Yucca Growth Infrastructure, LLC - YGI Microgrid

Startup, Shutdown, and Maintenance Emissions (SSM) - Exempt Pursuant 20.2.72.202.B(5) NMAC

Emission Unit: SSM
Source Description: Startup, Shutdown and Maintenace Emissions

Input Data - Startup			
Quantity of centralized desulfurization systems (CDS):	95	units	
Volume per vessel[1]:	1370	ft^3	
Vessels per CDS:	2	units	
Vessels purged per event:	2	vessel	*Both vessels are purged during startup.*
Purges per event:	3		*Purge cycles during startup event.*
Total volume per event:	780,900.00	scf per event	# CDS x # Vessels x # of purges x volume per vessel

Input Data - Maintenance			
Quantity of centralized desulfurization systems (CDS):	95	units	
Volume per vessel[1]:	1370	ft^3	
Vessels per CDS:	2	units	
Vessels purged per event:	1	vessel	*Only one vessel is purged every two years.*
Purges per event:	4		*Purge cycles during maintenance event.*
Total volume per event:	520,600.00	scf per event	# CDS x # Vessels x # of purges x volume per vessel

Input Data - Assumptions			
Density of NG:	0.043	lb/scf	nominal for pipeline quality natural gas
VOC Fraction:	2%	wt%	nominal for pipeline quality natural gas
CH_4 Fraction:	98%	wt%	nominal for pipeline quality natural gas

Startup Emissions			
VOC	**CH_4**	**Units**	**Notes**
671.57	32,907.13	lb/hr	Volume per event x NG Density x VOC wt%
0.34	16.45	tpy	

Maintenance Emissions			
VOC	**CH_4**	**Units**	**Notes**
447.72	21,938.08	lb/hr	Volume per event x NG Density x VOC wt%
0.22	10.97	tpy	

Total SSM Emissions[2]			
VOC	**CH_4**	**Units**	**Notes**
671.57	32,907.13	lb/hr	Startup and Maintenance cannot occur simulatenously or within the same year.
0.34	16.45	tpy	

[1] *Desulfurization is an adsorbent-based sulfur removal process in which the incoming natural gas is passed through vessel of adsorbent materials to capture and remove sulfur species. Approximately ninety-five central Desulfurization System (CDS) skids/blocks will be installed, consisting of two vessels in a lead/lag configuration for desulfurization. Each vessel has a volume of 1,370 standard cubic feet.*

[2] *The maximum of either startup or maintenance emissions was taken for total SSM emissions. The two events cannot occur within the same 12-month rolling period.*

Table 2-D: Maximum Emissions (under normal operating conditions)

☐ **This Table was intentionally left blank because it would be identical to Table 2-E.**

Maximum Emissions are the emissions at maximum capacity and prior to (in the absence of) pollution control, emission-reducing process equipment, or any other emission reduction. Calculate the hourly emissions using the worst case hourly emissions for each pollutant. For each pollutant, calculate the annual emissions as if the facility were operating at maximum plant capacity without pollution controls for 8760 hours per year, unless otherwise approved by the Department. List Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) & Toxic Air Pollutants (TAPs) in Table 2-I. Unit & stack numbering must be consistent throughout the application package. Fill all cells in this table with the emission numbers or a "-" symbol. A "-" symbol indicates that emissions of this pollutant are not expected. Numbers shall be expressed to at least 2 decimal points (e.g. 0.41, 1.41, or 1.41E-4).

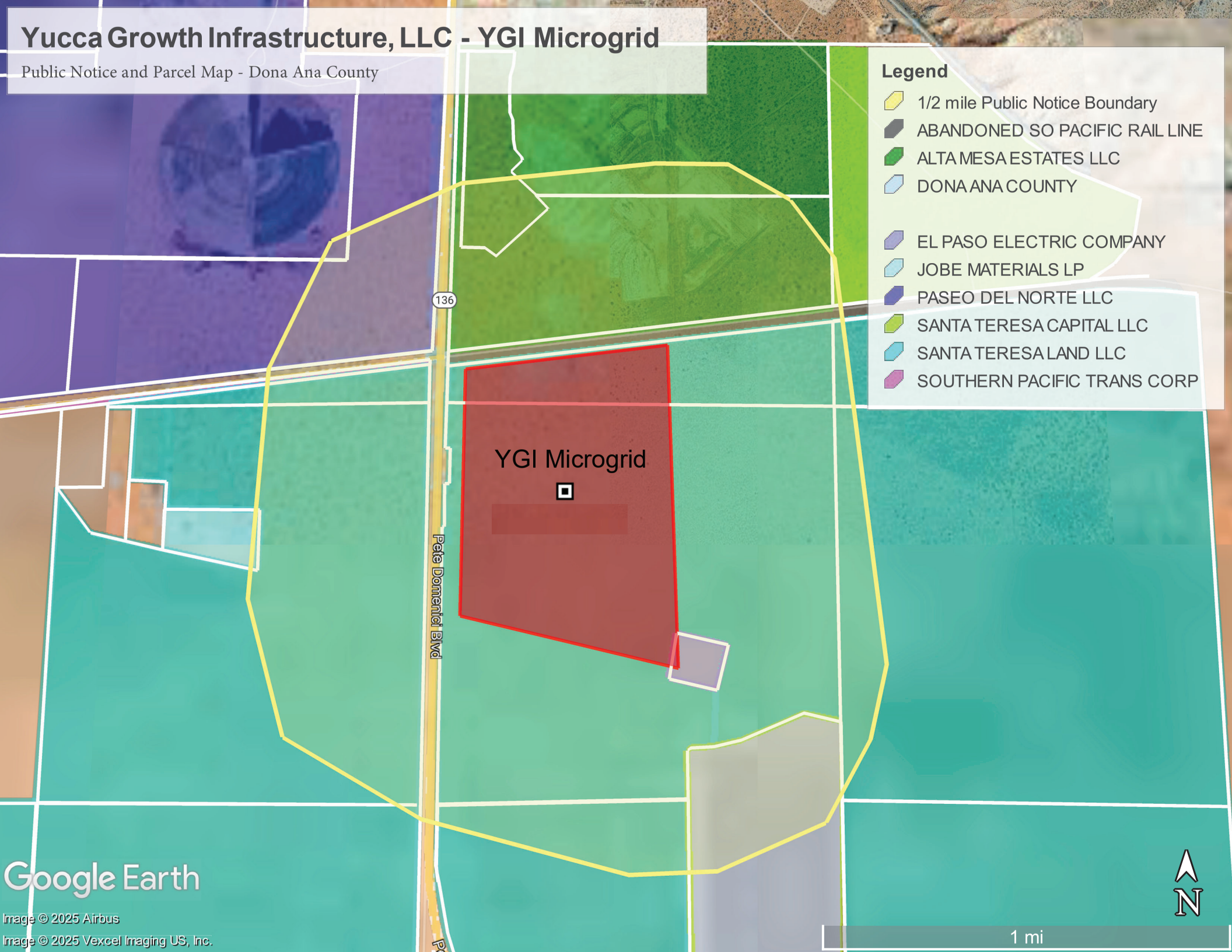
Unit No.	NOx		CO		VOC		SOx		PM[1]		PM10[1]		PM2.5[1]		H_2S		Lead	
	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
SOFC	8.49	37.20	36.81	161.21	28.31	124.01	0.02	0.08	17.21	75.40	17.21	75.40	17.21	75.40	-	-	-	-
Totals	8.49	37.20	36.81	161.21	28.31	124.01	0.02	0.076	17.21	75.40	17.21	75.40	17.21	75.40	-	-	-	-

[1]**Condensable Particulate Matter:** Include condensable particulate matter emissions for PM10 and PM2.5 if the source is a combustion source. Do not include condensable particulate matter for PM unless PM is set equal to PM10 and PM2.5. Particulate matter (PM) is not subject to an ambient air quality standard, but PM is a regulated air pollutant under PSD (20.2.74 NMAC) and Title V (20.2.70 NMAC).

The Energy Server System equipment vendor maintains that there are zero PM emissions from its equipment. Extant reference method testing has been used by the applicant to conservatively estimate emissions, given test method limitations. Vendor indicates that extant testing may exhibit positive sampling method bias and reflects filterable particulate matter from intake air passed through the system. For that reason, the fuel cell system equipment vendor does not specify particulate emission factors.

Yucca Growth Infrastructure, LLC - YGI Microgrid

Public Notice and Parcel Map - Dona Ana County



Section 3

Application Summary

The **Application Summary** shall include a brief description of the facility and its process, the type of permit application, the applicable regulation (i.e. 20.2.72.200.A.X, or 20.2.73 NMAC) under which the application is being submitted, and any air quality permit numbers associated with this site. If this facility is to be collocated with another facility, provide details of the other facility including permit number(s). In case of a revision or modification to a facility, provide the lowest level regulatory citation (i.e. 20.2.72.219.B.1.d NMAC) under which the revision or modification is being requested. Also describe the proposed changes from the original permit, how the proposed modification will affect the facility's operations and emissions, de-bottlenecking impacts, and changes to the facility's major/minor status (both PSD & Title V).

The **Process Summary** shall include a brief description of the facility and its processes.

Startup, Shutdown, and Maintenance (SSM) routine or predictable emissions: Provide an overview of how SSM emissions are accounted for in this application. Refer to "Guidance for Submittal of Startup, Shutdown, Maintenance Emissions in Permit Applications (http://www.env.nm.gov/aqb/permit/app_form.html) for more detailed instructions on SSM emissions.

Application Summary

Yucca Growth Infrastructure, LLC (Yucca) is proposing to construct a microgrid power generation facility (YGI Microgrid) in Dona Ana County, NM. Bloom Energy Corp (Bloom) will be the operator of the YGI Microgrid. The YGI Microgrid site will consist of a Bloom Energy Server System. This application is an initial NSR application being submitted under 20.2.72.200.A(1) NMAC. The site will be a major source for Title V (20.2.70 NMAC).

The proposed facility will consist of the following emission sources:

- A Bloom Energy Server System

Process Summary

The facility utilizes a Bloom Energy Server System, which is a type of solid oxide fuel cell system (EUID: SOFC). The SOFC converts natural gas into electricity through an electrochemical reaction without combustion. Each individual fuel cell is composed of three layers: a solid ceramic electrolyte sandwiched between a cathode and an anode, where the anode and cathode are made from inks that coat the electrolyte. No precious metals, corrosive acids, or molten materials are required. Natural gas enters the anode side, where it mixes with steam to produce reformed fuel. As the reformed fuel crosses the anode, it attracts oxygen ions from the air on the cathode side. The oxygen ions combine with the reformed fuel to produce electricity, water, heat, and carbon dioxide. The water and heat are recycled to produce the steam needed to reform the fuel, enabling a highly efficient electrochemical reaction that requires no water other than during system startup. The electrochemical reaction occurs at 700–900 degrees Celsius. Individual cells are combined into stacks, then into power modules containing hundreds of individual fuel cells that produce direct current power. The modules are packaged into Energy Servers, which combine the power modules with a fuel processing module and an AC module containing DC-to-AC converters and transformers to produce 325 kW of net AC power. A minority of units are smaller and produce 260 kW of net AC power. The proposed Bloom Energy Server System deploys co-functioning Energy Servers to create an integrated system capable of sustaining the target output represented for each applicable scenario. Depleted anode exhaust, which is approximately 95 percent carbon dioxide once dried is discharged to the atmosphere. The air emissions from the Energy Servers consist of depleted anode exhaust, which contains lower criteria air pollutants due to the absence of combustion, and use no water during steady-state operation. The Bloom Energy Server System is proposed to operate at its maximum rated load for 8,760 hours per year.

Startup, Shutdown, and Maintenance (SSM) routine or predictable emissions:

Minimal startup, shutdown, and maintenance emissions are expected. Maintenance activities include hot swap of power modules at a nominal frequency of approximately once per five years, replacement of desulfurization bed media at a nominal frequency of once per two years, as-needed individual component (e.g., blower) replacements. Air emissions (natural gas venting) will occur during desulfurization bed media replacements and during desulfurization unit initial start-ups. Approximately ninety-five central Desulfurization System (CDS) skids/blocks will be installed, consisting of two vessels in a lead/lag configuration for desulfurization. Each vessel has a volume of 1,370 standard cubic feet. This activity is exempt pursuant to 20.2.72.202.B(5) NMAC.

Section 10

Written Description of the Routine Operations of the Facility

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A written description of the routine operations of the facility. Include a description of how each piece of equipment will be operated, how controls will be used, and the fate of both the products and waste generated. For modifications and/or revisions, explain how the changes will affect the existing process. In a separate paragraph describe the major process bottlenecks that limit production. The purpose of this description is to provide sufficient information about plant operations for the permit writer to determine appropriate emission sources.

The facility utilizes a Bloom Energy Server System, which is a type of solid oxide fuel cell system (EUID: SOFC). The SOFC converts natural gas into electricity through an electrochemical reaction without combustion. Each individual fuel cell is composed of three layers: a solid ceramic electrolyte sandwiched between a cathode and an anode, where the anode and cathode are made from inks that coat the electrolyte. No precious metals, corrosive acids, or molten materials are required. Natural gas enters the anode side, where it mixes with steam to produce reformed fuel. As the reformed fuel crosses the anode, it attracts oxygen ions from the air on the cathode side. The oxygen ions combine with the reformed fuel to produce electricity, water, heat, and carbon dioxide. The water and heat are recycled to produce the steam needed to reform the fuel, enabling a highly efficient electrochemical reaction that requires no water other than during system startup. The electrochemical reaction occurs at 700–900 degrees Celsius. Individual cells are combined into stacks, then into power modules containing hundreds of individual fuel cells that produce direct current power. The modules are packaged into Energy Servers, which combine the power modules with a fuel processing module and an AC module containing DC-to-AC converters and transformers to produce 325 kW of net AC power. A minority of units are smaller and produce 260 kW of net AC power. The proposed Bloom Energy Server System deploys co-functioning Energy Servers to create an integrated system capable of sustaining the target output represented for each applicable scenario. Depleted anode exhaust, which is approximately 95 percent carbon dioxide once dried is discharged to the atmosphere. The air emissions from the Energy Servers consist of depleted anode exhaust, which contains lower criteria air pollutants due to the absence of combustion, and use no water during steady-state operation. The Bloom Energy Server System is proposed to operate at its maximum rated load for 8,760 hours per year.

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For new PSD Major Sources or PSD major modifications, if MERPs were used to account for ozone fill out the information below. If another method was used describe below. The facility is not a PSD Major source. It is a minor source and is providing MERPS information voluntarily in accordance with EPA's most recent MERP guidance.

NO_X (ton/yr)	$MERP_{NOX}$	VOCs (ton/yr)	$MERP_{VOC}$	$[O_3]_{8\text{-hour}}$
37.20	413.5	124.01	82121	0.0915 ppb

Secondary formation of ozone from the YGI Microgrid is estimated using Equation 2 from "Guidance on the Development of Modeled Emission Rates for Precursors (MERPs) as a Tier 1 Demonstration Tool for Ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ under the PSD Permitting Program" from EPA (MERPs guidance). Equation 2 is equivalent to the equation preceding Table 10 in the NM AQB Modeling Guidelines, understanding that the MERP (see below) is the inverse of the quotient in equation 2, and the ozone impact is the linear combination of the expressions for the NO_X and VOC-specific impacts, which result may be expressed in units of either ppb or $\mu g/m^3$. Equation 2 was computed for NO_X and VOC-specific impacts; the results were added; and a final result was compared to the EPA-recommended de minimis level of 1.0 ppb. The hypothetical source in Otero County, NM was selected based on the criteria provided in the MERPs guidance, which include proximity, terrain and land use, climate, regional sources of pollutants, and background pollutant concentrations. Otero County's proximity to the YGI Microgrid along with similarities in terrain were the primary reasons for selecting it as a hypothetical source. Under EPA's guidance, the modeled air quality impact from a hypothetical source of 500 tons/yr (the closest value to the project's annual emissions) is 1.209116 ppb for a 500 tpy NOX source and 0.0006089 ppb for a 500 tpy VOC source. Comparing these results with the project emission rates, the project impact for ozone would be 0.0915 ppb, which is below the significance threshold of 1.0 ppb.

Eq. 2: $Project\ Impact = Project\ emission\ rate \times \frac{Modeled\ Air\ Quality\ Impact\ from\ Hypothetical\ Source}{Modeled\ emission\ rate\ from\ Hypothetical\ Source}$

The Modeled Air Quality Impact for NOx and VOC were provided by EPA's MERPs View Qlik tool. YGI is using MERP values from the hypothetical source in Otero County, NM. Based on the range of stack heights, the modeled impacts associated with a 10 m stack were used from this analysis. To calculate the MERP value listed above, YGI used the following equation:

$$MERP = \frac{500\ tpy}{Modeled\ Air\ Quality\ Impact}$$

16-M: Particulate Matter Modeling

1 Select the pollutants for which plume depletion modeling was used.

☐	PM2.5
☐	PM10
☒	None

2 Describe the particle size distributions used. Include the source of information.

N/A

3	Does the facility emit at least 40 tons per year of NO_X or at least 40 tons per year of SO_2? Sources that emit at least 40 tons per year of NO_X or at least 40 tons per year of SO_2 are considered to emit significant amounts of precursors and must account for secondary formation of PM2.5.	Yes☐	No☒
4	Was secondary PM modeled for PM2.5?	Yes☐	No☒

5 If MERPs were used to account for secondary PM2.5 fill out the information below. If another method was used describe below. N/A – the source emits less than 40 tons per year of NOx and SO2.

Table 2-B: Insignificant Activities[1] (20.2.70 NMAC) OR Exempted Equipment (20.2.72 NMAC)

All 20.2.70 NMAC (Title V) applications must list all Insignificant Activities in this table. All 20.2.72 NMAC applications must list Exempted Equipment in this table. If equipment listed on this table is exempt under 20.2.72.202.B.5, include emissions calculations and emissions totals for 202.B.5 "similar functions" units, operations, and activities in Section 6, Calculations. Equipment and activities exempted under 20.2.72.202 NMAC may not necessarily be Insignificant under 20.2.70 NMAC (and vice versa). Unit & stack numbering must be consistent throughout the application package. Per Exemptions Policy 02-012.00 (see http://www.env.nm.gov/aqb/permit/aqb_pol.html), 20.2.72.202.B NMAC Exemptions do not apply, but 20.2.72.202.A NMAC exemptions do apply to NOI facilities under 20.2.73 NMAC. List 20.2.72.301.D.4 NMAC Auxiliary Equipment for Streamline applications in Table 2-A. The List of Insignificant Activities (for TV) can be found online at https://www.env.nm.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/10/InsignificantListTitleV.pdf. TV sources may elect to enter both TV Insignificant Activities and Part 72 Exemptions on this form.

Unit Number	Source Description	Manufacturer	Model No.	Max Capacity	List Specific 20.2.72.202 NMAC Exemption (e.g. 20.2.72.202.B.5)	Date of Manufacture /Reconstruction[2]	For Each Piece of Equipment, Check Onc
			Serial No.	Capacity Units	Insignificant Activity citation (e.g. IA List Item #1.a)	Date of Installation /Construction[2]	
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.2.72.202.B(5) NMAC	TBD	☐ Existing (unchanged) ☑ New/Additional ☐ To Be Modified ☐ To be Removed ☐ Replacement Unit ☐ To be Replaced
			N/A	N/A		TBD	
							☐ Existing (unchanged) ☐ New/Additional ☐ To Be Modified ☐ To be Removed ☐ Replacement Unit ☐ To be Replaced
							☐ Existing (unchanged) ☐ New/Additional ☐ To Be Modified ☐ To be Removed ☐ Replacement Unit ☐ To be Replaced
							☐ Existing (unchanged) ☐ New/Additional ☐ To Be Modified ☐ To be Removed ☐ Replacement Unit ☐ To be Replaced
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							☐ Existing (unchanged) ☐ New/Additional ☐ To Be Modified ☐ To be Removed ☐ Replacement Unit ☐ To be Replaced

[1] Insignificant activities exempted due to size or production rate are defined in 20.2.70.300.D.6, 20.2.70.7.Q NMAC, and the NMED/AQB List of Insignificant Activities, dated September 15, 2008. Emissions from these insignificant activities do not need to be reported, unless specifically requested.

[2] Specify date(s) required to determine regulatory applicability.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

2. QUALITY

2.1 The gas stream delivered into Transporter's pipeline system by Shipper or Shipper's designee at receipt points shall conform to each of the following quality specifications:

A. shall be commercially free from objectionable odors, solid matter, dust, gums, and gum forming constituents, or any other substance which interferes with the intended purpose or Merchantability of the gas, or causes interference with the proper and safe operation of the lines, meters, regulators, or other appliances through which it may flow;

B. shall contain not more than seven (7) pounds/MMcf of water at the temperature and pressure at which the gas is delivered into Transporter's pipeline system;

C. shall contain no hydrocarbons in liquid form at the temperature and pressure at which the gas is delivered into Transporter's pipeline system;

D. shall contain not more than 0.1% by volume of oxygen;

E. shall contain not more than 2.0% by volume of carbon dioxide;

F. shall contain not more than a combined total of 3.0% by volume of carbon dioxide plus nitrogen;

G. shall contain not more than one quarter (1/4) grain of hydrogen sulfide per one hundred (100) cubic feet of gas;

H. shall contain not more than 0.3 grains of mercaptan sulfur per one hundred (100) cubic feet of gas;

I. shall contain not more than 0.75 grains of total sulfur per one hundred (100) cubic feet of gas;

J. shall not contain any toxic or hazardous substance in concentrations which, in the normal use of the gas, may be hazardous to health, injurious to pipeline facilities, or be a limit to Merchantability or be contrary to applicable government standards;

K. shall have a minimum total heating value of not less than nine hundred seventy (970) Btu's per cubic foot, and shall have a maximum total heating value of not more than eleven hundred and ten (1110) Btu’s per cubic foot; and

L. shall have a temperature of not less than forty (40) degrees Fahrenheit, and not more than one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit.

2.2 Transporter may not refuse to accept receipt of gas with a Hydrocarbon Dew point equal to or less than 15 degrees Fahrenheit provided that such gas satisfies all other applicable provisions of Transporter's Tariff. This standard shall be referred to as Transporter's Hydrocarbon Dew Point Safe Harbor.

A. Transporter may, from time to time, as operationally necessary, establish and post on its Internet Website a limit on Hydrocarbon Dew point for receipts on specified segments or other specified locations on its system to prevent hydrocarbon liquid fallout, or to ensure that gas will be accepted for delivery into interconnects with interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, end-users or directly connected local distribution companies; provided, however, Transporter may not make a posting that sets a Hydrocarbon Dew point limitation of less than 15 degrees Fahrenheit.

B. When Transporter determines there is an operational necessity to post a Hydrocarbon Dew point on a specific line segment or location, Transporter shall post on its Internet Website each blended Hydrocarbon Dew point Transporter calculates for a line segment or location within 24 hours of such calculation, and the method by which the Hydrocarbon Dew point value was calculated. Transporter will include in such posting the anticipated duration of the limitation as well as an explanation of the basis for the Hydrocarbon Dew point limitation.

C. Transporter will provide as much prior notice as reasonably practicable and will attempt to provide such notice at least two (2) days prior to the effective date of the limitation.

D. When Transporter posts a Hydrocarbon Dew point limit for a particular pipeline segment or location, all gas receipts into the affected area from interconnects or from any adjacent pipeline segments feeding gas directly into the affected pipeline segment must meet the posted Hydrocarbon Dew point limit for the affected pipeline segment.

E. Transporter shall post Hydrocarbon Dew point limitations for a given line segment or location only 1) to the extent necessary to prevent liquid fallout from occurring, 2) in order to manage and operate Transporter's system in a safe and reliable manner, and 3) as required to ensure that gas will be accepted for delivery at interconnects with interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, end-users or directly connected local distribution companies. Such posted Hydrocarbon Dew point limitations shall remain in effect no longer than necessary.

F. Transporter shall perform Receipt Point Hydrocarbon Dew point calculations for this Section 2.2 using the Peng-Robinson equation of state and C6+ assumptions consistent with industry practices. Upon a Shipper's request, Transporter shall conduct a C9+ analysis; provided that in no event shall Transporter be required to conduct such C9+ analysis at any one receipt point more frequently than once every twelve months. Transporter shall post on its Internet Website the chromatograph data available at not less than four (4) locations, including West of Thoreau, San Juan, Panhandle and West Texas mainlines, to monitor the gas quality of the blended gas stream existing in the mainline system. These gas quality monitoring locations shall be at points where the aggregated gas stream encompasses all or most of the gas from the West of Thoreau, San Juan, Panhandle and West Texas mainlines, respectively.

2.3 Transporter may refuse to accept any gas stream from Shipper or Shipper's designee which fails to conform with the gas quality specifications itemized in Sections 2.1 and 2.2. above; however Transporter, in its reasonable discretion exercised on a not unduly discriminatory basis, may accept any gas stream received into its pipeline system at receipt points, provided that such gas will not result in a blended gas stream which does not comply with the gas quality specifications listed in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 above (provided however, that the blended gas stream for deliveries in the East of Thoreau area may contain not more than 2.0% by volume of carbon dioxide and a combined total of up to 5.0% by volume of carbon dioxide plus nitrogen), or will not prevent delivery of the blended gas stream into a downstream pipeline and other points of delivery, and in the reasonable judgment of Transporter, will not adversely impact Transporter's facilities, pipeline integrity or operations. Transporter may, but is not obligated to, process or treat the gas stream on its system to assure that the gas stream meets Transporter's gas quality specifications.

Any Shipper on Transporter's system shall have the option of: (i) processing the volumes it owns or (ii) entering into contractual arrangements with third-party plant operators for such processing.

2.4 Except as provided in Section 2.5 below, the gas stream delivered to Shipper or Shipper's designee by Transporter at the delivery points shall conform to each of the gas quality specifications set forth in Sections 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 above, except that delivery points that are located in the West of Thoreau Area shall not have a maximum heating value limitation as reflected in Section 2.1.K, subject to the presence of substances in Transporter's pipeline system as of January 1, 1990. If the gas delivered by Transporter to any downstream pipeline meets the quality specifications of Transporter but does not meet the downstream pipeline specifications, then Transporter shall use reasonable efforts to work with such downstream pipeline to resolve such differences to allow gas deliveries and the downstream pipeline shall have the continuing right to refuse to accept such gas deliveries.

2.5 If the gas stream delivered by Transporter to Shipper or Shipper's designee shall fail at any time to conform to any of the quality specifications set forth above, Shipper will notify Transporter of such deficiency and if Transporter fails to remedy such deficiency promptly, Shipper may, at its option, refuse to accept further delivery pending correction by Transporter.

2.6 If the gas offered for transportation hereunder shall fail at any time to conform to the quality provisions set forth in the Service Agreement between Transporter and Shipper, or if in Transporter's sole judgment such gas may cause harm to its facilities, then Transporter shall notify Shipper and Operator of such deficiency and may, at its option, refuse to accept receipt pending correction by Shipper or Operator.

2.7 With respect only to the maximum total heating value quality specification set forth in Section 2.1.K, Transporter and a point operator that operates multiple receipt points delivering gas into Transporter's pipeline system may agree that the volumes from designated receipt points will be considered in the aggregate for purposes of determining whether such volumes comply with the maximum total heating value quality specification. Any volumes to be aggregated shall be subject to the following conditions:

i. All such designated receipt points shall be in the same area of Transporter's system (i.e., either West Texas Lateral, Panhandle Lateral, or San Juan Lateral); and

ii. All volumes from such designated receipt points shall be adequately blended in Transporter's system, as determined by Transporter in its reasonable discretion exercised on a not unduly discriminatory basis, prior to delivery to any downstream delivery point affected by such volume.

When the aggregated heating value, calculated on a volume weighted average basis per day, is below the maximum total heating value set forth in Section 2.1.K, each of the designated receipt points therein shall be deemed to be in compliance with the maximum total heating value quality specification set forth in Section 2.1.K.