Date: March 1, 2011[1]

STATEMENT OF BASIS
Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge, L.P.
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Preconstruction
Title V Operating Permit
Permit No. R6DPA-GM2

I. NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE A PERMIT

On May 20, 2009, Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge, L.P., submitted a renewal application for its combined air permit to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 to operate a liquefied natural gas (LNG) deepwater port (DWP) off the coast of Louisiana. After reviewing the application, EPA Region 6 has prepared the following Statement of Basis (SOB) and proposed air permit to approve operation of air emission sources at Gulf Gateway's DWP in the Gulf of Mexico. The SOB documents the information and analysis EPA used to support the decisions EPA made in drafting the air permit. It includes a description of the proposed facility, the applicable air permit requirements, and an analysis showing how the applicant complied with the requirements.

EPA Region 6 concludes that Gulf Gateway's application is complete and provides the necessary information to demonstrate that the proposed project meets the applicable air permit regulations. EPA's conclusions rely upon information provided in the permit application, supplemental information EPA requested and provided by Gulf Gateway, and EPA's own technical expertise. EPA is making all this information available as part of the public record.

EPA has made a tentative determination to issue a renewal of the combined Title I preconstruction and Title V operating permit for Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge, L.P. This project originally received a combined Federal construction and operating permit issued on June 30, 2004. The permit expired on June 29, 2009. It should be noted that only the identified Title V provisions of the combined permit are open for renewal and comment. The Construction or Title I provisions are not up for renewal and continue in effect from the original permit issuance date until rescinded.

II. APPLICANT

The applicant is: Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge, L.P.
1450 Lake Robbins Dr., Suite 200
The Woodlands, TX 77380

Contact: Mike Trammell

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1 Revised the Statement of Basis 4-26-11 to correct the applicant's contact information, and to add detail regarding the facility's permitting history.

Director – Environmental
Excelerate Energy, L.P.

III. PERMITTING AUTHORITY

The permitting authority is:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 6, Air Permitting Section (6PD-R)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

In accordance with Section 328 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA does not normally administer the CAA in the Gulf of Mexico west of longitude 80 degrees 30 minutes; instead the Department of Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) [formerly the Minerals Management Service (MMS)] is responsible for regulating Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) sources in that area. EPA Region 6 has determined that this proposed facility is not an OCS source.

EPA regards the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, as amended (DPA), as the primary source of its authority to apply the CAA to activities associated with deepwater ports. Section 1518(a)(1) of the DPA provides that "the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States" apply to deepwater ports and to activities connected, associated, or potentially interfering with the use or operation of any such port, in the same manner as if the port were an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction located within a State. The Secretary of Transportation interprets the DPA as requiring a unified application for all necessary federal permits and close coordination between responsible federal agencies, but not as requiring issuance of a single permit. "Federal Agencies with permit responsibilities such as the EPA and BOEMRE will retain all distinct permit issuance authority." USCG Memorandum, "Environmental Planning Aspects of the Deepwater Port Act" (1 April 2003). Sec. 1502 (9) (D) of the DPA states that a deepwater port "shall be considered a "new source" for purposes of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)." Therefore, before a deepwater port may be constructed and operated, the owner or operator must receive a Title I preconstruction permit and a Title V operating permit from EPA.

Since these two permits are required to be issued by EPA, we must decide which requirements should be reviewed and evaluated during the permit review process. Pursuant to section 1502(1) of the DPA, the State of Louisiana has been designated as the "adjacent coastal State." In addition, Section 1518 (b) of the DPA provides that the law of the "nearest adjacent coastal State" is the law of the United States and applies to deepwater ports to the extent applicable and not inconsistent with Federal law. All such applicable laws are to be administered and enforced by the appropriate officers and courts

of the United States. Under this subsection, the "nearest adjacent coa State whose seaward boundaries, if extended beyond 3 miles, would of the deepwater port." In this case that state is the State of Louisian the requirements of the Louisiana State Implementation Plan as inter Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), emissions vessel propulsion engines during offloading of the LNG were not inc Potential to Emit (PTE) for this source.

Therefore, in accordance with the DPA and consistent with the provi Title V of the CAA, and applicable rules and regulations, the EPA ha combined Title I preconstruction and Title V operating permit. Loui approved rules and regulations were followed in determining NSR ar applicability and the combined permits' proposed conditions, except performing the public participation requirements, and establishing th Federal submittal addresses, and Federal permit appeal procedures.

This is a renewal of Permit No. R6-DPA-M2. There are no proposec permitting action.

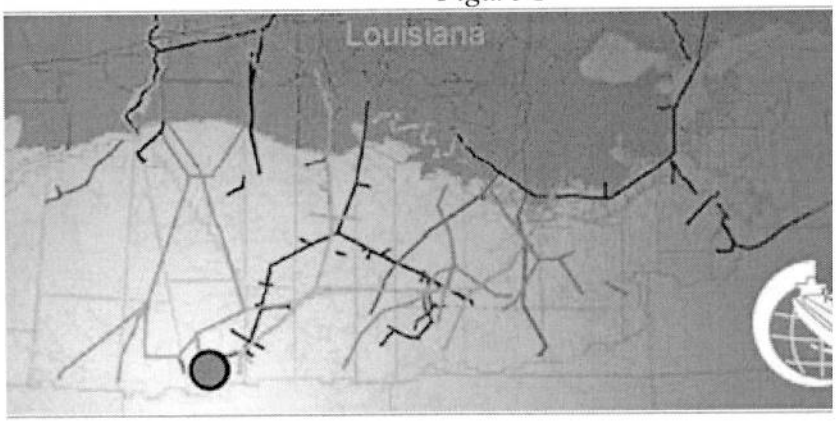
The permit writer is: Shannon Snyder
Air Permitting Section (6PD-R)
(214) 665-3134

IV. FACILITY LOCATION

Located approximately 116 miles (186.7 kilometers) from the Louisi Gulf of Mexico *(See Figure 1)*.

Latitude: 28° 05' 42" N
Longitude: 93° 03' 35" W

Figure 1



V. FACILITY BACKGROUND

Excelerate Energy currently operates the Gulf Gateway Energy Bridg an offshore natural gas delivery system consisting of a mooring buoy flexible riser), pipeline end manifold, seabed pipeline, and a meter pl Cameron Area, South Addition, Block 603 (WC603) in the Central A Mexico *(See Figure 2)*. Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge's Standard Ind (SIC) code is 4922, Natural Gas Transmission.

The offshore gas delivery system and associated components (collect Delivery System) will enable additional natural gas suppliers to ente markets in the United States. Natural gas that has been chilled to -16 a more stable liquid state referred to as liquefied natural gas (LNG) v a specially designed vessel from various foreign locations. The vess LNG tankers fitted with regasification equipment on board. When th arrive at the Gas Delivery System, the process of vaporizing the LNC regasification equipment to deliver natural gas in a vapor state to dov infrastructure begins. After the LNG is regasified, it is transferred of a submerged turret buoy and a flexible riser leading to a seabed pipel platform. From the metering platform, the natural gas will feed into downstream seabed pipelines. One of these downstream seabed pipe through West Cameron Area, South Addition, Block 600 (WC600) a existing Bluewater system in West Cameron, South Addition, Block other downstream pipeline will travel through West Cameron Area, S Block 602 (WC602) and WC601, and tie into the existing Sea Robin Cameron Area, South Addition, Block 335 (EC335).

Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge consists of three specialized componen

- two subsea Submerged Turret Loading™ (STL™) buoys, eac riser assembly and a manifold connecting the riser assembly, the subsea Pipeline Lateral;
- two first generation Energy Bridge™ Regasification Vessels LNG to the Port; and
- the pipeline end manifold (PLEM) system that provides the c the STL and the interstate pipeline system.

EBRVs are purpose-built LNG tankers that incorporate onboard equi vaporization of LNG and delivery of high-pressure natural gas. Gulf operates two first generation EBRVs (Excelsior and Excellence). Th conventional LNG tankers fitted with regasification equipment on bc "first generation" vessels is capable of transporting approximately 2. of natural gas condensed to approximately 4.9 million cubic feet (ap cubic meters) of LNG. The first generation EBRVs are equipped wi

each with a heat input capacity of 225 MMBtu per hour, and a 4,627 l
to provide energy for the regasification process. During transport, the
produce steam for the steam turbines that propel the vessels through t
moored at the DWP, the boilers provide steam used to regasify the LN
want to check with Mike as I thought they had increased the fleet to 4

Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge will operate in closed-loop mode during
process. The on-board regasification process will use a freshwater-ba
warming system to vaporize the LNG. As part of the vessel's normal
auxiliary systems, Gulf Gateway will use seawater for condensing the
the main condenser and for a variety of cooling water functions. The
demand required by the EBRVs to operate these systems, plus ballast
approximately 56 million gallons per day (mgd). This seawater dema
most LNG vessels and most large crude carriers (oil tankers over 200
tons [dwt]) that are currently in service today. However, while the El
regasification mode at the DWP, Gulf Gateway proposes to significar
amount of seawater by using seawater heat exchangers in the vessel s
system. The seawater heat exchangers will enable the vessel to opera
innovative closed-loop heat recovery and exchange mode during the
process. While operating under the closed-loop heat recovery and ex
Gateway expects to reduce average daily water use while at a steady-
LNG from approximately 56 mgd to only 2.77 mgd.

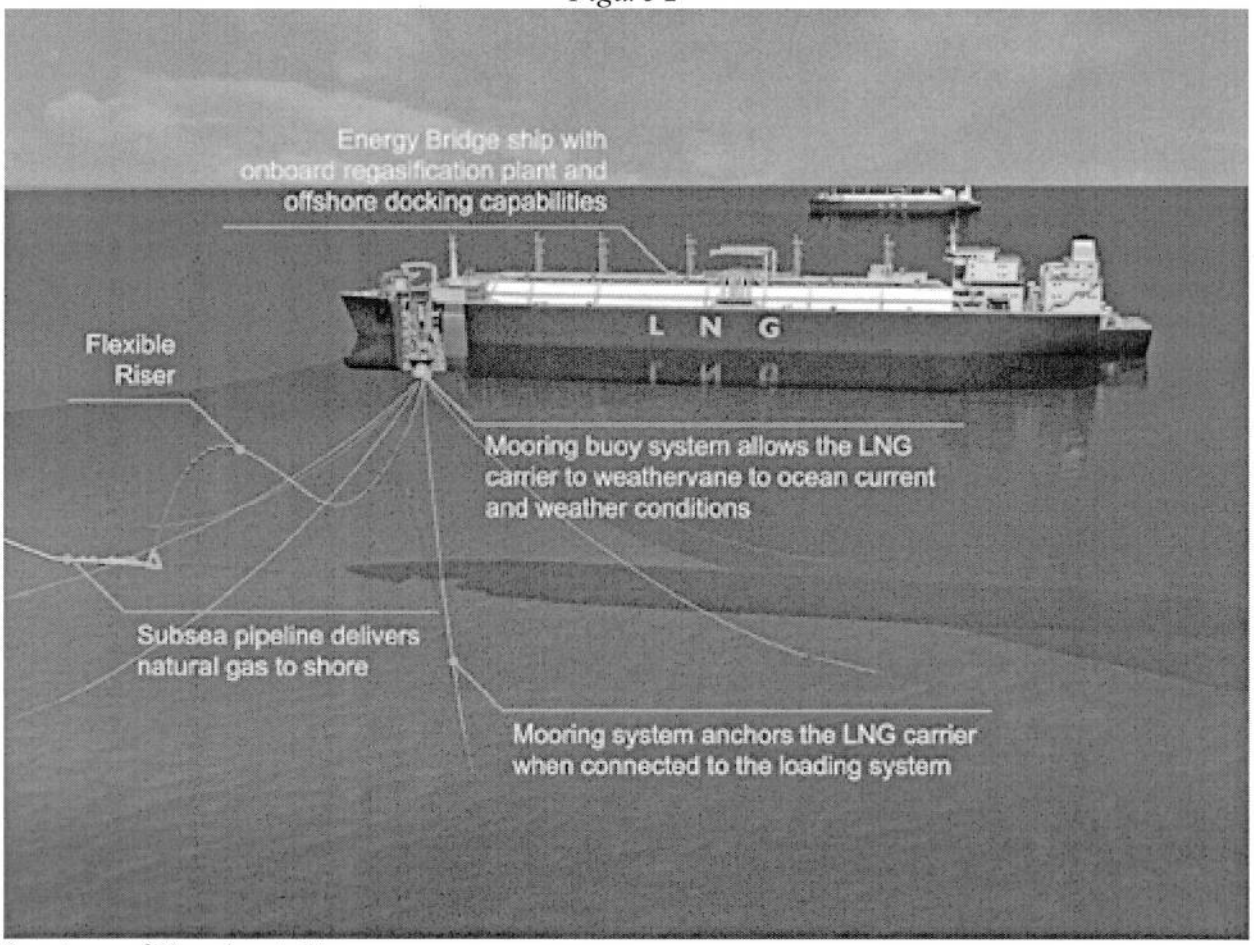
When arriving at the DWP, the EBRV will retrieve one of the two pe
submerged STL™ buoys. Once moored at the buoy, the EBRV will
regasification system to vaporize the LNG into its gaseous state. Gul
transfers the natural gas at high pressure through the STL™ buoy anc
subsea flow line that connects to the Pipeline Lateral. The regasificat
designed to deliver approximately 450 million standard cubic feet pe
natural gas at pipeline pressure. The time required to offload a full c
is dependent on the send out rate. At 450 mmscfd, a fully loaded ves
discharge its cargo in about 6 days, depending on operating conditior

In 2008, Hurricane Ike came across the Gulf of Mexico causing exte
many facilities in the Gulf. While the Gulf Gateway facility did not
substantial damage, the two downstream interconnecting pipelines su
damage. At the time of permit proposal, only one of the pipelines ha
and has initially restricted its total capacity available to Gulf Gatewa
this reduced send-out rate, it will take approximately 22 days for Gul
a shipment. Gulf Gateway remains capable of delivering 450 mmscf
anticipates that the downstream pipelines will eventually restore thei
Hurricane Ike capacities. Gulf Gateway is currently investigating ot
in the area that could interconnect with the Energy Bridge to enable i
higher send out rates. It is their intent to operate at the same levels a

Therefore, Gulf Gateway is not proposing to change or reduce its operational capabilities with respect to this permit application before EPA. Figure 2 illustrates the Port's dual buoy system concept.

The Potential to Emit (PTE) identified in the permit application assumes the operation will be running 7 days a week, 24 hours per day, for a total of 8760 hours per year (worst case scenario). The facility's estimated NOx emissions under this scenario are well over the PSD threshold criteria of 250 tons per year of emissions, and is thereby classified as a major stationary source under both Title V and PSD.

Figure 2



Courtesy of Excelerate Energy

VI. FACILITY PERMITTING HISTORY

Permit No. R6DPA-GM2	Issuance Date	Request
Initial Permit	June 29, 2004	New Permit
Minor Modification	November 28. 2005	Removed emission points (U-00003, U-00006); added emission point U-00008 (three natural gas fired engines); and clarification of natural gas heating value range.
Major Modification	June 10, 2008	Clarified start-up and reporting deadlines.

A renewal application for the combined Title V/PSD permit was submitted May 20, 2009. On June 26, 2009, Region 6 sent a Letter of Administrative Completeness informing Gulf Gateway the application was administratively complete. However, the application was submitted less than 180 days prior to expiration of the existing air permit, so consequently Gulf Gateway was informed it could not operate until the permit was re-issued. The Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge air permit expired June 29, 2009.

Additionally, Gulf Gateway did not submit a timely National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) application, and that permit expired July 31, 2009. The NPDES permit is thus no longer effective; therefore the NPDES permit application received by EPA Region 6 on August 20, 2009, was treated as an application for a new permit. During EPA's review of the Best Available Technology for the Gulf Gateway NPDES permit, the NPDES permit writer received correspondence from National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration/ National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA/NMFS) indicating there is a high potential for fishery and ecosystem impacts based on recent fishery monitoring data submitted by Gulf Gateway to NOAA for review. Based on this data, the NPDES permit writer determined that based on Best Professional Judgment, the BAT technology for Gulf Gateway is the prohibition of water discharge associated with regasification of the LNG. Therefore, Gulf Gateway will be required to operate only in closed-loop mode while regasifiying the LNG. A NPDES permit reflecting the closed-loop operation was issued by the Region on October 20, 2010, and became effective November 1, 2010.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATE AND PERMIT DURATION

Compliance with the final combined permit's conditions is required on the effective date of the permit. The Title V permit terms and conditions will expire five years from the

effective date of the permit. The PSD permit terms and conditions ai five year expiration date and continue for the operational life of the f rescinded.

VIII. SOURCES OF AIR EMISSIONS

VIII.A. Emission Units

In its renewal application, Gulf Gateway provided the following info emissions generating equipment and activities.

Table 1 - Emission Units
Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge Deepwater Port Project

Emission Unit Id.	Description
U-00001	Unit 1 of 2 marine boilers. Each unit is rated at 225 mmBtu/hr when firi natural gas.
U-00002	Unit 2 of 2 marine boilers. Each unit is rated at 225 mmBtu/hr when firi natural gas.
U-00004	Represents a 4,627 hp diesel generator. Maximum sulfur content 2.0%
U-00007	Represents three fuel oil storage tanks with capacities of 1,532,360 gallor 264,200 gallons and 264,200 gallons.
U-00008	Represents three natural gas-fired platform generators. One generator i rated at 18 kW and two units are rated at 40 kW each.
U-00009	Represents a gas-fired crane on the platform, rated at 188 hp @ 1800 rpr Operating no more than 700 hours/year.

Boilers (U-00001 and U-00002): The Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge ' includes two dual fuel-fired boilers (residual fuel oil and natural gas and and regasification. When using natural gas, each boiler will hav heating rate of 225 mmBtu/hr; when using fuel oil, each boiler will l heating rate of 216 mmBtu/hr. The boilers will have unrestricted op hours per year each.

Diesel Fired Generator (U-00004): The GGEBV will include a 27.6 generator. The primary purpose of the generator is to provide auxili vessel.

Fuel Storage Tanks (U-00007): The platform will include 3 storage tanks with capac of 1,532,360 gallons, 264,200 gallons and 264,200 gallons. These tanks will store h fuel oil and No. 2 fuel oil.

Emergency Diesel Generator (U-00008): The platform will include two 30 kW, and 18kW diesel fired generators that will be used to provide auxiliary emergency powe the platform. These engines will be located on the platform and will provide interm power, based on weather conditions, to run the platform electrical room air conditio system. Normal load on the engine in use will be 12 kW. When there are maintena personnel in the electrical room (a few times a year), the engine supplying power m reach a peak load of up to 30 kW.

Gas-Fired Crane (U-00009): The platform will include a natural gas fired crane rate 188 hp @ 1800 rpm. The crane is used for regasification events for miscellaneous l tasks during LNG deliveries.

VIII.B. INSIGNIFICANT EMISSION UNITS

One 2.78 mmBTU/hr. shipboard incinerator that will be used to dispose of non-haz trash that will be generated during normal operation of the vessel. The incinerator i associated with the off-loading of natural gas.

VIII.C. EMISSION LIMITS

Table 2 includes the Potential to Emit (PTE) provided by the Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge Project in its renewal application. There are no changes in the proposed per renewal from the previous expired permit. The PTE means the maximum capacity Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge Project to emit any air pollutant under its physical anc operational design. PTE is meant to be a worst-case emissions calculation. Actual emissions may be much lower.

Table 2 [1]- Permitted Emissions in Tons per Year

Permitted Emissions Listed in Maximum Pounds Per Hour and Annual Tons Per Year												
ID No.	Description	PM10		SO2		NOx		CO		VOC		OPACITY
		lbs/hr	TPY	lbs/hr	TPY	lbs/hr	TPY	lbs/hr	TPY	lbs/hr	TPY	Not Darker Than
U-00001	Unit 1 of 2 Dual-fuel fired marine boilers. Each unit is rated at 225 mmBtu/hr when firing natural gas.	1.68	7.34	0.13	0.58	41.88	183.44	18.52	81.1	1.21	5.31	**20% average**
U-00002	Unit 2 of 2 Dual-fuel fired marine boilers. Each unit is rated at 225 mmBtu/hr when firing natural gas.	1.68	7.34	0.13	0.58	41.88	183.44	18.52	81.1	1.21	5.31	**20% average**
U-00004	Represents a 4,627 hp diesel generator. Maximum sulfur content 2.0%	3.24	14.18	74.86	327.87	111.04	486.34	25.45	111.45	3.26	14.29	**20% average**
U-00007	Represents three fuel oil storage tanks with capacities of 1,532,360 gallons, 264,200 gallons and 264,200 gallons.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.11	**20% average**
U-00008[2]	Represents three natural gas-fired platform generators. One unit is rated at 18 kW and two units are rated at 40 kW each.	0.012	0.021	0.0002	0.0003	3.45	6.14	8.29	18.15	0.10	0.18	**20% average**

Permitted Emissions Listed in Maximum Pounds Per Hour and Annual Tons Per Year												
ID No.	**Description**	**PM10**		**SO2**		**NOx**		**CO**		**VOC**		**OPACITY**
		lbs/hr	**TPY**	**lbs/hr**	**TPY**	**lbs/hr**	**TPY**	**lbs/hr**	**TPY**	**lbs/hr**	**TPY**	**Not Darker Than**
U-00009	Represents a gas-fired crane on the platform, rated at 188 hp @ 1800 rpm, operating no more than 700 hours/year.	0.018	0.0063	0.0011	0.00037	2.45	0.86	16.29	5.7	0.9	0.32	20% average
Totals		6.6	28.9	75.12	329.03	200.8	860.2	87.1	297.5	7.4	28.5	

1 Emission rates based on AP-42 emission factors. The annual emission limits are based on 8,760 hours per year of operation.
2 Emissions projected are based on all three engines running concurrently.

IX. REGULATORY APPLICABILITY

Table 3

Applicable Requirement	Emission Unit Identification Numbers					
	U-00001	U-00002	U-00004	U-00007	U-00008	U-00009
NSR/PSD Title I	Title I and Louisiana SIP rules approved under 40 CFR Part 51.	Title I and Louisiana SIP rules approved under 40 CFR Part 51.	Title I and Louisiana SIP rules approved under 40 CFR Part 51.	Title I and Louisiana SIP rules approved under 40 CFR Part 51.	Title I and Louisiana SIP rules approved under 40 CFR Part 51.	Title I and Louisiana SIP rules approved under 40 CFR Part 51.
NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, Db and Kb	40 CFR Part 60.44b, 40 CFR Part 60.13(i), 40 CFR Part 60.49b	40 CFR Part 60.44b, 40 CFR Part 60.13(i), 40 CFR Part 60.49b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NESHAP Part 61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NESHAP / MACT Part 63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CAM, Part 64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Title V	Title V and Louisiana rules approved under 40 CFR Subpart 70.6	Title V and Louisiana rules approved under 40 CFR Subpart 70.6 -	Title V and Louisiana rules approved under 40	Title V and Louisiana rules approved under 40	Title V and Louisiana rules approved under 40 CFR Subpart 70.6 - Permit Content	Title V and Louisiana rules approved under 40 CFR Subpart 70.6 - Permit Content

X. PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PERMIT

There were no changes to the proposed renewal permit from the expi

XI. NEW SOURCE REVIEW (NSR)

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): The facility is conside stationary source" according to the major stationary definition in 40 (the PSD major source threshold is 250 TPY (of any regulated NSR p there are no physical changes or changes in the method of operation : permit renewal.

XII. PERMIT SHIELD

A permit shield, as described in 40 CFR 70.6(f), provides an "enforc protects the facility from enforcement action for violations of applica requirements. It is intended to protect the facility from liability for v permit does not accurately reflect an applicable federal or federally e requirement.

The proposed permit does not establish a permit shield.

XIII. NAAQS PROTECTION AND IMPACTS ON AMBIENT AIR

40 CFR Part 50 establishes the primary and secondary National Amb Standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants: sulfur dioxide (SO2), having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 n and particulate matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or e 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), CO, ozone (O3), established the primary ambient air quality standards to protect the p Secondary ambient air quality standards protect public welfare from anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. The NAAQS are presentec

Table 4 - National Ambient Air Quality Standards

	Primary Standards		Secondary Standa	
Pollutant	**Level**	**Averaging Time**	**Level**	**Averagi**
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	8-hour [1]	None	
	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	1-hour [1]		
Lead	0.15 µg/m^3 [2]	Rolling 3-Month Average	Same as Primary	
	1.5 µg/m^3	Quarterly Average	Same as Primary	
Nitrogen Dioxide	53 ppb [3]	Annual (Arithmetic Average)	Same as Primary	
	100 ppb	1-hour [4]	None	
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	150 µg/m^3	24-hour [5]	Same as Primary	
Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	15.0 µg/m^3	Annual [6] (Arithmetic Average)	Same as Primary	
	35 µg/m^3	24-hour [7]	Same as Primary	
Ozone	0.075 ppm (2008 std)	8-hour [8]	Same as Primary	
	0.08 ppm (1997 std)	8-hour [9]	Same as Primar	
	0.12 ppm	1-hour [10]	Same as Primar	
Sulfur Dioxide	0.03 ppm	Annual (Arithmetic Average)	0.5 ppm	3-h
	0.14 ppm	24-hour [1]		
	75 ppb [11]	1-hour	None	

[1] Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

[2] Final rule signed October 15, 2008.

[3] The official level of the annual NO_2 standard is 0.053 ppm, equal to 53 ppb, which is shown here for the purp comparison to the 1-hour standard

[4] To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average at each an area must not exceed 100 ppb (effective January 22, 2010).

[5] Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years.

[6] To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM2.5 concentrations from single or community-oriented monitors must not exceed 15.0 µg/m3.

(7) To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations at each p within an area must not exceed 35 μg/m3 (effective December 17, 2006).

(8) To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozo at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.075 ppm. (effective May 27, 2008)

(9) (a) To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.08 ppm.

(b) The 1997 standard—and the implementation rules for that standard—will remain in place for im EPA undertakes rulemaking to address the transition from the 1997 ozone standard to the 2008 ozone

(c) EPA is in the process of reconsidering these standards (set in March 2008).

(10) (a) EPA revoked the 1-hour ozone standard in all areas, although some areas have continuing oblig ("anti-backsliding").

(b) The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum h concentrations above 0.12 ppm is ≤ 1.

(11) (a) Final rule signed June 2, 2010. To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 99th percentile hour average at each monitor within an area must not exceed 75 ppb.

The State Implementation Plan (SIP) provides the regulatory framew follow to demonstrate it will achieve and maintain the NAAQS. The permitting programs require new sources to demonstrate that emissio contribute to a violation of a NAAQS. Gulf Gateway's latest impact the emissions from the DWP will comply with all applicable NAAQ increments. EPA did not require the applicant to model emissions fo renewal.

XIV. COMPLIANCE HISTORY

There have been no violations identified or reported at the facility, ar certified that it is in compliance with all permit terms and conditions.

XV. PUBLIC NOTICE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

XV.A. Public Notice

In accordance with Titles I and V, this combined permit will be publicly noticed in the *Lake Charles American Press* and made available for public comment for 30 days.

There will be a 30 day public comment period for actions pertaining to a draft permit. Public notice has been given for this draft permit by mailing a copy of the notice to the permit applicant, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, and the states of Louisiana and Texas. A copy of the notice has also been provided to all persons who have submitted a written request to be included on the mailing list. If you would like to be added to our mailing list to be informed of future actions on these or other Clean Air Act permits, please send your name and address to th contact listed below:

Shannon Snyder, Environmental Scientist
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue (6PD-R)
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

XV.B. Opportunity for Comment

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

Calcasieu Parish Public Library (Central Location)
301 West Claude Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

US EPA Region 6
Multi-Media Planning and Permitting Division
1445 Ross Avenue (6PD-R)
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

Copies of the draft permit and this statement of basis are also available electronically at http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6pd/air/pd-r/gulf_gatewaymod2-gm.pdf/draftatpublicnotic

All documents will be available for review at the US EPA Region 6 office Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (excluding federal holidays).

Any interested person may submit written comments on the draft construction and

operating permit during the public comment period to the Permit Cor listed in section XV.A. above. All comments will be considered and making the final decision on the permit. EPA will keep a record of tl submitting comments and of the issues raised during the public partic

Anyone, including the applicant, who believes any condition of the d inappropriate must raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and subm supporting their position by the close of the public comment period. materials submitted must be included in full and may not be incorpor unless the material has been already submitted as part of the administ same proceeding or consists of state or federal statutes and regulation of general applicability, or other generally available reference materi

XV.C. Opportunity to Request a Hearing

A person may submit a written request for a public hearing to the Per address listed in section 6.a above, by stating the nature of the issues public hearing. Based on the number of hearing requests received, E public hearing whenever it finds there is a significant degree of publi permit. EPA will provide public notice of the public hearing. If a pu any person may submit oral or written statements and data concernin

XV.D. Appeal of PSD Permit

A petition to the Environmental Appeals Board is a prerequisite to se review of the final agency action. For purposes of judicial review, fi occurs when a final operating permit is issued or denied and agency r are exhausted.

XV.E. Appeal of Operating Permits

A petition to the Environmental Appeals Board is a prerequisite to se review of the final agency action. For purposes of judicial review, fi occurs when a final operating permit is issued or denied and agency r are exhausted.

XV.F. Notice to Affected States/Tribes

As required by Titles I and V, public notice will be given by mailing to the air pollution control agencies of affected states, tribal and local agencies which have jurisdiction over the area in which the source is executives of the city and county where the source is located, any cor regional land use planning agency and any state or federal land mana may be affected by emissions from the source (if applicable). There

identified that would be affected by this operation. The States of Texas and Louisiana have been notified at the following addresses:

Mr. Sanford Phillips, Assistant Secretary
Office of Environmental Services
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 4301
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4301

Mr. Steve Hagle, Director
Air Permits Division (MC-163)
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

XVI. ACRONYMS

AP-42	Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BOEMRE	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement
BOG	Boil off Gas
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. section 7401 et seq.]
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
DPA	Deepwater Port Act
DWP	Deepwater Port
EBRV	Energy Bridge™ Regasification Vessels
GGEBV	Gulf Gateway Energy Bridge Vessels
EI	Emissions Inventory
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FR	Federal Register
g	gram(s)
gal	gallon
GEP	Good Engineering Practice
H2O	Water
H2S	Hydrogen Sulfide

H2SO4	Sulfuric Acid
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
Hg	Mercury
HHV	Higher Heating Value
hr	hour(s)
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
LAC	Louisiana Administrative Code
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
lb	pound(s)
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
M	thousand
m3	cubic meter(s)
MACT	Maximum Achievable Emissions Rate
MARAD	U.S. Maritime Administration
mg	milligram(s)
mmBtu	million British thermal units
MMS	Minerals Management Service
mmscf	million standard cubic feet
mmscfd	million standard cubic feet per day
mo	month
N2	Nitrogen
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollut
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOX	Oxides of Nitrogen
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
O2	Oxygen
O3	Ozone
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
Pb	Lead
PM	Particulate Matter
PM10	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less th micrometers

PM2.5	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less th micrometers
ppm	parts per million
ppmvd	parts per million, volumetric dry
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE	Potential to Emit
psai	pounds per square inch absolute
RBLC	RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse
scf	standard cubic feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide
tpy	tons per year
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
yr	year
µg	microgram(s)