TPSI Terminals LLC
TransMontaigne Port Everglades (South)

Facility ID No.: 0110053
Broward County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Permit Project No.: 0110053-011-AV
Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0110053-010-AV

Permitting and Compliance Authority:
Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division
One North University Drive, Suite 203
Plantation, FL 33324
Telephone: 954-519-1220
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Abbreviations

Administrator:	Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority). USEPA is the administrator for BBBBBB.
BBBBBB*:*	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities Notifications, Records, and Reports
CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations
F.A.C.:	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP:	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
F.S.:	Florida Statutes
HAP:	Hazardous Air Pollutants
NESHAP:	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NSPS:	New Source Performance Standards
PSD:	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE:	Potential to Emit
RACT:	Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C.: Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)
VCU:	Vapor Combustion Unit
VOC:	Volatile Organic Compounds

[Attachment A-1contains additional Abbreviations]

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FINAL PERMIT

Permittee:
TPSI Terminals LLC

FINAL Permit NO.: 0110053-011-AV
Facility ID No.: 0110053
Source: TransMontaigne Port Everglades (South)
SIC No(s).: 5171, 4226
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the source Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0110053-010-AV to operate a bulk petroleum products and denatured ethanol storage terminal located at 2701 SE 14th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 587.10 km East and 2885.60 km North; Latitude: 26° 05' 23" North and Longitude: 80° 07' 44" West.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date: 8/19/2013
Renewal Application Due Date: 1/6/2018
Expiration Date: 8/19/2018

_____
Clifton R. Bittle
Environmental Licensing Manager
Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division

/SJ

Subsection A. Facility Description.

TransMontaigne Port Everglades (South) is a bulk petroleum products and denatured ethanol storage terminal located at Port Everglades in Broward County, Florida.

The primary emission sources of VOC and HAPs include the petroleum products/denatured ethanol storage tanks and the gasoline/gasoline-ethanol blend truck loading rack. The loading rack is equipped with a VCU to process the VOC and HAPs emissions from loading operations prior to discharge to the atmosphere. Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon monoxide (CO) are generated from the operation of the VCU. Tanks are equipped with floating roof emissions controls with primary and/or secondary seals as applicable.

Attachment I-1 contains a listing of the insignificant emissions units and/or activities at this facility.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
017	*Floating Roof Storage Tanks*. The tanks store petroleum products and denatured ethanol.
018	*Fixed Roof Storage Tanks*. Tanks store additives, distillates, and petroleum contact water (PCW).
001	*Loading Rack with a VCU* The loading rack has 8 loading bays, and is equipped with a VCU to controls emissions from loading products.
020	*Piping and Equipment.* Emission unit includes piping and equipment associated with products loading operations that are sources of fugitive emissions.

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

The facility is a synthetic minor source of HAP and a Title V major source of VOC in accordance with Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.. The facility is not a PSD - major source of air pollution in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A summary of applicable regulations for the emission units are shown in the following table.

Regulation	**EU No(s).**
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	001, 017, 020
40 CFR 60, Subpart XX	001
40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb	017
40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB	001, 017, 020
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	001, 017, 020

The following conditions apply facility-wide to all emission units and activities:

FW1. Attachments. The owner or operator shall comply with the following enforceable parts of this permit:

Attachment I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities < 0110053g.doc>
Attachment RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements < Attachment RR.doc>
Attachment TV, Title V General Conditions < Attachment TV-6.doc>

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note. Attachment H-1, Permit History < 0110053h.doc> and Attachment, A-1 < Glossary.doc> are for information purpose.}

Emissions and Controls

FW2. Not federally Enforceable. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. General VOC Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The owner or operator shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed-necessary and ordered by the Department. . [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

FW4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4) (b) 1, F.A.C.]

FW5. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. [Rule 62-296.320(4) (c), F.A.C.]

FW6. General Provisions. Unless specified in a permit condition, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable parts of the General Provisions shown Appendices 1 and 2 for emission units subject to NSPS and BBBBBB, respectively [40 CFR 60.1 (a), CFR 63.11098]

FW7. Circumvention**.** No person shall circumvent any air pollution device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.,]

FW8. Not Federally Enforceable.

(1) Concealment. No person shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which will conceal any emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of any provisions of Broward County Codes.

(2) Maintenance. No person shall operate any air pollution control equipment or systems without proper and sufficient maintenance to assure compliance with Broward County Codes. [Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(b)]

Annual Reports and Fees

See Attachment RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

FW9. Annual Operating Report. The owner or operator shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

FW10. Annual Emissions Fee Form and Fee. The annual Title V emissions fees are due (postmarked) by March 1st of each year. The completed form and calculated fee shall be submitted to: Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070. The forms are available for download by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm. [Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.]

FW11. Annual Statement of Compliance. The owner or operator shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3)(a) 2. & 3 and (3) (b), F.A.C.]

FW12. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If and when the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the owner or operator shall:

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

b. Submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

Subsection A. Emissions Unit 017

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-017	Floating Roof Storage Tanks

This emission unit consists of IFR Storage Tanks for storing petroleum products and denatured ethanol.
Permitting Notes. The tanks of EU-017 are subject to Subpart BBBBBB, NSPS Subpart Kb, and Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C - Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) as follow:

Tank No.	*Subpart BBBBBB*	*NSPS (Subpart Kb)*	*RACT*
1	*x*	*x*	*x*
2	*x*		*x*
3	*x*		*x*
4	*x*		*x*
5	*x*		*x*
9	*x*		*x*
11	*x*		*x*
12	*x*		*x*

Permitting Note. Tanks subject to the Subpart BBBBBB must be in compliance at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first.
Permitting Note. Tanks No. 1 which is currently subject to, and is complying with, the control requirements of NSPS Subpart Kb is deemed to be in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Subpart BBBBBB.

Definitions

Initial fill or *initial filling means* the first introduction of liquid into a storage vessel that is either newly constructed or has not been in liquid service for a year or longer.

Liquid-mounted seal means a resilient or liquid-filled rim seal designed to contact the stored liquid.

Mechanical shoe seal or *metallic shoe seal* means a rim seal consisting of a band of metal (or other suitable material) as the sliding contact with the wall of the storage vessel, and a fabric seal to close the annular space between the band and the rim of the floating roof deck. The band is typically formed as a series of sheets (shoes) that are overlapped or joined together to form a ring. The lower end of the band extends into the stored liquid.

Rim seal means a device attached to the rim of a floating roof deck that spans the annular space between the deck and the wall of the storage vessel. When a floating roof has only one such device, it is a primary seal; when there are two seals (one mounted above the other), the lower seal is the primary seal and the upper seal is the secondary seal.

Vapor-mounted seal means a rim seal designed not to be in contact with the stored liquid. Vapor-mounted seals may include, but are not limited to, resilient seals and flexible wiper seals.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. (a) *Capacity.*

The owner or operator shall store in each tank listed in the following table, only products with maximum true vapor pressure equal or less than the maximum true vapor pressure of gasoline:

Tank No.	Volume (gallons)	Primary Seal	Secondary Seal
1	1,503,600	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
2	2,289,000	Liquid-mounted	Rim-mounted
3	1,048,068	Liquid-mounted	Rim-mounted

4	1,491,000	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
5	2,251,200	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
9	2,820,090	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
11	2,264,430	Vapor-mounted	Rim-mounted
12	2,259,600	Vapor-mounted	Rim-mounted

(b) Products Throughput.

The throughput shall not exceed 400 million gallons per year of gasoline and denatured ethanol, and 300 million of distillate per year, calculated on a twelve-month rolling total basis.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Tanks are subjected to throughput limits to maintain the source classification as a synthetic minor for HAP.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

A.2. Design Requirements for All Tanks (RACT).

(1) *Applicability*. The true vapor pressure of products stored in the floating roof storage tanks shall not exceed 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) under actual storage conditions.

(2) *Control Technology*. The IFR tanks shall comply with the following:

(a) The tanks have been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or have been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,

(b) The tanks are maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,

(c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

(i) The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except on demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operational practices; and,

(ii) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,

(iii) Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

[Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C.]

A.3. Design Requirements for Tanks Nos. 2-9, 11, and 12 (Subpart BBBBBB).

{Permitting Note. Tanks subject to the Subpart BBBBBB must be in compliance at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first.}

The owner or operator may comply with either option 2(b) or 2(d) of Table 1 of Subpart BBBBBB as follow:

(1) *Option 2(b).* Equip each IFR gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1), except for the secondary seal requirements under 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B) and the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(iv) through (ix), as follow:

(i) The IFR shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The IFR shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) The IFR shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the IFR:

(A) *A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal).* A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the

liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) *[NA]*

(C) *A mechanical shoe seal which consists of a metal sheet that is held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof.* A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a non-contact IFR except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(2) *Option 2(d).* Equip and operate each IFR storage tank according to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63.1063(a) (1) and (b), except for the secondary seal requirements under 40 CFR 63.1063(a) (1) (i) (C) and (D), as follow:

(a) (1) *Design requirements.* The IFR shall be equipped with one of the seal configurations:

(A) A liquid-mounted seal.

(B) A mechanical shoe seal.

(b) *Operational requirements*.

(1) The floating roof shall float on the stored liquid surface at all times, except when the floating roof is supported by its leg supports or other support devices (e.g., hangers from the fixed roof).

(2) When the storage vessel is storing liquid, but the liquid depth is insufficient to float the floating roof, the process of filling to the point of refloating the floating roof shall be continuous and shall be performed as soon as practical.

(3) Each cover over an opening in the floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, shall be closed at all times, except when the cover must be open for access.

(4) Each automatic bleeder vent (vacuum breaker vent) and rim space vent shall be closed at all times, except when required to be open to relieve excess pressure or vacuum, in accordance with the manufacturer's design.

(5) Each unslotted guidepole cap shall be closed at all times except when gauging the liquid level or taking liquid samples.

[40 CFR 63.11087 (a), Table 1To Subpart BBBBBB, 40 CFR 63.1063]

A.4. Design Requirements for Tanks No.1 (NSPS).

(i) The IFR shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The IFR shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) The IFR shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the IFR:

(A) *A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal).* A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) *Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the IFR.* The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) *A mechanical shoe seal which consists of a metal sheet that is held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the*

floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a non-contact IFR except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the IFR except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the IFR is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the IFR for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) Each penetration of the IFR that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(ix) Each penetration of the IFR that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

[40 CFR 60.112b (a) (1)]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.5. Inspections for All Tanks (RACT).

During the 12-month period prior to renewal of the operation permit, the owner or operator shall check for VOC leaks in the IFR and roof seals using EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2 methodology which requires visual inspection of the floating cover through the roof hatches. The cover should be uniformly floating on or above the liquid and there should be no visible defects in the surface of the cover or liquid accumulated on the cover. The seal must be intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the cover between the cover and tank wall. The owner or operator shall also conduct a complete inspection of the seals and covers whenever the tanks are emptied for non-operational reasons (e.g. maintenance.). [Rules 62-296.508(3) (a), and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C]

A.6. Inspection Requirements for Tanks Nos. 2-9, 11, and 12 (Subpart BBBBBB).

The owner or operator shall conduct inspections depending on which compliance option (i.e. option 2(b) or 2(d) of Table 1 of Subpart BBBBBB) was selected in Condition A.3, as follow:

(1) Option 2(b). The owner or operator shall perform inspections of the floating roof system according to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (see Condition A.7).

(2) Option 2(d). The owner or operator shall perform inspections of the floating roof system according to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063 listed in (a) to (e), as follow:

(a) – (b) [Blank].

(c) *Frequency*. The IFR shall be inspected as specified in paragraph (d) (1) of this section before the initial filling of the storage vessel. Subsequent inspections shall be performed as specified in paragraph (c) (i) or (c) (ii) of this section.

(i) IFR shall be inspected as specified in paragraphs (A) and (B) of this section.

(A) At least once per year the IFR shall be inspected as specified in paragraph (d) (2) of this section.

(B) Each time the storage vessel is completely emptied and degassed, or every 10 years, whichever occurs first, the IFR shall be inspected as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(ii) Instead of the inspection frequency specified in paragraph (c)(i) of this section, IFR with two rim seals may be inspected as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section each time the storage vessel is completely emptied and degassed, or every 5 years, whichever occurs first.

(d) *Inspection procedure requirements*. Floating roof inspections shall be conducted as specified in paragraphs (d) (1) through (d) (3) of this section, as applicable. If a floating roof fails an inspection, the owner or operator shall comply with the repair requirements of paragraph (e) of this section.

(1) IFR inspections shall be conducted by visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seals from within the storage vessel. The inspection may be performed entirely from the top side of the floating roof, as long as there is visual access to all deck components specified in paragraph (a) of this section. Any of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (d)(1)(v) of this section constitutes inspection failure.

(i) Stored liquid on the floating roof.

(ii) Holes or tears in the primary or secondary seal (if one is present).

(iii) Floating roof deck, deck fittings, or rim seals that are not functioning as designed (as specified in paragraph (a) of this section).

(iv) Failure to comply with the operational requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(v) Gaps of more than 0.32 centimeters (1/8inch) between any deck fitting gasket, seal, or wiper (required by paragraph (a) of this section) and any surface that it is intended to seal.

(2) Tank-top inspections of IFR's shall be conducted by visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seal through openings in the fixed roof. Any of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (d)(1)(iv) of this section constitutes inspection failure. Identification of holes or tears in the rim seal is required only for the seal that is visible from the top of the storage vessel.

(e) *Repair requirements*. Conditions causing inspection failures under paragraph (d) of this section shall be repaired as specified in paragraph (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this section.

(1) If the inspection is performed while the storage vessel is not storing liquid, repairs shall be completed before the refilling of the storage vessel with liquid.

(2) If the inspection is performed while the storage vessel is storing liquid, repairs shall be completed or the vessel removed from service within 45 days. If a repair cannot be completed and the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, the owner or operator may use up to 2 extensions of up to 30 additional days each. Documentation of a decision to use an extension shall include a description of the failure, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be completely emptied as soon as practical.

(f) *Notification prior to the initial filling tanks after installing IFRs or refilling tanks after emptied and degassed*. To provide the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 30 days before an inspection required by 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.1063(d)(1). If an inspection is unplanned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance, then the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days before the inspection. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, the notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days before the inspection.

[40 CFR 63.11092 (e), 40 CFR 63.1063, 40 CFR 63.10663(b) (1)]

A.7. Inspection Requirements for Tanks No.1 (NSPS).

(1) *Prior to initial fill.* Visually inspect the IFR, the primary seal, and the secondary seal, prior to filling the storage vessel with Volatile Organic Liquid (VOL). If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the IFR, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) *Inspection at least once every 12 months after initial fill.* Visually inspect the IFR and the primary seal or the secondary seal through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the administrator in the inspection report required in Sec. 60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) *For vessels equipped with a double-seal system (i.e. two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the IFR. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous)*

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a) (4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a) (2) of this section.

(4) *Inspection at least every 10 years*. After the tank is emptied and degassed, visually inspect the IFR, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeves. If the IFR has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(5) *Notification prior to the initial filling tanks after installing IFRs or refilling tanks after emptied and degassed.* Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

[40 CFR 60.113b (a)]

{Permitting Note: In accordance with USEPA, 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (4) does not require that tanks be taken out of service to do the inspection if the owner or operator can overcome the safety issues (confined space) while the tank is in service.}

Notifications

A.8. (a) Notification of Tanks Inspection

(1) *RACT*. For each tank inspection required by RACT (see Condition A5), the owner or operator

shall notify Administrator, at least 15 days prior to the date of each inspection of the date, time, and place of each such inspection, and the inspection contact person responsible for coordinating and having such inspection conducted for the owner or operator. [Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 9, F.A.C.]

(2) *BBBBBB and NSPS*. The notification for tanks subject to BBBBBB and NSPS are listed in Conditions A.6 (f) and A.7 (5)).

(b) Notification of Compliance Status of Tanks Nos. 2-9, 11, and 12 with Subpart BBBBBB. The owner or operator shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(h), specifying which of the compliance option listed in Condition A.3 is used to comply with subpart BBBBBB. [40 CFR 63.11093]

Reporting Requirements

A.9. Reports

(a) *General Requirements*. Inspection reports shall be submitted to the administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the inspection is completed. The report shall provide sufficient detail on the tanks inspected and the inspection procedures used to allow the administrator to determine if the inspection was properly conducted. [Rule 62-297.310(8) (a) & (b), 62-297.310(8) (c), and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C]

(b) *NSPS Requirements (Tank No.1).* The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the administrator with a report that describes the IFR and certifies that the IFR meets the specifications of 40 CRF 60.112b (a) (1) (see Condition A.4) and 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1) (see Condition A.7). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a) (3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1), (a) (2), and (a) (4) (see Condition A.7). Each record shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, IFR, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (2) ((see Condition A.7), are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (2), a report shall be furnished to the administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made. [40 CFR 60.115b (a)]

(c) *Subpart BBBBBB Requirements (Tanks Nos. 2-9, 11, and 12).* The owner or operator shall include in a semiannual compliance report to the Administrator the following information:

(1) If complying with options 2(b) in Condition A.3 (1), the information specified in 40 CFR 60.115b(b) (see Condition A.9 (b)), or, if complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to subpart BBBBBB, the information specified in 40 CFR 63.1066 which include: notification of inspection, inspection results, and requests for extensions.

(2) - (3) [Blank]

(4) If complying at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 and before January 10, 2018, the storage vessel's Notice of Compliance Status information can be included in the next semi-annual compliance report in lieu of filing a separate Notification of Compliance Status report under 40 CFR 63.11093 (see Condition A.8 (b)).

[40 CFR 63.11095]

Recordkeeping Requirements

A.10. Records

(1) *NSPS Inspection Records (Tank No.1).* The owner or operator shall keep copies of all inspection reports and records required in Condition A.9 (b) for at least 2 years. [40 CFR 60.115b]

(2) *NSPS Design and Operating Records (Tank No.1).*

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the volatile organic liquid (VOL) stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa shall notify the administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the maximum true vapor pressure value..

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below:

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or

(ii) Determined by ASTM Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17); or

(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the administrator; or

(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the administrator. [40 CFR 60.116b]

(3) *Subpart BBBBBB Requirements (Tanks Nos. 2-9, 11, and 12).*

(a) (1) <u>Option 2(b).</u> The owner or complying with the requirements of option 2(b) in Condition A.3 shall keep records as specified in Condition A.9 (b), except records shall be kept for at least 5 years.

(2) <u>Option 2(d)</u>. If complying with the requirements of option 2(d) in Condition A.3, the owner or operator shall keep records as specified in 40 CFR 63.1065 as follow.

The records required in paragraph (A) shall be kept for as long as liquid is stored.

Records required in paragraphs (B), (C) and (D) of this section shall be kept for at least 5 years. Records shall be kept in such a manner that they can be readily accessed within 24 hours. Records may be kept in hard copy or computer-readable form including, but not limited to, on paper, microfilm, computer, floppy disk, magnetic tape, or microfiche.

(A) *Vessel dimensions and capacity*. A record shall be kept of the dimensions of the storage vessel, an analysis of the capacity of the storage vessel, and an identification of the liquid stored.

(B) *Inspection results*. Records of floating roof inspection results shall be kept as specified in paragraphs (B)(1) and (B)(2) of this section.

(1) If the floating roof passes inspection, a record shall be kept that includes the information specified in paragraphs (B)(1)(i) and (B)(1)(ii) of this section. If the floating roof fails inspection, a record shall be kept that includes the information specified in paragraphs (B)(1)(i) through (B)(1)(v) of this section.
(i) Identification of the storage vessel that was inspected.
(ii) The date of the inspection.
(iii) A description of all inspection failures.
(iv) A description of all repairs and the dates they were made.
(v) The date the storage vessel was removed from service, if applicable.
(2) [NA, external floating roof].

(C) *Floating roof landings*. The owner or operator shall keep a record of the date when a floating roof is set on its legs or other support devices. The owner or operator shall also keep a record of the date when the roof was refloated, and the record shall indicate whether the process of refloating was continuous.

(D) An owner or operator who elects to use an extension in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1063(e)(2) shall keep the documentation required, as follow.
40 CFR 63.1063(e)(2) If the inspection is performed while the storage vessel is storing liquid, repairs shall be completed or the vessel removed from service within 45 days. If a repair cannot be completed and the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, the owner or operator may use up to 2 extensions of up to 30 additional days each. Documentation of a decision to use an extension shall include a description of the failure, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be completely emptied as soon as practical.
[40 CFR 63.11094]

A.11. Products Throughput Records. The owner or operator shall keep records of petroleum products and denatured ethanol total throughputs for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 month total basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 018

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID	Brief Description
-018	Fixed Roof Storage Tanks

This emission unit consists of fixed roof Tanks Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 20, and 24. The tanks are exempted from Rule 62-296-508 F.A.C. (RACT) and Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)16, F.A.C., which adopts by reference 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, due to size or type of product stored. Only Tanks Nos. 10, 20, and 24 were constructed after 1984 - the effective date of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb.

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. (a) Capacity and Content.

Tank No.	Capacity (gallons)	Typical Product
6	1,680,000	Distillate
7	1,680,000	Distillate

8	1,680,000	Distillate
10	38,702	Petroleum Contact Water
20	4,000	Additives
24	8,000	Additives
99	2,500	Additives

Tanks Nos. 6, 7, and 8. To remain exempted from the RACT storage tanks control requirements, the owner or operator shall not store any liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 1.5 psia in Tanks Nos. 6, 7, and 8.

(b) Products Throughput.
The product throughputs shall not exceed 300 million gallons/year of distillate and 360,000 gallons/year of additives, calculated on a twelve-month rolling total basis.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]
{Permitting Note: Tanks are subjected to throughput limits to maintain the source classification as a synthetic minor for HAP.}

Recordkeeping Requirements

B.2. Throughput Records.
The owner or operator shall keep records of the total products throughputs for the previous twelve months (i.e. a rolling 12 month total basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection C. Emissions Unit 001

Section C. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
- 001	Loading Rack with a VCU

Products are loaded into tanker trucks at any of the eight loading lanes. A John Zinc VCU is used to control VOC emissions to the atmosphere during loading operations. There is no backup emissions control device at this facility.
{Permitting Note: This emissions unit is regulated by 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals, Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C. (RACT), the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements under 40 CFR 64, and Subpart BBBBBB.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Products Throughput.
The throughput shall not exceed 400 million gallons per year of gasoline and denatured ethanol, and 300 million gallons of distillate per year, calculated on a twelve-month rolling total basis.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. The applicant had requested emissions and throughputs limits to maintain the source classification as a synthetic minor for HAPs.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.2. (i) Loading Gasoline or Gasoline/ Ethanol Blend**.** No person shall load gasoline or denatured ethanol into any tank, trucks, or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:
(a) Displaced vapors are vented only to the vapor control system; and

(b) A means is provided to prevent liquid waste from the loading device to exceed the quantity specified for the self-sealing coupler or adapter according to API regulation RP 1004 (or equivalent) upon the loading device being disconnected or when it is not in use (the above referenced are available from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 "L" Street N.W.,Washington, D.C. 20037); and,

(c) All loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight; and

(d) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a properly installed and operated vapor control system complying with F.A.C. Rule 62-296.510 and which recovers vapors from the equipment being controlled or which directs all vapors to a combustion or incineration system.
[Rule 62-296.510(3), and 62-4.160(2) F.A.C]

(ii) **[Not federally enforceable]** Loading Distillates**.** Total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during distillates loading shall be directed to the loading rack vapor processing system, unless the owners or operator can demonstrate as a practical matter that the tank trucks being loaded do not contain gasoline vapors**.**
[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-177(f), Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

C.3. Vapor Collection System Emissions Limit. The organic vapor emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall not exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0110053-002-AC]
{Permitting Note. The applicant had requested emissions and throughputs limits to maintain the source classification as a synthetic minor for HAPs.}

C.4. Gasoline Loading Operations - NSPS Requirements.

(a) *Vapor collection system design*. The facility shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading.

(b), (c) *Vapor collection system emissions limit*. (See Condition C.3)

(d) *Vapor collection system design.* The vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

(e) *Loading requirements.* Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

(1) *Vapor tightness documentation.* The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility. The vapor tightness documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

1. Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test--EPA Reference Method 27.
2. Tank owner and address.
3. Tank identification number.
4. Testing location.
5. Date of test.
6. Tester name and signature.
7. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
8. Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

(2) *Tank identification number - records*. The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

(3) *Tank identification number – cross checking*.

(i) The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (e)(2) of this section with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within

2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:

(A) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter; or

(B) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually.

(ii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (B) of this section reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

(4) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck notification.* The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 1 week of the documentation cross-check in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(5) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck reloading.* The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.

(6) *Alternate procedures*. Alternate procedures (e.g., a computerized card lock-out system) to those described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the administrator (EPA).

(f) *Vapor collection equipment compatibility*. The owner or operator shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system.

(g) *Vapor collection systems connections.* The owner or operator shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.

(h) *Gauge pressure during product loading.* The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d) (see Condition C.7 (d)).

(i) *Pressure-vacuum vent*. No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).

(j) *Vapor leaks*. Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected (see also Condition D2 (c)).

[40 CFR 60.502]

C.5. <u>Gasoline Loading Operations – Subpart BBBBBB Requirements.</u>

(a) The loading rack shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compound (TOC) vapors displaced from cargo tanks during product loading; and

(b) The emissions of TOC shall be reduced to less than or equal to 80 mg/l of gasoline loaded into gasoline cargo tanks at the loading rack; and

(c) The vapor collection system shall be design and operate to prevent any TOC vapors collected at one loading rack or lane from passing through another loading rack or lane to the atmosphere; and

(d) The loading of gasoline into cargo tanks shall be limited to cargo tanks that are vapor tight using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.502(e) through (j) (see Condition C4). For the purposes of

this section, the term “tank truck” as used in 40 CFR 60.502(e) through (j) means “cargo tank” as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100.

[40 CFR 63.11088, Table 2 to Subpart BBBBBB]

Testing Requirements

C.6. Performance Testing Frequency.

(a) The owner or operator shall conduct testing using the methods in Condition C.7 during each federal fiscal year, and at such times when the administrator, after investigation, has good reason (such as failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements of the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) plan) to believe that the applicable emission standard of the loading rack is being violated. [Rules 62-297.310(7) (b) & 62-4.070(3), F.A.C, 0110053-002-AC]

(b) *Gasoline Cargo Trucks*. Owners of gasoline cargo trucks loading gasoline at the terminal shall update the cargo truck vapor tightness certification at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27 (see Condition C.4 (e) (1)). [Rules 62-4.070(3), F.A.C]

C.7. Performance Testing Requirements. The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements during the formal compliance testing of the loading rack:

(a) *Reference methods and procedures*. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8 (see Appendix 1), the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR.60.8(b).

(b) *Monitor for leakage of vapor*. Immediately before the performance test on the vapor processing and liquid loading equipment, the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor from all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

{Permitting Note. 40 CFR 63 subpart BBBBBB threshold for pre-test leak repair is 500 ppm instead of 10,000 ppm.}

(c) (1) *Test duration and gasoline loaded.* The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 80,000 gallons (302,800 liters) of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 80,000 gallons of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 80,000-gallons criterion need not be met. However, as much as possible, testing should be conducted during the 6-hour period in which the highest throughput normally occurs.

(2) *Intermittent operation*. If the vapor processing system is intermittent in operation, the performance test shall begin at a reference vapor holder level and shall end at the same reference point. The test shall include at least two startups and shutdowns of the vapor processor. If this does not occur under automatically controlled operations, the system shall be manually controlled.

(3) *Emission rate computation*. The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = K\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_{esi} C_{ei} \Big/ L 10^{6}$$

where:

E = emission rate of total organic compounds, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.

Vesi = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.

Cei = concentration of total organic compounds at each interval "i", ppm.

L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.
n = number of testing intervals.
i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.
K = density of calibration gas, 1.83×10^6 for propane and 2.41×10^6 for butane, mg/scm.

(4) *Test interval*. The performance test shall be conducted in intervals of 5 minutes. For each interval ``i", readings from each measurement shall be recorded, and the volume exhausted (Vesi) and the corresponding average total organic compounds concentration (Cei) shall be determined. The sampling system response time shall be considered in determining the average total organic compounds concentration corresponding to the volume exhausted.

(5) *Volume (Vesi) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval*. Method 2A shall be used to determine Vesi:

(6) *Total organic compounds concentration (Cei) at each interval*. Method 25A (flame ionization detector) or 25B (nondispersive infrared detector, NDIR) shall be used for determining Cei. The calibration gas shall be either propane or butane. The owner or operator may exclude the methane and ethane content in the exhaust vent by any method (e.g., Method 18) approved by the administrator.

(7) *Volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period*. To determine L at all loading racks whose vapor emissions are controlled by the processing system being tested, terminal records or readings from gasoline dispensing meters at each loading rack shall be used.

(d) *Gauge pressure measurement*. The owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502(h), which requires that the vapor collection and liquid loading equipment be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading.

(1) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ± 2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.

(2) During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every 5 minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

[40 CFR 60.503]

Monitoring Requirements

C.8. Minimizing Emissions - Subpart BBBBBB. The owner or operator, at all times, shall operate and maintain the facility, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator, which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.11085 (a]

C.9. (a) Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements. Emissions unit - 001is subject to the CAM requirements contained in Appendix 4 of this permit. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C.[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 & 62-213.440(1) (b)1.a., F.A.C.]

(b) Monitoring Requirements (BBBBBB). Emissions unit – 001 is subject to the monitoring requirements listed in Appendix 3, below. [40 CFR 63.11092 (b)]

Notifications, Records, and Reports

C.10. Performance Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify the administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test to afford the administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator shall notify the administrator as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the administrator.
[40 CFR 60.8 (d)]

C.11. Performance Test Report

(a) *Submittal*. The performance test report shall be submitted to the administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed. [Rule 62-297.310(8) (a) & (b), F.A.C.]

(b) *Test Report Information*. The performance test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the administrator to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. [Rule 62-297.310(8) (c), and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

C.12. Records (Tank Trucks) - NSPS

(a) *Tank Truck Vapor Tightness Documentation.* The tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under 40 CFR 60.502(e) (1) shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection.

(b) *Documentation File for each Gasoline Tank Truck.* The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test - EPA Method 27.
(2) Tank owner and address.
(3) Tank identification number.
(4) Testing location.
(5) Date of test.
(6) Tester name and signature.
(7) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
(8) Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

(c) *Leak Inspection Report.* A record of each monthly leak inspection of the vapor collection system, vapor processing system and loading racks required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Date of inspection.
(2) Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak).
(3) Leak determination method.
(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days).
(5) Inspector name and signature.

(d) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck documentations.* The terminal owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under 40 CFR 60.502(e) (4), non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the facility, on file at the terminal for at least 2 years.

(e) *Alternative to keeping records at the terminal*. As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this

section, an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e) (1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e) (1) of this section.

(2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e) (2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e) (2) of this section

(f) *Replacements or additions of components.* The owner or operator of an affected facility shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 3 years.

[40 CFR 60.505]

C.13. Records - Subpart BBBBBB.

(a) [Storage tanks – see Condition A.10 (3)].

(b), (c) *Tanker Trucks*. Condition C.12 meets subpart BBBBBB 40 CFR 63.11094 (b) and (c).

(d), (e) [Equipment Leaks – see Condition D.5 (2)].

(f) *CMS*. The owner or operator shall:

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) (see Appendix 3). This record shall indicate the time intervals during which loadings of gasoline cargo tanks have occurred or, alternatively, shall record the operating parameter data only during such loadings. The date and time of day shall also be indicated at reasonable intervals on this record.

(2) Record and report simultaneously with the Notification of Compliance Status required under 40 CFR 63.11093(b) (see Condition A.8 (b)):

(i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under 40 CFR 63.11092(b); and

(3) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible copy of the monitoring and inspection plan required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2) (see Appendix 3).

(4) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of all system malfunctions, as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(v) (see Appendix 3).

(5) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor processing system or monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures.

(g) *Malfunctions records.* The owner or operator shall keep the following records:

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., the air pollution control and monitoring equipment).

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11085(a) (see Condition C.8), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.11094]

C.14. Throughput Records. The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of the total products throughputs for the previous 12 months (i.e. a rolling 12 months total basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

C.15. Semiannual Report - Subpart BBBBBB.

(a) The owner or operator shall include in a semiannual compliance report to the Administrator the following information:
  (1) [Blank]
  (2) Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility.

(b) An excess emissions report including excess emissions events under subpart BBBBBB, and the following information:
  (1) Each instance of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.
  (2) Each reloading of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11094(b) (see Condition C.13 (a)).
  (3) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) (see Appendix 3). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor collection and processing systems or the CMS.
  (4) Each instance in which malfunctions discovered during the monitoring and inspections required under 40 CFR 63.11092 (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2) (see Appendix 3) were not resolved according to the necessary corrective actions described in the monitoring and inspection plan. The report shall include a description of the malfunction and the timing of the steps taken to correct the malfunction.

(c) [Blank]

(d) The owner or operator shall submit a semiannual report including the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11085(a) (see Condition C.8), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. The report may be submitted as a part of the semiannual compliance report, if one is required.

[40 CFR 63.11095]

Subsection D. Emissions Unit 020

Section D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-020	Piping and Equipment

This emission unit consists of piping and equipment associated with gasoline loading, and ethanol blending that are sources of fugitive emissions. Equipment means each valve, pump, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, and flange or other connector in the gasoline liquid transfer and vapor collection systems. This definition also includes the entire vapor processing system except the exhaust port(s) or stack(s).

{Permitting Note. This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-297.440 F.A.C Supplementary Test Procedures at Gasoline Bulk Terminals, 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, and 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB.}

Standards and Procedures

D.1. Leak Standard. During loading or unloading operations, there shall be no reading greater than or equal to 100 percent of the lower explosive level (LEL), measured as propane at 1 inch around the perimeter of a potential leak source as detected by a combustible gas detector using the procedure described in "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA 450/2-78-051, Appendix B.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 2.a., F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. This leak standard is used whenever a combustible gas detector is used to demonstrate compliance with Rule 62-296.510 (3) (c) (see Condition C.2 (i)(c)) which requires that all loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings should be vapor tight.}

D.2. Leak Inspections – NSPS. Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each leak detection shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.
[40 CFR 60.502 (j)]

D.3. Leak Inspections – Subpart BBBBBB. The owner or operator shall implement the following:

(a) The owner or operator shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100 (i.e. valve, pump, pressure/ vacuum vents, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, flange or other connectors, and the entire vapor processing system). For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable.

(b) A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log book shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.

(c) Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the log book. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed if the repair is not feasible within 15 days. The owner or operator shall provide in the semiannual report specified in 40 CFR 63.11095(b) (see Condition C.15), the reason(s) why the repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed.

[40 CFR 63.11089]

Notifications, Records, and Reports

D.4. Leaks Report (BBBBBB). The owner of operator shall report the number of equipment leaks not repaired within 15 days after detection in the semiannual compliance report to the administrator. Also, for each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection, the owner or operator shall provide: (i) The date on which the leak was detected; (ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak; and (iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and (iv) The date of successful repair.
[40 CFR 63.11095 (a) (3), (b) (5)]

D.5. Leak Inspection Records.

(1) *NSPS.* A record of each monthly leak inspection of the vapor collection system, vapor processing system and loading racks required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) (see Condition D.2) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Date of inspection.
(2) Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak).
(3) Leak determination method.
(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days).
(5) Inspector name and signature.

[40 CFR 60.505 (c)]

(2) *BBBBBB*

(a) The owner or operator shall prepare and maintain a record describing the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under 40 CFR 63.11089, the record shall contain a full description of the program.

(b) The owner or operator shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected the following information:

(1) The equipment type and identification number.
(2) The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell).
(3) The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak.
(4) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
(6) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days.
(7) The date of successful repair of the leak.

[40 CFR 63.11094 (d), (e)]

Appendix 1

NSPS Subpart A - General Provisions

(Edited)

40 CFR 60.1 Applicability.
40 CFR 60.2 Definitions.
40 CFR 60.3 Units and abbreviations.
40 CFR 60.4 Address.
40 CFR 60.5 Determination of construction or modification.
40 CFR 60.6 Review of plans.

40 CFR 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

(a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification or, if acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, electronic notification, as follows:
   (1) A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under 40 CFR 60.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.
   (2) [Reserved]
   (3) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.
   (4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
   (5) A notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(c). Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.
   (6) [Opacity].
   (7) [Opacity].

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

(c), (d), (e), (f) [Sources requiring continuous monitoring device by a NSPS rule].

40 CFR 60.8 Performance tests.

(a) [Initial startup requirements]

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables

or other factors. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) by mutual agreement.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:
   (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.
   (2) Safe sampling platform(s).
   (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
   (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

(f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

40 CFR 60.9 Availability of information.
40 CFR 60.10 State authority.
40 CFR 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.
40 CFR 60.12 Circumvention.
40 CFR 60.13 Monitoring requirements
40 CFR 60.14 Modification.
40 CFR 60.15 Reconstruction.
40 CFR 60.16 Priority list.
40 CFR 60.17 Incorporations by reference.
40 CFR 60.18 General control device and work practice requirements.

40 CFR 60.19 General notification and reporting requirements.

(a) Time period. For the purposes of this part, time periods specified in days shall be measured in calendar days, even if the word “calendar” is absent, unless otherwise specified in an applicable requirement.

(b) Postmark deadline. For the purposes of this part, if an explicit postmark deadline is not specified in an applicable requirement for the submittal of a notification, application, report, or other written communication to the Administrator, the owner or operator shall postmark the submittal on or before the number of days specified in the applicable requirement. For example, if a notification must be submitted 15 days before a particular event is scheduled to take place, the notification shall be postmarked on or before 15 days preceding the event; likewise, if a notification must be submitted 15 days after a particular event takes place, the notification shall be delivered or postmarked on or before 15 days following the end of the event. The use of reliable non-Government mail carriers that provide indications of verifiable delivery of information required to be submitted to the Administrator, similar to the postmark provided by the U.S. Postal Service, or alternative means of delivery, including the use of electronic media, agreed to by the permitting authority, is acceptable.

(c) Changing deadlines. Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(d) Changing dates for periodic reports. If an owner or operator of an affected facility in a State with delegated authority is required to submit periodic reports under this part to the State, and if the State has an established timeline for the submission of periodic reports that is consistent with the reporting frequency(ies) specified for such facility under this part, the owner or operator may change the dates by which periodic reports under this part shall be submitted (without changing the frequency of reporting) to be consistent with the State's schedule by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the State. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the affected facility is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) Common schedule for periodic reports. If an owner or operator supervises one or more stationary sources affected by standards set under this part and standards set under part 61, part 63, or both such parts of this chapter, he/she may arrange by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) a common schedule on which periodic reports required by each applicable standard shall be submitted throughout the year. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part, or 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable 40 CFR part 61 or part 63 of this chapter standard, whichever is latest. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) Adjustment of a time period or postmark deadline. (1)(i) Until an adjustment of a time period or postmark deadline has been approved by the Administrator under paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility remains strictly subject to the requirements of this part.

(ii) An owner or operator shall request the adjustment provided for in paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section each time he or she wishes to change an applicable time period or postmark deadline specified in this part.

(2) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. An owner or operator who wishes to request a change in a time period or postmark deadline for a particular requirement shall request the adjustment in writing as soon as practicable before the subject activity is required to take place. The owner or operator shall include in the request whatever information he or she considers useful to convince the Administrator that an adjustment is warranted.

(3) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an owner or operator's request for an adjustment to a particular time period or postmark deadline is warranted, the Administrator will approve the adjustment. The Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an adjustment within 15 calendar days of receiving sufficient information to evaluate the request.

(4) If the Administrator is unable to meet a specified deadline, he or she will notify the owner or operator of any significant delay and inform the owner or operator of the amended schedule.

Appendix 2

Table 3 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Subject
40 CFR 63.1	Applicability
40 CFR 63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit
40 CFR 63.2	Definitions
40 CFR 63.3	Units and Abbreviations
40 CFR 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention
40 CFR 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction
Compliance With Standards/Operation & Maintenance	
40 CFR 63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance Applicability
40 CFR 63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources
40 CFR 63.6(b)(5)	Notification
40 CFR 63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance
40 CFR 63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard
40 CFR 63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Compliance Extension
40 CFR 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption
Performance Test	
40 CFR 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates
40 CFR 63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority
40 CFR 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test
40 CFR 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling
40 CFR 63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan
40 CFR 63.7(d)	Testing Facilities
40 CFR 63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests
40 CFR 63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration
40 CFR 63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method
40 CFR 63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis
40 CFR 63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests
Monitoring	
40 CFR 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements
40 CFR 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications
40 CFR 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring
40 CFR 63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems
40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance
40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Operation and Maintenance of CMS
40 CFR 63.8(c) (2)–(8)	CMS Requirements
40 CFR 63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation
40 CFR 63.8(f) (1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method
40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test
Notification Requirements	
40 CFR 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements
40 CFR 63.9(b) (1)–(2), (4)–(5)	Initial Notifications

40 CFR 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension
40 CFR 63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources
40 CFR 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test
40 CFR 63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status
40 CFR 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines
40 CFR 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information
Record-Keeping/Reporting	
40 CFR 63.10(a)	Record-keeping/Reporting
40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)	Record-keeping/Reporting
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	CMS Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(3)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements
40 CFR 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results
40 CFR 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(i)–(iii)	Reports
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi)–(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report
40 CFR 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting

Appendix 3

Monitoring Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

[40 CFR 63.11092(Edited)]

(a) [Blank].

(b) (1) (iii) During each performance test, the owner or operator shall determine and continuously record the operating parameter as specified in paragraphs (A) or (B) of this section.

(A) *[NA, Permittee selected option (B) (NOCS, 1/6/2011)]*.

(B) As an alternative to paragraph (A) of this section, the owner or operator may choose to meet the requirements listed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The presence of a thermal oxidation system pilot flame shall be monitored using a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, installed in proximity of the pilot light, to indicate the presence of a flame. The heat-sensing device shall send a positive parameter value to indicate that the pilot flame is on, or a negative parameter value to indicate that the pilot flame is off. *{Permitting Note. The VCU is equipped with an ultraviolet scanner to detect the presence of a flame}.*

(2) Develop and submit to the Administrator a monitoring and inspection plan that describes the owner or operator's approach for meeting the requirements in paragraphs (i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The thermal oxidation system shall be equipped to automatically prevent gasoline loading operations from beginning at any time that the pilot flame is absent. {*Permitting Note*. *The terminal uses a heat-sensing device and sends a signal to the TOPTECH and SCULLY interlock system that prevents gasoline tanker trucks from loading gasoline when the pilot flame is absent (NOCS, 1/6/2011.}*

(ii) The owner or operator shall verify, during each day of operation of the loading rack, the proper operation of the assist-air blower and the vapor line valve. Verification shall be through visual observation, or through an automated alarm or shutdown system that monitors system operation. A manual or electronic record of the start and end of a shutdown event may be used. *{Permitting Note*. *The control system is equipped with automated alarm system supplemented with daily visual checks. A record of any activation of the automated alarm system will be recorded (NOCS, 1/6/2011.}*

(iii) The owner or operator shall perform semi-annual preventive maintenance inspections of the thermal oxidation system, including the automated alarm or shutdown system for those units so equipped, according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the system. *{Permitting Note*. *The terminal will continue performing semi-annual preventive maintenance inspection (NOCS, 1/6/2011.}*

(iv) The monitoring plan developed under paragraph (2) of this section shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the thermal oxidation system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under paragraphs (ii) and (iii) of this section, describe specific corrective actions that will be taken to correct any malfunction, and define what the owner or operator would consider to be a timely repair for each potential malfunction. *{Permitting Note*. *Because the loading rack is equipped with an automatic shutdown mechanism that detects conditions trending toward a malfunction, the vapor control and processing system is designed to shut down the loading rack before any malfunction or excess emission events occur. However, if for some unforeseen reason there should be a malfunction and loading continues, the facility will comply with incident investigation procedures as detailed at 40 CFR 63.11092(d)(4) and deviation or excess emission reporting as required by 40 CFR 63.11095, as appropriate (NOCS, 1/6/2011.}*

(v) The owner or operator shall document any system malfunction, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, and any activation of the automated alarm or shutdown system with a written entry into a log book or other permanent form of

record. Such record shall also include a description of the corrective action taken and whether such corrective actions were taken in a timely manner, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, as well as an estimate of the amount of gasoline loaded during the period of the malfunction. *{Permitting Note. Any system malfunction and any activation of the automated alarm system will be documented with a written entry into a log book or other permanent form of record (NOCS, 1/6/2011.}*

(c) For performance tests performed after the initial test, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.

(d) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4):

(1) Operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the operating parameter value for the parameters described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) *[Alternative parameter, NA]*.

(3) Operation of the vapor processing system in a manner exceeding or going below the operating parameter value, as appropriate, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in Condition C.5, except as specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(4) Malfunctions that are discovered shall not constitute a violation of the emission standard in Condition C.5 if corrective actions as described in the monitoring and inspection plan are followed. The owner or operator must:

(i) Initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the problem within 1 hour;

(ii) Initiate corrective action to fix the problem within 24 hours;

(iii) Complete all corrective actions needed to fix the problem as soon as practicable consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions;

(iv) Minimize periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction; and

(v) Take any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the recurrence of the cause of the problem.

[40 CFR 63.11092]

Appendix 4

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements (CAM)

Pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C., the CAM plans that are included in this appendix contain the monitoring requirements necessary to satisfy 40 CFR 64. Conditions 1. – 17. are generic conditions applicable to all emissions units that are subject to the CAM requirements. Specific requirements related to each emissions unit are contained in the attached tables, as submitted by the applicant and approved by the administrator.

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

1. The attached CAM plan(s), as submitted by the applicant, is/are approved for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR 64.3.
[40 CFR 64.6(a)]

2. The attached CAM plan(s) include the following information:
(i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
(ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and
(iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy 40 CFR 64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(1)]

3. The attached CAM plan(s) describe the means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance of the permitted limits or an excursion from the stated indicator ranges and averaging periods for purposes of responding to (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 14.**) and reporting exceedances or excursions (see **CAM Conditions 15. – 16.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

4. The owner or operator is required to conduct the monitoring specified in the attached CAM plan(s) and shall fulfill the obligations specified in the conditions below (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 16.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3)]

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

5. Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this appendix upon the effective date of this Title V permit.
[40 CFR 64.7(a)]

6. Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
[40 CFR 64.7(b)]

7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the

data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
[40 CFR 64.7(c)]

8. Response to excursions or exceedances.

a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions, if allowed by this permit). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

b. Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

[40 CFR 64.7(d)(1) & (2)]

9. Documentation of need for improved monitoring. If the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Title V permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

10. Based on the results of a determination made under **CAM Condition 8.b.,** above, the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with **CAM Condition 4.**, an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, may require the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.
[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:

a. The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

b. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.

(ii) Process operation changes.
(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under **CAM Condition 11.b(i)** through **(iv)**, above).

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

12. If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

13. Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to **CAM Condition 8.b.**, the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:
a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

14. Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.
[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

<u>40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.</u>

15. <u>General reporting requirements.</u>
a. Commencing from the effective date of this permit, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.
b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:
(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. <u>General recordkeeping requirements.</u>

a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

17. It should be noted that nothing in this appendix shall:

a. Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this appendix shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

b. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

c. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

[40 CFR 64.10]

TABLE 1: Monitoring Approach for **Emissions Unit 001: Petroleum Liquid Loading Rack.**
(VOC Emissions Controlled With a VCU)

EMISSION UNIT 001 – LOADING RACK WITH A VCU	
	Indicator No. 1
I. Indicator	Presence of Flame
Monitoring Approach	Flame presence is monitored using an ultraviolet flame detector (UFD). *{Operations Note. After a tanker truck is hooked up at the loading rack, a remote signal is sent to the VCU programmable logic controller (PLC) to automatically ignite the pilot flame. If a pilot flame is not detected by the UFD after the fifth automatic ignition trial, the PLC will shut down the combustion system due to pilot failure. After the UFD verifies that a flame is present, a green light is on in the operator's office. If the UFD signal is lost during loading, the loading rack automatically shuts down and the green light is off}.*
II. Indicator Range QIP threshold	An excursion occurred whenever the UFD signal is lost during loading (i.e. the flame is absent) resulting in an automatic shutoff at the loading rack, making loading impossible. Not more than 6 excursions in any semi-annual reporting period
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The UFD is wired into the stack to detect the presence of the flame.
B. Verification of Operational Status	A green light in operator's office is on whenever the UFD detects the presence of a flame.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Manufacturer's routine maintenance requirements include keeping the flame detection system adjusted for the smoothest, most reliable operation, and ensuring that the flame signal current is above the manufacturer's minimum acceptable level.
D. Monitoring Frequency	The UFD operates continuously, when the VCU is operating.
E. Data Collection Procedures	The UFD continuously senses the ultraviolet radiation emitted by the combustion flames and generates a current (microamps) signal to the PLC.
F. Averaging Period	NA

EMISSION UNIT 001 – LOADING RACK WITH A VCU (Continue)	
	Indicator No. 2
I. Indicator	Magnehelic Pressure Gauge at the Loading Rack
Monitoring Approach	This gauge indicates the hydrocarbon vapor pressure in the piping, which conveys vapors to the VCU for processing. At pressures greater than 18 inches W.C., a pressure relief valve opens and vent vapor emissions (i.e. bypassing the collection system).
II. Indicator Range QIP threshold	An excursion is defined when the reading on the gauge exceeds 11 inches W.C. (Note: Formal testing on November 18, 2002 indicates loading pressures up to 11 inches W.C. without activating the relief valve). Not more than 6 excursions in any semi-annual reporting period.
III. Performance	

Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The Magnehelic gauge is connected to the gas flow line.
B. Verification of Operational Status	The operator routinely checks the gauge in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Calibration and accuracy verification is conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation at least once a year.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Operators shall monitor and record, on a daily basis, the reading on the gauge, the number of tanker trucks loading, and the status of the pressure relief valve (i.e. open or shut).
E. Data Collection Procedures	Operator manually records information in logbook.
F. Averaging Period	NA