair/replacement of pumps, compressors, valves, pipes, flanges, transport lines, filters/screens in natural gas, fuel oil, diesel oil, lube oil, and gasoline service; (2) vehicle and mobile equipment maintenance that may involve small VOC emissions, such as oil changes and transmission/hydraulic system service; (3) off-line NO_x control device maintenance.

Permits 181016, PSDTX1674, and GHGPSDTX256

Attachment B

Non-ILE Planned Maintenance Activities

Activities	EPN	Emissions					
		VOC	NO_x	CO	PM	SO_2	NH_3
Turbine startups and shutdowns	EPNs SC-20 through SC-29	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turbine maintenance and tuning[3]	EPNs SC-20 through SC-29	X	X	X	X	X	X
Diagnostic Load Reduction Activities[4]	EPNs SC-20 through SC-29	X	X	X	X	X	X

Date: TBD

[3] Includes, but is not limited to: leak operability checks (e.g. turbine overspeed test, troubleshooting), seasonal tuning, islanding testing, and balancing.

[4] Includes, but is not limited to combustion turbine load reductions (runbacks) associated with: variability in water or fuel supply, electric generator protection, and turbine operation variability (including: LBO- Lean Blow Out, primary combustion zone re-ignition, and combustion exhaust temperature spread)

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Permit Numbers 181016 and PSDTX1674

This table lists the maximum allowable emission rates and all sources of air contaminants on the applicant's property covered by this permit. The emission rates shown are those derived from information submitted as part of the application for permit and are the maximum rates allowed for these facilities, sources, and related activities. Any proposed increase in emission rates may require an application for a modification of the facilities covered by this permit.

Air Contaminants Data

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
SC-20	Simple-Cycle Unit 1 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-20	Simple-Cycle Unit 1 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-21	Simple-Cycle Unit 2 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-21	Simple-Cycle Unit 2 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-22	Simple-Cycle Unit 3 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-22	Simple-Cycle Unit 3 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-23	Simple-Cycle Unit 4 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-23	Simple-Cycle Unit 4 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-24	Simple-Cycle Unit 5 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-24	Simple-Cycle Unit 5 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-25	Simple-Cycle Unit 6 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-25	Simple-Cycle Unit 6 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-26	Simple-Cycle Unit 7 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-26	Simple-Cycle Unit 7 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-27		CO	12.52	-

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
	Simple-Cycle Unit 8 Combustion Turbine (6)	NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-27	Simple-Cycle Unit 8 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-28	Simple-Cycle Unit 9 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-28	Simple-Cycle Unit 9 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-29	Simple-Cycle Unit 10 Combustion Turbine (6)	CO	12.52	-
		NO_X	11.42	-
		PM	3.87	-
		PM_{10}	3.87	-
		$PM_{2.5}$	3.87	-
		SO_2	0.84	-

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		VOC	1.59	-
		NH_3	8.46	-
		H_2SO_4	0.10	-
SC-29	Simple-Cycle Unit 10 Combustion Turbine MSS (6)	CO	20.86	-
		NO_X	57.12	-
SC-ALL	Ten Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbines (Annual Cap) (6)	CO	-	343.03
		NO_X	-	351.12
		PM	-	101.93
		PM_{10}	-	101.93
		$PM_{2.5}$	-	101.93
		SO_2	-	22.04
		VOC	-	42.62
		NH_3	-	226.23
		H_2SO_4	-	2.70
LOR-20	Simple-Cycle Unit 1 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-21	Simple-Cycle Unit 2 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-22	Simple-Cycle Unit 3 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-23	Simple-Cycle Unit 4 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-24	Simple-Cycle Unit 5 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-25	Simple-Cycle Unit 6 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-26	Simple-Cycle Unit 7 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-27	Simple-Cycle Unit 8 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-28	Simple-Cycle Unit 9 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01
LOR-29	Simple-Cycle Unit 10 Lube Oil Vent	PM	< 0.01	< 0.01
		PM_{10}	< 0.01	< 0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	< 0.01	< 0.01
		VOC	< 0.01	< 0.01

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates	
			lbs/hour	TPY (4)
FUG-2-NG	Natural Gas Equipment Fugitives (5)	VOC	0.10	0.44
FUG-2-NH3	Aqueous Ammonia Equipment Fugitives (5)	NH_3	0.04	0.18
MSSFUG	Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Activities	CO	0.02	0.01
		NO_X	0.01	0.01
		PM	0.06	0.01
		PM_{10}	0.06	0.01
		$PM_{2.5}$	0.06	0.01
		SO_2	0.01	0.01
		VOC	0.11	0.01
		NH_3	0.01	0.01

(1) Emission point identification - either specific equipment designation or emission point number from plot plan.
(2) Specific point source name. For fugitive sources, use area name or fugitive source name.
(3) VOC - volatile organic compounds as defined in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code § 101.1
NO_x - total oxides of nitrogen
SO_2 - sulfur dioxide
PM - total particulate matter, suspended in the atmosphere, including PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, as represented
PM_{10} - total particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in diameter, including $PM_{2.5}$, as represented
$PM_{2.5}$ - particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in diameter
CO - carbon monoxide
H_2SO_4 - sulfuric acid
NH_3 - ammonia
(4) Compliance with annual emission limits (tons per year) is based on a 12 month rolling period.
(5) Emission rate is an estimate and is enforceable through compliance with the applicable special condition(s) and permit application representations.
(6) Planned maintenance, startup, and shutdown emissions for pollutants other than CO and NOx are authorized even if not specifically identified as MSS. During any clock hour that includes one or more minutes of planned MSS that pollutant's maximum hourly emission rated shall apply during that clock hour.

Date: TBD

Emission Sources - Maximum Allowable Emission Rates

Permit Number GHGPSDTX256

This table lists the maximum allowable emission rates of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as defined in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code § 101.1, for all sources of GHG air contaminants on the applicant's property that are authorized by this permit. The emission rates shown are those derived from information submitted as part of the application for permit and are the maximum rates allowed for these facilities, sources, and related activities. Any proposed increase in emission rates may require an application for a modification of the facilities authorized by this permit.

Air Contaminants Data

Emission Point No. (1)	Source Name (2)	Air Contaminant Name (3)	Emission Rates
			TPY (4)
SC-ALL	Ten Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbines	CO_2 (5)	1,915,721.60
		CH_4 (5)	35.53
		N_2O (5)	3.55
		CO_2e	1,917,658.00
FUG-2-NG	Natural Gas Equipment Fugitives	CH_4 (5)	23.00
		CO_2e	614.36
FUG-2-SF6	SF6 Insulated Equipment Fugitives	SF_6 (5)	<0.01
		CO_2e	35.30

(1) Emission point identification - either specific equipment designation or emission point number from plot plan.
(2) Specific point source name. For fugitive sources, use area name or fugitive source name.
(3) CO_2 - carbon dioxide
N_2O - nitrous oxide
CH_4 - methane
HFCs - hydrofluorocarbons
PFCs - perfluorocarbons
SF_6 - sulfur hexafluoride
CO_2e - carbon dioxide equivalents based on the following Global Warming Potentials (GWPs). The GWPs effective January 1, 2025 and later (89 FR 31894, April 25, 2024) are the following: CO_2 (1), N_2O (265), CH_4 (28), SF_6 (23,500), HFC (various), PFC (various).
(4) Compliance with annual emission limits (tons per year) is based on a 12-month rolling period. These rates include emissions from maintenance, startup, and shutdown.
(5) Emission rate is given for informational purposes only and does not constitute enforceable limit.

Date: TBD

Preliminary Determination Summary

Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Permit Numbers 181016, PSDTX1674, and GHGPSDTX256

I. Applicant

Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative, Inc.
950 Sids Road
Rockwall, Texas 75032-6512

II. Project Location

Rayburn Energy Station
510 Progress Drive
Grayson County
Sherman, Texas 75092

III. Project Description

Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Rayburn*)* submitted an application to authorize air emissions to be generated by the proposed Rayburn Energy Station II (RES II) to be constructed in northeast Sherman in Grayson County. RES II will be a peak generating station consisting of ten natural gas-fired simple-cycle combustion turbines designed to generate nominally 570 megawatts (MW) of electric power. It will be constructed at the existing Rayburn Energy Station which is a combined-cycle combustion turbine generating plant. Maintenance, startup, and shutdown (MSS) emissions will be authorized under this permit.

IV. Emissions

Air Contaminant	Proposed Allowable Emission Rates (tpy)
VOC	43.20
NO_x	351.13
SO_2	22.05
CO	343.04
PM	102.07
PM_{10}	102.07
$PM_{2.5}$	102.07
H_2SO_4	2.70
NH_3	226.42
CO_2 Equivalents (CO_{2e})	1,918,307.00

CO2e - carbon dioxide equivalents based on global warming potentials of CH4 = 25, N2O = 298, SF6=22,800.

V. Federal Applicability

The power plant is located in Grayson County, which is classified as attainment for all criteria pollutants. The power plant is a named source, and has a potential to emit (PTE) in excess of 100 tpy for at least one pollutant. PSD review applies to the following pollutants for which the PTE exceeds an applicable significance threshold (40 CFR § 52.21(b)(23)(i)): VOC, NO_X, CO, PM, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The PTE for each remaining pollutant is less than the applicable significance threshold, and PSD requirements do not apply for these pollutants. Finally, the power plant has a PTE in excess of 100 tpy (mass basis) and 75,000 tpy GHG (CO_{2e} basis) for GHG. GHG are therefore subject to regulation (40 CFR § 52.21(b)(49)(iv)) and PSD BACT requirements apply to GHG. Nonattainment review is not applicable.

VI. Control Technology Review

Control technology is consistent with PSD BACT for PSD pollutants (VOC, NO_X, CO, PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and GHG) and state minor NSR BACT for all other pollutants. A control technology review was conducted for all pollutants. The controls described in this section were determined to satisfy BACT requirements based on a review of recently issued permits from Texas and other states, and consideration of the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) data provided by the applicant.

Simple-Cycle Unit 1 through 10 Combustion Turbines
The natural gas fired combustion turbine-generators (CTGs) will operate in simple cycle mode. Each turbine has an annual average heat input of 586 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) and each with a rated gross nominal capacity of 57 megawatts (MW). Emissions of NO_X are minimized through use of SCR. The permit limits NO_X emissions to 5.0 ppmvd (15% O_2 basis) on a 3-hr average. Emissions of CO are minimized good combustion practices. Emissions of CO are limited to 9 ppmvd (15% O_2 basis) on a 3-hr average. Emissions of VOC are minimized through use of SCR and good combustion practices. Emissions of PM, VOC, and H_2SO_4 are limited through good combustion practices and use of gaseous fuels. GHGs emissions will be limited through the use of low carbon fuel, energy efficient design, good combustion practices, proper operating and maintenance practices.

Simple-Cycle Unit 1 through 10 Lube Oil Vents
The turbines will be equipped with dedicated closed-loop lube oil recirculation systems to lubricate the moving parts. Lubricating oil will be recirculated through the combustion turbines' machinery from the oil sump, and the heating of recirculating lube oil in the turbine and generator housings will create oil vapor and oil droplets in the oil reservoir compartments. An available control technology to control particulate matter and VOC emissions from lube oil vents is to use the mist eliminators. Oil mist eliminators work by capturing and removing fine oil droplets from air or gas streams, typically using a series of filters or coalescing elements. As the mist-laden air passes through the eliminator, small oil droplets coalesce into larger ones, which are then collected and drained away.

Natural Gas Equipment Fugitives
Sitewide fugitive emissions from piping components in VOC service are estimated to be less than 10 tpy and monitoring is not required. VOC and GHG will be limited through proper design and installation, and use of good work practices.

Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Activities
Emissions of VOC, NO_X, CO, NH_3, and PM will be minimized by using best management practices and limiting the frequency and duration of maintenance activities.

SF6 Insulated Equipment Fugitives
SF6 emissions are limited through the use of "state-of-the-art" circuit breakers with leak detection system. In comparison to older SF6 circuit breakers, modern breakers (state-of-the-art) are designed as a totally enclosed-pressure system with far lower potential for SF6 emissions.

VII. Air Quality Analysis

The air quality analysis (AQA) is acceptable for all review types and pollutants. The results are summarized below.

A. De Minimis Analysis

A De Minimis analysis was initially conducted to determine if a full impacts analysis would be required. The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 1-hr NO_2 and 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ exceed the respective de minimis concentrations and require a full impacts analysis. The De Minimis analysis modeling results for 24-hr and annual PM_{10}, annual NO_2, and 1-hr and 8-hr CO indicate that the project is below the respective de minimis concentrations and no further analysis is required.

The justification for selecting EPA's interim 1-hr NO_2 De Minimis level is based on the assumptions underlying EPA's development of the 1-hr NO_2 De Minimis level. As explained in EPA guidance memoranda[1], EPA believes it is reasonable as an interim approach to use a De Minimis level that represents 4% of the 1-hr NO_2 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

The $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone De Minimis levels are EPA recommended De Minimis levels. The use of EPA recommended De Minimis levels is sufficient to conclude that a proposed source will not cause or contribute to a violation of an ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS or $PM_{2.5}$ Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increments based on the analyses documented in EPA guidance and policy memoranda[2].

While the De Minimis levels for both the NAAQS and increment are identical for $PM_{2.5}$ in the table below, the procedures to determine significance (that is, predicted concentrations to compare to the De Minimis levels) are different. This difference occurs because the NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ are statistically-based, but the corresponding increments are exceedance-based.

Table 1. Modeling Results for PSD De Minimis Analysis in Micrograms Per Cubic Meter (µg/m³)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax[3] (µg/m³)	De Minimis (µg/m³)
PM_{10}	24-hr	3.78	5
PM_{10}	Annual	0.30	1

[1] www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/permitting/air/memos/guidance_1hr_no2naaqs.pdf
[2] www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/modeling/epa-mod-guidance.html
[3] Ground level maximum concentration

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax[3] (µg/m^3)	De Minimis (µg/m^3)
$PM_{2.5}$ (NAAQS)	24-hr	3.45	1.2
$PM_{2.5}$ (NAAQS)	Annual	0.27	0.13
$PM_{2.5}$ (Increment)	24-hr	3.94	1.2
$PM_{2.5}$ (Increment)	Annual	0.30	0.13
NO_2	1-hr	123	7.5
NO_2	Annual	0.59	1
CO	1-hr	60	2000
CO	8-hr	40	500

The 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ (NAAQS) and 1-hr NO_2 GLCmax are based on the highest five-year averages of the maximum predicted concentrations determined for each receptor. The GLCmax for all other pollutants and averaging times represent the maximum predicted concentrations over five years of meteorological data.

To evaluate secondary $PM_{2.5}$ impacts, the applicant provided an analysis based on a Tier 1 demonstration approach consistent with EPA's Guideline on Air Quality Models (GAQM). Specifically, the applicant used a Tier 1 demonstration tool developed by EPA referred to as Modeled Emission Rates for Precursors (MERPs)[4]. The basic idea behind MERPs is to use technically credible air quality modeling to relate precursor emissions and peak secondary pollutants impacts from a source. Using data associated with the 500 tpy Parker County source, the applicant estimated 24-hr and annual secondary $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations of 0.16 µg/m^3 and 0.003 µg/m^3, respectively. The applicant used the AERMOD BACKGRND keyword in the model to include these estimates in the GLCmax. Since the combined direct and secondary 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ impacts are above the De Minimis levels, a full impacts analysis is required.

Table 2. Modeling Results for Ozone PSD De Minimis Analysis in Parts per Billion (ppb)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (ppb)	De Minimis (ppb)
O_3	8-hr	0.69	1

[4] https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/documents/epa-454_r-19-003.pdf

The applicant performed an O_3 analysis as part of the PSD AQA. The applicant evaluated project emissions of O_3 precursor emissions (NO_X and VOC). For the project NO_X and VOC emissions, the applicant provided an analysis based on a Tier 1 demonstration approach consistent with EPA's GAQM. Specifically, the applicant used a Tier 1 demonstration tool developed by EPA referred to as MERPs[5]. Using data associated with the 500 tpy Parker County source, the applicant estimated an 8-hr O_3 concentration of 0.69 ppb. When the estimates of ozone concentrations from the project emissions are added together, the results are less than the De Minimis level.

B. Air Quality Monitoring

The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 24-hr PM_{10}, annual NO_2 and 8-hr CO are below their respective monitoring significance level.

Table 3. Modeling Results for PSD Monitoring Significance Levels

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	Significance (µg/m^3)
PM_{10}	24-hr	3.78	10
NO_2	Annual	0.59	14
CO	8-hr	40	575

The GLCmax represent the maximum predicted concentrations over five years of meteorological data.

The applicant evaluated ambient $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data to satisfy the requirements for the pre-application air quality analysis.

Background concentrations for $PM_{2.5}$ were obtained from the EPA AIRS monitor 481210034 located at Denton Airport South, Denton, Denton County. The three-year average (2022-2024) of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of the 24-hr concentrations was used for the 24-hr value (21 µg/m^3). The three-year average (2022-2024) of the annual concentrations was used for the annual value (7.8 µg/m^3). The use of this monitor is reasonable based on a comparison of land use, county-wide emissions, population, and a quantitative review of emissions sources in the surrounding area of the monitor relative to the project site. The background concentrations were also used in the NAAQS analysis.

Since the project has a net emissions increase of 100 tpy or more of VOC or NO_X, the applicant evaluated ambient O_3 monitoring data to satisfy the requirements for the pre-application air quality analysis.

Background concentrations for O_3 were obtained from EPA AIRS monitor 482311006 located at 824 Sayle St., Greenville, Hunt County. A three-year

[5] https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/documents/epa-454_r-19-003.pdf

average (2022-2024) of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hr average concentrations was used in the analysis (66 ppb). The use of this monitor for background concentrations of ozone is reasonable based on a comparison of land use, county-wide emissions, population, and a quantitative review of emissions sources in the surrounding area of the monitor relative to the project site.

C. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Analysis

The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ and 1-hr NO_2 exceed the respective de minimis concentrations and require a full impacts analysis. The full NAAQS modeling results indicate the total predicted concentrations will not result in an exceedance of the NAAQS.

Table 4. Total Concentrations for PSD NAAQS (Concentrations > De Minimis)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax ($\mu g/m^3$)	Background ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total Conc. = [Background + GLCmax] ($\mu g/m^3$)	Standard ($\mu g/m^3$)
$PM_{2.5}$	24-hr	4.99	21	25.99	35
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual	0.90	7.8	8.70	9
NO_2	1-hr	171.78	See background discussion below	171.78	188

The 24-hr $PM_{2.5}$ GLCmax is the highest five-year average of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of predicted 24-hr concentrations determined for each receptor. The annual $PM_{2.5}$ GLCmax is the maximum five-year average of the annual concentrations determined for each receptor. The 1-hr NO_2 GLCmax is the highest five-year average of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of predicted daily maximum 1-hr concentrations determined for each receptor.

Background concentrations for NO_2 were obtained from EPA AIRS monitor 482311006 located at 824 Sayle St., Greenville, Hunt County. For the 1-hr NO_2 NAAQS analysis, the applicant conducted the evaluation by combining NO_2 background concentrations with the predicted concentrations on a seasonal-hour of day basis for each modeled receptor. The applicant followed EPA guidance when developing seasonal/quarterly-hour of day background concentrations. The seasonal/quarterly-hour of day background concentrations were based on the three-year average (2022-2024) of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of the maximum daily 1-hr concentrations for each season/quarter and hour of day. These background values were then used in the model (as background scalars) to be combined with model predictions giving a total predicted concentration. The use of this monitor is reasonable based on a comparison of land use, county-wide emissions, population, and a quantitative review of emissions sources in the

surrounding area of the monitor relative to the project site. Any missing data from monitor 482311006 was filled the following way:

- A single missing hour of data was filled by linear interpolation of the data for hours before and after missing data.
- Any missing hours of data using the previous steps were filled in using the highest one-hour value for the same hour, month, and year.

As stated above, to evaluate secondary $PM_{2.5}$ impacts, the applicant provided an analysis based on a Tier 1 demonstration approach consistent with EPA's GAQM. Specifically, the applicant used a Tier 1 demonstration tool developed by the EPA referred to as MERPs[6]. Using data associated with the 500 tpy Parker County source, the applicant estimated 24-hr and annual secondary $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations of 0.16 $\mu g/m^3$ and 0.003 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively. The applicant used the AERMOD BACKGRND keyword in the model to include these estimates in the GLCmax. The combined direct and secondary 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ impacts results are less than the NAAQS.

D. Increment Analysis

The De Minimis analysis modeling results indicate that 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ exceed the respective de minimis concentrations and require a PSD increment analysis.

Table 5. Results for PSD Increment Analysis

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax ($\mu g/m^3$)	Increment ($\mu g/m^3$)
$PM_{2.5}$	24-hr	7.51	9
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual	0.97	4

The GLCmax for 24-hr $PM_{2.5}$ is the maximum high, second high predicted concentration across five years of meteorological data. For annual $PM_{2.5}$, the GLCmax represents the maximum predicted concentration over five years of meteorological data.

The GLCmax for 24-hr and annual $PM_{2.5}$ reported in the table above represent the total predicted concentrations associated with modeling the direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and the contributions associated with secondary $PM_{2.5}$ formation (discussed above in the NAAQS Analysis section).

E. Additional Impacts Analysis

The applicant performed an Additional Impacts Analysis as part of the PSD AQA. The applicant conducted a growth analysis and determined that population will not significantly increase as a result of the proposed project. The applicant conducted

[6] https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/documents/epa-454_r-19-003.pdf

a soils and vegetation analysis and determined that all evaluated criteria pollutant concentrations are below their respective secondary NAAQS. The applicant meets the Class II visibility analysis requirement by complying with the opacity requirements of 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 111. The Additional Impacts Analyses are reasonable and possible adverse impacts from this project are not expected.

ADMT evaluated predicted concentrations from the proposed project to determine if emissions could adversely affect a Class I area. The nearest Class I area, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, is located approximately 230 kilometers (km) from the proposed site.

The H_2SO_4 24-hr maximum predicted concentration of 0.08 µg/m^3 occurred approximately 540 meters from the property line towards the north. The H_2SO_4 24-hr maximum predicted concentration occurring at the edge of the receptor grid, 48 km from the proposed sources, in the direction of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area is 0.002 µg/m^3. The Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area is an additional 182 km from the edge of the receptor grid. Therefore, emissions of H_2SO_4 from the proposed project are not expected to adversely affect the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area.

The predicted concentrations of PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2, and SO_2 for all averaging times, are all less than de minimis levels at a distance of 4.5 km from the proposed sources in the direction the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area. The Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area is an additional 225.5 km from the location where the predicted concentrations of PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2, and SO_2 for all averaging times are less than de minimis. Therefore, emissions from the proposed project are not expected to adversely affect the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Class I area.

F. Minor Source NSR and Air Toxics Review

Table 6. Project-Related Modeling Results for State Property Line

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	De Minimis (µg/m^3)
SO_2	1-hr	1.85	20.42
H_2SO_4	1-hr	0.25	1
H_2SO_4	24-hr	0.08	0.3

Table 7. Modeling Results for Minor NSR De Minimis

Pollutant	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	De Minimis (µg/m^3)
SO_2	1-hr	1.85	7.8

The GLCmax is the maximum predicted concentration associated with one year of meteorological data.

To show compliance with the secondary 3-hr SO_2 NAAQS, the applicant relied on EPA's alternative demonstration approach summarized in a memorandum dated October 10, 2025, with a subject "Alternative Demonstration Approach for the 1971 Secondary 3-Hour Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program." [7] Based on the technical analysis described in the memorandum, EPA determined that a demonstration that increased SO_2 emissions will not cause or contribute to a violation of the primary 1-hr SO_2 standard can suffice to demonstrate that SO_2 emissions will also not cause or contribute to a violation of the secondary 3-hr SO_2 standard.

To show compliance with the secondary annual SO_2 NAAQS, the applicant relied on EPA's alternative demonstration approach summarized in a memorandum dated December 10, 2024, with a subject "Alternative Demonstration Approach for the 2024 Secondary Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program."[8] Based on the technical analysis described in the memorandum, EPA determined that a demonstration that increased SO_2 emissions will not cause or contribute to a violation of the primary 1-hr SO_2 standard can suffice to demonstrate that SO_2 emissions will also not cause or contribute to a violation of the secondary annual SO_2 standard.

The justification for selecting EPA's interim 1-hr SO_2 De Minimis level was based on the assumptions underlying EPA's development of the 1-hr SO_2 De Minimis level. As explained in EPA guidance memoranda[9], EPA believes it is reasonable as an interim approach to use a De Minimis level that represents 4% of the 1-hr SO_2 NAAQS.

Table 8. Generic Modeling Results

Source Group ID [EPN]	1-hr GLCmax Project ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	1-hr GLCmax 50 pct ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	1-hr GLCmax 70 pct ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	1-hr GLCmax MSS ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	Annual GLCmax ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)
0001 [SC-20]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0002 [SC-21]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0003 [SC-22]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0004 [SC-23]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.27	0.007

[7] https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-10/alternative-demonstration-approach-for-the-1971-secondary-3-hour-so2-naaqs-under-the-psd-program.pdf
[8] https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-12/secondary-so2-naaqs-psd-memo-12-10-24.pdf
[9] www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/appwso2.pdf

Source Group ID [EPN]	1-hr GLCmax Project ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	1-hr GLCmax 50 pct ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	1-hr GLCmax 70 pct ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	1-hr GLCmax MSS ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)	Annual GLCmax ($\mu g/m^3$ per lb/hr)
0005 [SC-24]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0006 [SC-25]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0007 [SC-26]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0008 [SC-27]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0009 [SC-28]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0010 [SC-29]	0.25	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.007
0011 [LOR-20]	953.99	8.27	8.27	-	16.35
0012 [LOR-21]	959.39	8.22	8.22	-	16.22
0013 [LOR-22]	1079.68	9.13	9.13	-	15.73
0014 [LOR-23]	1078.02	9.17	9.17	-	15.69
0015 [LOR-24]	985.76	9.21	9.21	-	16.36
0016 [LOR-25]	981.53	9.28	9.28	-	15.88
0017 [LOR-26]	945.34	9.46	9.46	-	15.64
0018 [LOR-27]	1136.45	9.67	9.67	-	15.99
0019 [LOR-28]	977.85	9.96	9.96	-	15.86
0020 [LOR-29]	914.70	10.14	10.14	-	15.47
0021 (Model IDs 0021 thru 0030) [MSSFUG]	165.46	165.46	165.46	165.46	8.17
0022 (Model IDs 0031 thru 0052) [FUG-2-NH3]	443.10	443.10	443.10	443.10	31.14

Table 9. Minor NSR Project (Increases Only) Modeling Results for Health Effects

Pollutant & CAS#[10]	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	10% ESL[11] (µg/m^3)
C15-30 petroleum lubricating oils, hydrotreated neutral oil-based 72623-86-0	1-hr	18	100
formaldehyde 50-00-0	1-hr	0.33	1.5

Table 10. Minor NSR Site-Wide Modeling Results for Health Effects

Pollutant	CAS#	Averaging Time	GLCmax (µg/m^3)	GLCmax Location	ESL (µg/m^3)
ammonia	7664-41-7	1-hr	34.18	25m W	180

G. Greenhouse Gases

EPA has stated that unlike the criteria pollutants for which EPA has historically issued PSD permits, there is no National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for GHGs, including no PSD increment. The global climate-change inducing effects of GHG emissions, according to the "Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Finding", are far-reaching and multi-dimensional (75 FR 66497). Climate change modeling and evaluations of risks and impacts are typically conducted for changes in emissions that are orders of magnitude larger than the emissions from individual projects that might be analyzed in PSD permit reviews. Quantifying the exact impacts attributable to a specific GHG source obtaining a permit in specific places and points would not be possible [EPA's PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance for GHGs at 48]. Thus, EPA has concluded in other GHG PSD permitting actions it would not be meaningful to evaluate impacts of GHG emissions on a local community in the context of a single permit.

The TCEQ has determined that an air quality analysis would provide no meaningful data and has not required the applicant to perform one. As stated in the preamble to TCEQ's adoption of the GHG PSD program, the impacts review for individual air contaminants will continue to be addressed, as applicable, in the state's traditional minor and major NSR permits program per 30 TAC Chapter 116.

VIII. Conclusion

As described above, the applicant has demonstrated that the project meets all applicable rules, regulations and requirements of the Texas and Federal Clean Air Acts. The Executive Director's preliminary determination is that the permits should be issued.

[10] Chemical Abstract Service Number
[11] Effects Screening Level

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DE TEXAS

EJEMPLO A

AVISO DE SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR PARA PERMISOS DE CALIDAD DEL AIRE

PERMISOS DE CALIDAD DEL AIRE PROPUESTOS NÚMEROS 181016, PSDTX1674 Y GHGPSDTX256

SOLICITUD Y DECISION PRELIMINAR. Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative, Inc., 950 Sids Road, Rockwall, TX 75032-6512 ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) la emisión del Permiso Estadal de Calidad del Aire Número 181016, la emisión del Permiso de Calidad del aire para Prevención de Deterioro Significativo (PSD, por sus siglas en inglés) PSDTX1674, y la emisión del Permiso de Calidad del Aire de la PSD para Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GHG, por sus siglas en inglés) GHGPSDTX256 que autorizaría la construcción de la instalación de generación de energía eléctrica Rayburn Energy Station II que se ubicará en 510 Progress Drive, Sherman, Grayson County, Texas 75092. Esta solicitud se está procesando de manera expedita, según lo permitido por las reglas de la comisión en Título 30 Código Administrativo de Texas, Capítulo 101, Subcapítulo J.

La instalación propuesta emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos en cantidades significativas: monóxido de carbono, óxidos de nitrógeno, compuestos orgánicos, material particulado incluyendo partículas con diámetros de 10 micras o menos y de 2,5 micras o menos, y gases de efecto invernadero.Además, la instalación emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: contaminantes atmosféricos peligrosos, niebla de ácido sulfúrico, amoníaco y dióxido de azufre.

El grado de incremento de PSD que se prevé que consumirán la instalación propuesta y otras fuentes de consumo de incremento en el área es el siguiente:

$PM_{2.5}$

Maximo Promedio Tiempo	**Incremento Maximo Consumido ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Incremento Permitido ($\mu g/m^3$)**
24-horas	7.51	9
Anual	0.97	4

Esta solicitud se presentó a la TCEQ el 4 de agosto de 2025. El director ejecutivo ha determinado que las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la instalación propuesta que están sujetas a la revisión de la PSD no violarán ninguna regulación estatal o federal de calidad del aire y no tendrán ningún impacto adverso significativo en los suelos, la vegetación o la visibilidad. Todos los contaminantes del aire han sido evaluados, y se utilizará la "mejor tecnología de control disponible" para el control de estos contaminantes.

El director ejecutivo ha completado la revisión técnica de la solicitud y preparó el permiso que, de ser aprobado, establecería las condiciones bajo las cuales debe operar la instalación. La solicitud de permiso, la decisión preliminar del director ejecutivo, el permiso, el resumen de la determinación preliminar del director ejecutivo y el análisis de calidad del aire del director ejecutivo estarán disponibles para su consulta y copia en la Oficina Central de la TCEQ, la oficina regional de Dallas/Fort Worth de la TCEQ y la Biblioteca Pública de Sherman ubicada en 421 North Travis Street, Sherman, Condado de Grayson, Texas a partir del primer día de la publicación de este aviso. El expediente de cumplimiento de la instalación, si existe, está a disposición del público en la oficina regional de Dallas/Fort Worth de la TCEQ ubicada en 2309 Gravel Drive, Fort Worth, Texas. La solicitud (incluyendo cualquier actualización) está disponible electrónicamente en la siguiente página web: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/airpermit-applications-notices.

INFORMACION DISPONIBLE EN LA PAGINA WEB. Estos documentos están disponibles en el sitio web de la Comisión

en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid: la decisión preliminar del director ejecutivo incluye el permiso, el resumen de la determinación preliminar del director ejecutivo, el análisis de la calidad del aire y, una vez disponibles, la respuesta del director ejecutivo a los comentarios y la decisión final sobre esta solicitud. Acceda a la Base de Datos Integrada de los Comisionados (CID) a través del enlace anterior e ingrese el número de permiso correspondiente a esta solicitud. La ubicación pública mencionada anteriormente ofrece acceso público a internet. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o instalación se proporciona como cortesía pública y no forma parte de la solicitud ni del aviso. Para conocer la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-96.615,33.5781&level=13.

COMENTARIO PÚBLICO/REUNIÓN PÚBLICA Puede enviar comentarios públicos o solicitar una reunión pública a la Oficina del Secretario Jefe a la dirección que figura a continuación. El propósito de una reunión pública es para brindar la oportunidad de enviar comentarios o hacer preguntas sobre la solicitud. La TCEQ convocará una reunión pública si el director ejecutivo determina que existe un grado significativo de interés público en la solicitud, si lo solicita una persona interesada o si lo solicita un legislador local. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia de caso impugnado. **Puede enviar comentarios públicos adicionales por escrito dentro de los 30 días posteriores a la fecha de publicación de este aviso en el periódico de la manera establecida en el párrafo CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA a continuación.**

Después de la fecha límite para comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos. **La respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, se enviará por correo a todos los que enviaron comentarios públicos o están en una lista de correo para esta solicitud. El correo también proporcionará instrucciones para solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado o una reconsideración de la decisión del director ejecutivo.**

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO. Puede solicitar una audiencia de impugnación respecto a las secciones de la solicitud del Permiso Estatal de Calidad del Aire número 181016 y del Permiso de Calidad del Aire del PSD número PSDTX1674. No se puede solicitar una audiencia de impugnación respecto a la sección de la solicitud del Permiso de Calidad del Aire del PSD de GHG número GHGPSDTX256. Una audiencia de caso impugnado es un procedimiento legal similar a un juicio civil en un tribunal de distrito estatal. Una persona que pueda verse afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes del aire, distintos de los GEI, de la instalación tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. Una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado debe incluir lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono diurno; (2) nombre y número de permiso del solicitante; (3) la declaración "Yo/nosotros solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado;" (4) una descripción específica de cómo se vería afectado negativamente por la aplicación y las emisiones atmosféricas de la instalación de una manera no común para el público en general; (5) la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad en relación con la instalación; (6) una descripción de cómo usa la propiedad que puede verse afectada por la instalación; y (7) una lista de todos los problemas de hecho en disputa que envíe durante el periodo de comentarios. Si la solicitud es hecha por un grupo o asociación, uno o más miembros que tienen legitimación para solicitar una audiencia deben ser identificados por su nombre y dirección física. También deben identificarse los intereses que el grupo o asociación busca proteger. También puede presentar los ajustes propuestos a la solicitud / permiso que satisfagan sus inquietudes. Las solicitudes de una audiencia de caso impugnado deben presentarse por escrito dentro de los 30 días siguientes a este aviso a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial, en la dirección proporcionada en la sección de información a continuación.

Una audiencia de caso impugnado solo se concederá sobre la base de cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho que sean relevantes y materiales para las decisiones de la Comisión sobre la solicitud. La Comisión sólo podrá conceder una solicitud de audiencia de un asunto impugnado sobre asuntos que el solicitante haya presentado en sus observaciones oportunas que no hayan sido retiradas posteriormente. Los asuntos que no se presentan en comentarios públicos no pueden ser considerados durante una audiencia.

ACCIÓN DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO. El director ejecutivo puede emitir la aprobación final de la solicitud para la parte de la solicitud del Permiso de Calidad del Aire GHGPSDTX256 del PSD de GEI. Si no se recibe una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado oportuna o si se retiran todas las solicitudes de audiencia de caso impugnado oportunas con respecto al Permiso Estatal de Calidad del Aire Número 181016 y para el Permiso de Calidad del Aire PSD Número PSDTX1674, el director ejecutivo puede emitir la aprobación final de la solicitud. La respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, se enviará por correo a todos los que enviaron comentarios públicos o están en una lista de correo para esta solicitud, y se publicará electrónicamente en el CID. Si se reciben solicitudes de audiencia oportunas y no se retiran, el director ejecutivo no emitirá la aprobación final del Permiso Estatal de Calidad del Aire Número 181016 y para el Permiso de Calidad del Aire PSD Número PSDTX1674 y enviará la solicitud y las solicitudes a los Comisionados para su consideración en una reunión programada de la comisión.

LISTA DE CORREO. Puede solicitar ser colocado en una lista de correo para obtener información adicional sobre esta solicitud enviando una solicitud a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial a la dirección a continuación.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA. Los comentarios y solicitudes del público deben presentarse electrónicamente vía www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/comment, o por escrito Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief Clerk, MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información de contacto que proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física, formará parte del registro público de la agencia. Para más información sobre el proceso de tramitación de permisos, favor de llamar al Programa de Educación pública de la TCEQ sin costo al 1-800-687-4040, o visite la página web, www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/pep. Para información en español, favor de llamar al 1-800-687-4040. También es posible consultar oportunidades de participación pública en nuestro sitio web, www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/participation.

También se puede obtener más información de Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative Inc en la dirección indicada anteriormente o llamando al Sr. David Naylor, presidente, al (469) 402-2118.

Fecha de Emisión del Aviso: 12 de Febrero del 2026