Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Central District
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Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

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Jennifer Carroll
Lt. Governor

Herschel T. Vinyard Jr.
Secretary

Electronically Sent- Received Receipt Requested

FINAL PERMIT

PERMITTEE

Seaport Canaveral Corp.
555 Hwy 401
Cape Canaveral, FL 32920

Authorized Representative:
Mr. Juriaan Steenland, General Manager

Air Permit No. 0090219-007-AC
Permit Expires: 08/31/2012
Site Name: Seaport Canaveral Terminal
Major Source Air Construction Permit
Project Name: Modifications

This is the final air construction permit, which authorizes modification of Tank 50-2. The fixed roof tank will be converted to an internal floating roof (IFR) tank. The construction permit authorizes the installation (after-the-fact) of two (2) emergency fire pumps and two (2) emergency generators. Additionally, it increases the facility non-fugitive VOC emission limit from less than 100 tons per any consecutive twelve months to less than 240 tons per any consecutive twelve months) and increases the allowable gasoline throughput of Emission Unit No. 001 from 589.4 to 772 million gallons. The work will be conducted at the Seaport Canaveral Terminal (Standard Industrial Classification No. 4226). The facility is located in Brevard County at 555 Hwy 401 in Cape Canaveral, Florida. The UTM coordinates are Zone 17, 537.70 km East, and 3143.62 km North. **This air permit replaces and supersedes Air Construction Permit No. 0090219-003-AC.**

This final permit is organized by the following sections:

Section 1. General Information

Section 2. Administrative Requirements

Section 3. Facility-wide and Emissions Unit Specific Conditions

Section 4. Appendices

Because of the technical nature of the project, the permit contains numerous acronyms and abbreviations, which are defined in Appendix A of Section 4 of this permit.

This air pollution permit is issued under the provisions of: Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-296 and 62-297 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The permittee is authorized to conduct the proposed work in accordance with the conditions of this permit. This project is subject to the general preconstruction review requirements in Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. and is not subject to the preconstruction review requirements for major stationary sources in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality.

Upon issuance of this final permit, any party to this order has the right to seek judicial review of it under Section 120.68 of the Florida Statutes by filing a notice of appeal under Rule 9.110 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure with the clerk of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Office of General Counsel (Mail Station #35, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000) and by filing a copy of the notice of appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The notice must be filed within 30 days after this order is filed with the clerk of the Department.

Executed in Orange County, Florida

March 23, 2012

Caroline D. Shine
Air Program Administrator
Central District

Effective Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Final Air Permit package (including the Final Determination, the Final Permit and the Appendices) was sent by electronic mail (or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server) with received receipt requested before the close of business on _____ to the persons listed below.

Mr. Juriaan Steenland: jus@sc.vtti.com
Mr. Robert Boudreaux: reb@sc.vtti.com
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Ms. Barbara Friday, DEP BAR: barbara.friday@dep.state.fl.us (for posting with U.S. EPA, Region 4)

Clerk Stamp

FILED, on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52, Florida Statutes, with the designated Department Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

_____ March 23, 2012
(Clerk) (Date)

FACILITY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Seaport Canaveral Terminal

Seaport Canaveral Terminal is a bulk petroleum terminal located at Port Canaveral, Florida. There are 24 aboveground fuel storage tanks having a combined storage capacity of approximately 3 million barrels. The facility stores petroleum liquids and fuel additives products, excluding crude oil, in twenty (20) internal floating roof (IFR) tanks with mechanical shoe seals and four (4) fixed roof tanks. The IFR tanks contain gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, biofuel, ethanol, and several gasoline blend components and one tank with IFR also has heated coils to control viscosity. Three of the fixed roof tanks have heated coils to control viscosity and contain Diesel and No. 6 Fuel Oil, while the other contains Diesel for Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) with no heating capability.

The terminal uses two (2) dedicated fuel-loading racks and (2) dedicated Vapor Combustion Units to control VOC and HAP emissions during loading operations. The Marine Loading Rack transfers fuel between the storage tanks and marine vessels, while the Truck Loading Rack transfers fuel from the storage tanks to tanker trucks. The Vapor Combustion Units are assisted by natural gas and have temperature monitors at the outlets.

The current facility consists of the following emissions units.

Facility ID No. 0090219	
ID No.	Emission Unit Description
001	Truck Loading with Vapor Combustion Unit #1 (also identified as a Thermal Oxidizer)
002	Marine Loading with Vapor Combustion Unit #2 (also identified as a Thermal Oxidizer)
003,	(14) Internal Floating Roof Tanks-150-1-150-14 and (6) Internal Floating Roof Tanks-10-1, 50-2, 100-1, 60-1, 60-2, 60-3
004	Emergency Fire Pumps
005	(4) Fixed Roof Tanks 150-15, 150-16, 50-1, 50-3
006	No. 6 Fuel Heater (Natural Gas Fired)
007	Emergency Generators

Project Description and Affected/Proposed Emission Units

This project authorizes modification of Tank 50-2. The fixed roof tank will be converted to an internal floating roof tank. Additionally, the project authorizes the installation (after-the-fact) of (2) emergency fire pumps and (2) emergency generators, increases the facility non-fugitive VOC emission limit (less than 240 tons per any consecutive twelve months instead of less than 100 tons per any consecutive twelve months) and increases the allowable gasoline throughput of emission unit No. 001 from 589.4 to 772.0 million gallons. This project will combine emissions unit ID Nos. 003 and 005, above, under emissions unit ID No. 003 and the two (2) emergency fire pumps, described earlier in this paragraph, will assume emissions unit ID No. 004. This project will also allow the option to store and blend MTBE.

This project will modify and add the following emissions units.

Facility ID No. 0090219	
ID No.	Emission Unit Description
001	Truck Loading with Vapor Combustion Unit #1 (also identified as a Thermal Oxidizer)
002	Marine Loading with Vapor Combustion Unit #2 (also identified as a Thermal Oxidizer)
003	20 Internal Floating Roof Tanks* 14 IFR for fuels with vapor pressures ≥ 0.5076 psia (pounds-force per square inch absolute), these tanks are subject to NSPS, Subpart Kb-Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels. 6 IFR for fuels with vapor pressures < 0.5076 psia (pounds-force per square inch absolute), these tanks **are not** subject to NSPS, Subpart Kb-Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels.
004	2 Emergency Fire Pumps
005	4 Fixed Roof Tanks*
006	Fuel Heater (Natural Gas Fired).
007	2 Emergency Generators

NOTE: *Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID, and Emission Unit ID in all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.*

* One of the fixed roof tanks (50-2) will be converted to a floating roof tank. Thus the former classification of 19 IFR tanks and 5 FR tanks will change to 20 IFR and 4 FR.

FACILITY REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

- The facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).
- The facility has no units subject to the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- The facility is a Title V major source of air pollution in accordance with Chapter 213, F.A.C.
- This facility is subject to the following Federal Regulations:
  - 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions;
  - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units;
  - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels;
  - 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals;
  - 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines;
  - 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions;
  - 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB, Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities; and
  - 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

PERMIT HISTORY/AFFECTED PERMITS

Replaces and supersedes Permit No. 0090219-003-AC.

1. Permitting Authority: The permitting authority for this project is the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Central District Air Resource Management Section. The Central District's mailing address and phone number is:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Central District Office
Air Resource Management Section
3319 Maguire Blvd., Ste. 232
Orlando, FL 32803-3767 Telephone: 407-897-4100

All documents related to applications for permits shall be submitted to the above address.

2. Compliance Authority: All documents related to compliance activities such as reports, tests, and notifications shall be submitted to the Central District Air Resource Management Section (see above mailing address and phone number).

3. Appendices: The following Appendices are attached as part of this permit.

a. Appendix A. Citation Formats and Glossary of Common Terms;
b. Appendix B. General Conditions;
c. Appendix C. Common Conditions;
d. Appendix D. Common Testing Requirements;
e. Appendix E. 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions;
f. Appendix F. 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units;
g. Appendix G. 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels;
h. Appendix H. 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals;
i. Appendix I. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines;
j. Appendix J. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions;
k. Appendix K. 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB, Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities; and
l. Appendix L 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

4. Applicable Regulations, Forms and Application Procedures: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the construction and operation of the subject emissions units shall be in accordance with the capacities and specifications stated in the application. The facility is subject to all applicable provisions of: Chapter 403, F.S.; and Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296 and 62-297, F.A.C. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local permitting or regulations.

5. New or Additional Conditions: For good cause shown and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions, and on application of the permittee, the Department may grant additional time. [Rule 62-4.080, F.A.C.]

6. Modifications: Unless otherwise exempt by rule, the permittee shall not initiate any construction, reconstruction, or modification at the facility and shall not install/modify any pollution control device at the facility without obtaining prior authorization from the Department. Modification is defined as: Any physical change or changes in the method of operations or addition to a facility that would result in an increase in the actual emissions of any air pollutant subject to air regulations, including any not previously emitted, from any emission unit or facility.
[Rules 62-210.200 - Definition of "Modification" and 62-210.300(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. Annual Operating Report: On or before **April 1** of each year, the permittee shall submit a completed DEP Form 62-210.900(5), "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" (AOR) for the preceding calendar year. The report may be submitted electronically in accordance with the instructions received with the AOR package sent by the Department, or a hardcopy may be sent to the Compliance Authority. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

8. Application for Title V Air Operation Permit: This permit authorizes construction or modification of the permitted emissions unit(s) and initial operation to determine compliance with Department rules. A Title V air operation permit is required for continued operation of the permitted emissions unit(s). The permittee shall apply for a Title V air operation permit at least 90 days prior to expiration of this permit, but no later than 180 days after commencing operation or commencing operation as modified. Commencing operation means setting into operation of any emissions unit for any purpose.

{Permitting Note: The Title V Air Operation Permit Application that incorporates the conditions of this construction permit (Air Construction Permit No. 0090219-007-AC) has already been submitted to the Department on October 24, 2011.}

[Rules 62-4.030, 62-4.050, 62-4.220 and Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.]

FW.9. VOC/HAP Emissions Limitation: The facility-wide VOC/HAP emissions limitations are the following:

Pollutant	Emissions Limitation (tons per any consecutive 12-month period)
Total Non-fugitiveVOCs	**Less than 240.0**
Total HAPs	Less than 25.0
Individual HAPs	Less than 10.0

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

FW.10. Fugitive HAP Emissions: The fugitive HAP emissions for the facility shall be recorded as listed in Condition Nos. **A.23.** and **B.10.**
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

FW.11. Emissions Computation and Reporting:

a. *Applicability*. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3) and paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit. [Rule 62-210.370(1), F.A.C.]

b. *Computation of Emissions*. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(1) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

(a) If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

(b) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(c) If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(2) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

(a) An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

1) The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

2) The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the

most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

(b) Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

1) A calibrated flow meter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or

2) The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

(c) The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(3) Mass Balance Calculations.

(a) An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

1) Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and

2) Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

(b) Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

(c) In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(4) Emission Factors.

a. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

1) If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

2) Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.

3) The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

b. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(5) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(6) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(7) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(8) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

[Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C.]

FW.12. Visible Emissions Limitation. No person shall cause, let, permit or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.]

FW.13. Source Obligation:

(a) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which

was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(b) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification (as these terms were defined at the time the source obtained the enforceable limitation) solely by exceeding its projected actual emissions, then the requirements of subsections 62-212.400(4) through (12), F.A.C., shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification. [Rule 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.]

A. Truck and Marine Loading Operations

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
001	Vapor Combustion Unit #1 is dedicated to the truck loading rack with a heat capacity of 82 MMBTU/hr and assisted with natural gas. All vapors from the truck gasoline loading rack operations are routed to this vapor combustion unit (also identified as a Thermal Oxidizer).
002	Vapor Combustion Unit #2 is dedicated to the marine loading rack operations with a heat capacity of 93 MMBTU/hr and assisted with natural gas. All vapors from the marine gasoline loading rack operations are routed to this vapor combustion unit (also identified as a Thermal Oxidizer).

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

A.1. Federal Regulatory Requirements: These emissions units are subject to the following federal regulations:

ID No. and Description	Federal Regulation
001- Truck Loading with Vapor Combustion Unit #1	• 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions (See Appendix E) • 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals (See Appendix H) • 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions (See Appendix J) • 40 CFR 63, Subparts BBBBBB, Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities (See Appendix L)
002- Marine Loading with Vapor Combustion Unit #2	***{Permitting Note: The company was subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart A and Y on previous construction permits. The facility will not be subject to the subparts though this permit because of a self-imposed throughput of 419.0 million gallons of gasoline per any consecutive 12-month period. Also, the loading of gasoline into marine tank vessels at bulk facilities is not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subparts BBBBBB}***

The above regulations are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C, except for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities (Amended recently, See Appendix K). The conditions are incorporated into this construction permit (attached and part of this permit), except for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB. [Rule 62-204.800(8) & (11), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0090219-003-AC]

A. Truck and Marine Loading Operations

A.2. Permitted Capacity. The maximum allowable throughput rate is as follows:

EU No.	Throughput (Million gal/per any consecutive 12-month period)	Fuel Type
001	**772.0**	**Gasoline which includes ethanol**
	306.6	Diesel
	229.9	Jet Fuel
002	**419.0**	**Gasoline**
	230.0	No. 6 Fuel Oil
	76.7	Marine Diesel Oil
	168.0	Jet Fuel
	42.0	Diesel Fuel
	25.2	Denatured Ethanol

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-204.800, 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

A.3 Methods of Operation for methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). The storing and blending of MTBE shall be for loading marine vessels to foreign markets **only.** Any product in a tank containing MTBE shall be secured by completely segregating the tank to insure the product inside is not sent to the truck rack. The method should be written into the facility's Operation and Maintenance Plan. ***Products containing less than 0.5 percent by volume can be used in some United States Markets.*** *Some states other than Florida have rules restricting MTBE, ranging from zero – 0.5 percent.* [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C]

A.4 Hours of Operation. These emissions units may operate continuously (8,760 hours/year). [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C., Permit No. 0090219-004-AC]

A.5. Restricted Operation. Emergency operation of the truck loading rack when the VCU is down is permissible for **Jet A loading only**, but shall not exceed five percent of the operational hours (truck loading rack) per any consecutive 12-month period. These hours must be tracked (see Condition No. **A.22.**) and the emergency shall be documented. The facility shall minimize emissions during these periods. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C]

{Permitting Note: The uncontrolled loading for Jet A is equivalent to 11.495 million gallons of Jet A (5 percent of allowable Jet A throughput), and results in VOC emissions of 0.15 tons per year.}

A.6. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

A.7. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions (VOC): The permittee shall not store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed

necessary and ordered by the Department. Pursuant to Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C., the following procedures shall be utilized to minimize pollutant emissions:

a. Maintain tightly fitting cover, lids, etc. on all containers of VOC when they are not being handled, tapped, etc.
b. Prevent excessive air turbulence across exposed VOCs.
c. Where possible and practical, procure/fabricate a tightly fitting cover for any open trough, basin, bath, etc. of VOC so that it can be covered when not in use.
d. All equipment, fittings, valve lines, pipes, drums, etc. shall be properly operated and maintained.
e. All VOC spills shall be attended to immediately and the waste properly disposed of, recycled, etc.

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

A.8. Vapor Combustion Unit #1 Emissions Limitation: Emissions from Vapor Combustion Unit #1, 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. [**§ 60.502 (b)** of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Permit No. 0090219-004-AC; and Vendor Guarantee – Thermal Oxidizer]

{Permitting Note: The self imposed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of fuel loaded limit serves to ensure the facility's aggregate non-fugitive VOC emissions do not exceed 240 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.}

A.9 Vapor Combustion Unit #2 Emissions Limitation: Emissions from Vapor Combustion Unit #2, due to the marine tank vessel loading operations, shall not exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of fuel loaded. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. & Vendor Guarantee – Thermal Oxidizer]

{Permitting Note: The self imposed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of fuel loaded limit serves to ensure the facility's aggregate non-fugitive VOC emissions do not exceed 240 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.}

Monitoring of Operations

A.10. Vapor Combustion Unit #1 Leak Inspection: **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.
[40 CFR 60, Subpart XX; 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

A.11. Vapor Combustion Unit #1 Testing Requirements §63.1102 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part (40 CFR Part 60) or other methods and procedures as specified in this section (§63.1102), except as provided in §60.8(b). The three-run requirement of §60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

(b) Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with §60.502 (b), (c), and (h), the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor 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.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in §60.502 (b) and (c) as follows:

(1) The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter 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) 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) The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = K\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(V_{esi}C_{ei}\right) / \left(L\,10^{6}\right)$$

where:

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

V_{esi} = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.

C_{ei} = 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) 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 (V_{esi}) and the corresponding average total organic compounds concentration (C_{ei}) 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) The following methods shall be used to determine the volume (V_{esi}) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval:

(i) Method 2B shall be used for combustion vapor processing systems.

(ii) Method 2A shall be used for all other vapor processing systems.

(6) Method 25A or 25B shall be used for determining the total organic compounds concentration (C_{ei}) at each interval. 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) To determine the volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period 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) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in §60.502(h) as follows:

(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.

(e) The performance test requirements of paragraph (c) of this section do not apply to flares defined in §60.501 and meeting the requirements in §60.18(b) through (f). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in §§60.18(b) through (f) and 60.503(a), (b), and (d).

[§60.503 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart X]

A.12. **<u>Vapor Combustion Unit #2 Operating Temperature</u>:** Vapor Combustion Unit #2 shall be operated with the block average temperature no more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the baseline temperature established during the most recent performance test that demonstrated unit's compliance. The baseline temperature of the most recent performance test at the writing of this permit is 1325°F (minimum operating temperature would be 1275 °F). The permittee may

schedule a performance test in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C., to operate at a different temperature. [Rule 62-297.310(7) and (8)(b), F.A.C.]

A.13 Compliance Tests Required. Vapor Combustion Unit #2 shall be tested at least once every 5 years prior to Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions standards listed in Specific Condition Nos. **FW.9.** and **A.9**. of this permit. This Compliance Test can be done within 3 years of the Title V permit expiration date, unless the Department, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in this permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated. The test report shall be filed with the Compliance Authority of this office no later than 45 days after the last test run is completed and at least sixty (60) days prior to the renewal application due date listed in the Title V Air Operation Permit. All testing on Vapor Combustion Unit #2 shall be performed during the last 20 percent of loading of a tank or compartment, the expected point of highest emissions.
[Rules 62-297.310(7) and (8)(b), F.A.C.]

Vapor Combustion Unit # 2 Testing Requirements

(a) In conducting the performance tests, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part (40 CFR Part 60) or other methods and procedures as agreed to under the rules of the Department, except as provided in §60.8(b). The three-run requirement of §60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

(b) Immediately before the performance test, the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a marine vessel 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.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance as follows:

(1) The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter 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) All testing on Vapor Combustion Unit #2 shall be performed during the last 20 percent of loading of a tank or compartment, the expected point of highest concentration.

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

$$E = K\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(V_{esi}C_{ei}\right) / \left(L\,10^{6}\right)$$

where:

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

V_{esi} = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.

C_{ei} = 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) 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 (V_{esi}) and the corresponding average total organic compounds concentration (C_{ei}) 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) The following methods shall be used to determine the volume (V_{esi}) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval:

(i) Method 2B shall be used for combustion vapor processing systems.

(ii) Method 2A shall be used for all other vapor processing systems.

(6) Method 25A or 25B shall be used for determining the total organic compounds concentration (C_{ei}) at each interval. 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.

An alternate method for testing requirements may be used, but the method would have to meet all applicable federal and state requirements, including the following:

62-297.620 Exceptions and Approval of Alternate Procedures and Requirements:
(1) The owner or operator of any emissions unit subject to the provisions of this chapter may request in writing a determination by the Secretary or his/her designee that any requirement of this chapter (except for any continuous monitoring requirements) relating to emissions test procedures, methodology, equipment, or test facilities shall not apply to such emissions unit, and shall request approval of an alternate procedure or requirement.
(2) The request shall set forth the following information, at a minimum:
(a) Specific emissions unit and permit number, if any, for which exception is requested.
(b) The specific provision(s) of this chapter from which an exception is sought.
(c) The basis for the exception, including but not limited to any hardship which would result from compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
(d) The alternate procedure(s) or requirement(s) for which approval is sought and a demonstration that such alternate procedure(s) or requirement(s) shall be adequate to demonstrate compliance with applicable emission limiting standards contained

in the rules of the Department or any permit issued pursuant to those rules.
(3) The Secretary or his/her designee shall specify by order each alternate procedure or requirement approved for an individual emissions unit in accordance with this section or shall issue an order denying the request for such approval. The Department's order shall be final agency action, reviewable in accordance with Section 120.57, Florida Statutes.
(4) In the case of an emissions unit which has the potential to emit less than 100 tons per year of particulate matter and is equipped with a baghouse, the Secretary or the appropriate Director of District Management may waive any particulate matter compliance test requirements for such emissions unit specified in any otherwise applicable rule, and specify an alternative standard of 5% opacity. The waiver of compliance test requirements for a particulate emissions unit equipped with a baghouse, and the substitution of the visible emissions standard, shall be specified in the permit issued to the emissions unit. If the Department has reason to believe that the particulate weight emission standard applicable to such an emissions unit is not being met, it shall require that compliance be demonstrated by the test method specified in the applicable rule. **[Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.]**

{Permitting Note: The last compliance test was conducted on February 12 and 13, 2011.}

Test Methods and Procedures

A.14. Test Methods. Required tests shall be performed in accordance with the following reference methods:

EPA Method	Description of Method and Comments
1	Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources
1A	Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources with Small Stacks or Ducts
2	Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate
2A	Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts
2B	Determination of Exhaust Gas Volume Flow Rate from Gasoline Vapor Incinerators
2C	Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks and Ducts
2D	Measurement of Gas Volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts
21	Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks
25A	Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer
25B	Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Nondispersive Infrared Analyzer
301	Field Data Validation Protocol – 40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A.

The above methods are described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. No other methods may be used unless prior written approval is received from the Department.
[Rules 62-204.800 and 62-297.100, F.A.C. and Appendix A of 40 CFR 60]

A.15. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit. [Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

A.16. Annual Compliance Tests Required. During each federal fiscal year (October 1st to September 30th), EU 001 shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions standards listed in Specific Conditions Nos. **FW.12.** and **A.8**. of this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.]

A.17. Vapor Combustion Unit #1 Additional Test Requirements: To determine the volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period at the truck loading racks, terminal records or readings from gasoline dispensing meters at each loading rack shall be used. The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter 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. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XX; Permit No. 0090219-003-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.18. Reporting Schedule. The following reports and notifications shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority:

Report	Reporting Deadline	Related Condition(s)
Compliance Report/Excess Emissions Report **Note: Submit a Compliance Report/Excess Emissions Report every six months to the Compliance Authority, even if there are no excess emissions to be reported.**	Semi-Annual	Subpart BBBBBB

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

{Permitting Note: Submit a Compliance Report/Excess Emissions Report every six months to the Compliance Authority, even if there are no excess emissions to be reported.}

A.19. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

A.20. Vapor Combustion Unit #1 Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition Nos. **FW.9.** and **A.10.**, a record of each monthly leak

inspection required under §60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 5 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

a. Date of inspection;

b. Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak);

c. Leak determination method;

d. Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days); and

e. Inspector name and signature.

[40 CFR 60, Subpart XX; 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

A.21. Vapor Combustion Unit #2 Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Conditions Nos. **FW.9. a**nd **A.12.,** the permittee shall maintain records of the average hourly operating temperature and a calculated rolling 3-hour average of the 1-hour average. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.22. Monthly Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition Nos. **FW.9.**, **A.2.**, and **A.5.**, the permittee shall maintain a monthly log at the facility for a period of at least five years from the date the data is recorded. The log, at a minimum, shall contain the following:

a. Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e., 0090219);

b. Month and year of record;

c. Consecutive 12-month total of petroleum type and throughput rates; and

d. Consecutive 12-month total of emergency operation hours of the truck loading rack when the VCU is down.

The monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month.

Note: A consecutive 12 months total is equal to the total for the month in question plus the totals for the eleven months previous to the month in question. A consecutive 12-months total treats each month of the year as the end of a 12-months period. A 12-months total is not a year-to-date total. Facilities or emission units that have not been operating for 12 months should retain 12 months totals using whatever number of months of data are available until such a time as a consecutive 12 months total can be maintained each month. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.23. VOC/HAP Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition No. **FW.9.,** the permittee shall calculate a six consecutive month total of non-

fugitive VOC emissions from truck loading and marine operations and a six consecutive month total HAP emissions from truck loading and marine operations at the facility twice per any consecutive 12 month period. For a specific calendar year, one six consecutive month period starts with the month of January; the other six consecutive month period starts with the month of July. The six consecutive month total of non-fugitive VOC emissions and six consecutive month total of HAP emissions shall be calculated and recorded no later than the end of the month following the six consecutive month period (example: The total for a six consecutive month period starting with the month of January shall be recorded no later than the end of July (last day of July) of the same year. The data (six consecutive month total of non-fugitive VOC emissions from truck loading and marine operations and six consecutive month total of HAP emissions truck loading and marine operations) shall be maintained for a period of at least five years from the date the data is recorded. The log, at a minimum, shall contain the following:

a. Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e., 0090219); and

b. Consecutive 6-month totals of **non-fugitive** VOC emissions from truck loading and marine operations and 6-month totals of **non-fugitive** HAPs emissions from truck loading and marine operations; and

c. 6-month totals of **fugitive** HAPs emissions from truck loading and marine operations.

The six consecutive month totals shall be completed (calculated and recorded) by the end of the month following the six month consecutive period. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.24. Additional Recordkeeping Requirements: Records specified in Specific Condition No. **A.23.** above, must document the method, calculations, and formulas used in determining the throughput rate and the emission rate. All calculations, including those used to derive emissions, must be clearly documented, and may be presented in the form of **a template of sample calculations** and available for review on site by the Department.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B. Petroleum Storage Roof Tanks

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
003	The fuel storage consists of twenty (20) internal floating roof (IFR) tanks. The IFR tanks contain gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, biofuel, ethanol, and several gasoline blend components and one tank with IFR also has heated coils to control viscosity. All IFR tanks have primary (mechanical shoe) and secondary seals. Fourteen (14) of the 20 Internal Floating Roof Tanks with Vapor Pressure **greater than 0.5076 psia** (pounds-force per square inch absolute) **are subject** to NSPS, Subpart Kb-Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels and identified as: **Tank Group ID No.** / **Tank No.** / **Worst Case Product** 10 / 1 / Denatured Ethanol 60 / 1,2,3 / Gasoline 100 / 1 / Denatured Ethanol 150 / 3,4,7,8,10,11,13,14 / Gasoline The other six (6) Internal Floating Roof Tanks with Vapor Pressure **less than 0.5076 psia are not subject** to NSPS, Subpart Kb-Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels and identified as: **Tank Group ID No.** / **Tank No.** / **Worst Case Product** 150 / 1,2,5,6,9,12 / Jet Fuel 50 / 2 / Diesel **Portable control equipment/control device such as a portable Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) or Mobile Vapor Combustor (MVC) is allowed to be brought onsite to process emissions from the IFR (Internal Floating Roof) tanks. The vapors from the IFR tanks would be routed through the portable VRU or MVC. See Condition No. B.14. of this permit section (Petroleum Storage Roof Tanks).**
005	The fuel storage consists of four (4) fixed roof (FR) tanks. Three of the fixed roof tanks have heated coils to control viscosity and contain Diesel and No. 6 Fuel Oil, while the other contains Diesel for Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) with no heating capability. **The FR tanks have a Vapor Pressure less than** 0.5076 psia are identified as: **Tank Group ID No.** / **Tank No.** / **Worst Case Product** 50 / 1,3 / Diesel 150 / 15,16 / No. 6 Fuel Oil

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

B.1. Federal Regulatory Requirements: The following IFR tanks do not store fuel oil, marine diesel, diesel, or jet fuel and are subject to the following federal regulations:

Tank ID No.	Federal Regulation
10-1	• 40 CFR 60, Subpart A, General Provisions (See Appendix E) • 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (See Appendix G)
60-1,2,3	
100-1	
150-3,4,7,8,10,11,13,14	
150-3,4,7,8,10,11,13,14	• 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, General Provisions (See Appendix J) • 40 CFR 63, Subparts BBBBBB, Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities (See Appendix L) **If these gasoline storage tanks are subject to, and comply with, the control requirements of 40 CFR part 60, Subpart Kb (See Appendix G), your storage tank will be deemed in compliance with this section. You must report this determination in the Notification of Compliance Status report under §63.11093(b).**

The above regulations are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C, except for 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB. FDEP has not yet adopted 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB. The conditions are incorporated into this permit (attached and part of this permit).
[Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C. and 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB; Construction Permit No. 0090219-007-AC]

B.2. Authorized Fuel: The maximum throughput rates shall not exceed the following:

Fuel	Throughput (million gallons/ any consecutive 12-month period)
Gasoline	1,386.0
Denatured Ethanol	**171.2**
Jet Fuel or Diesel (150 series tanks)	746.5
Marine Diesel or Diesel (50 series tanks)	76.7
No. 6 Fuel Oil	230.0

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

B.3. Methods of Operation for methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). The storing and blending of MTBE shall be for loading marine vessels to foreign markets **only.** Any product in a tank containing MTBE shall be secured by completely segregating the tank to insure the product inside is not sent to the truck rack. The method should be written into the facility's Operation and Maintenance Plan. ***Products containing less than 0.5 percent by volume can be used in some United States Markets.*** *Some states other than Florida have rules, restricting MTBE, ranging from 0 – 0.5 percent.* [Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C]

B.4. Restricted Operation: The hours of operation are not limited (8760 hours per year).

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS STANDARDS

B.5. Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions (VOC): The permittee shall not store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. Pursuant to Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C., the following procedures shall be utilized to minimize pollutant emissions:

a. Maintain tightly fitting cover, lids, etc. on all containers of VOC when they are not being handled, tapped, etc.
b. Prevent excessive air turbulence across exposed VOCs.
c. Where possible and practical, procure/fabricate a tightly fitting cover for any open trough, basin, bath, etc. of VOC so that it can be covered when not in use.
d. All equipment, fittings, valve lines, pipes, drums, etc. shall be properly operated and maintained.
e. All VOC spills shall be attended to immediately and the waste properly disposed of, recycled, etc.

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

B.6. Annual Inspection (Note that this requirement is applicable only to the tanks regulated under Subpart Kb): For vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. 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 permittee 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 Department in the inspection report required in § 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.
[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

B.7. Operational Data: The permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.
[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

B.8. Annual Inspection Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee shall keep a record of each inspection performed specified in Specific Condition No. **B.6.** Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings). If any of the conditions described in Specific Condition No. **B.6.** are detected during the annual visual inspection, a report shall be furnished to the Department 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, Subpart Kb]

B.9. Monthly Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition Nos. **B.2.** and **FW.9.,** the permittee shall maintain a monthly log at the facility for a period of at least five years from the date the data is recorded. The log, at a minimum, shall contain the following:

a. Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e., 0090219);

b. Month and year of record; and

c. Consecutive 12-month total of petroleum type and throughput rates.

The monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month.

Note: A consecutive 12 months total is equal to the total for the month in question plus the totals for the eleven months previous to the month in question. A consecutive 12-months total treats each month of the year as the end of a 12-months period. A 12-months total is not a year-to-date total. Facilities or emission units that have not been operating for 12 months should retain 12 months totals using whatever number of months of data are available until such a time as a consecutive 12 months total can be maintained each month.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.10. VOC/HAP Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition No. **FW. 9.,** the permittee shall calculate a six consecutive month total of non-fugitive VOC emissions from petroleum storage roof tanks and a six consecutive month total HAP emissions from petroleum storage roof tanks at the facility twice per any consecutive 12 month period. For a specific calendar year, one six consecutive month period starts with the month of January; the other six consecutive month period starts with the month of July. The six consecutive month total of non-fugitive VOC emissions and six consecutive month total of HAP emissions shall be calculated and recorded no later than the end of the month following the six consecutive month period (example: The total for a six consecutive month period starting with the month of January shall be recorded no later than the end of July (last day of July) of the same year. The data (six consecutive month total of non-fugitive VOC emissions from petroleum storage roof tanks and six consecutive month total of HAP emissions from petroleum storage roof tanks) shall be maintained for a period of at least five years from the date the data is recorded. The log, at a minimum, shall contain the following:

a. Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e., 0090219); and

b. Consecutive 6-month totals of **non-fugitive** VOC emissions from petroleum storage roof tanks and 6-month totals of **non-fugitive** HAPs emissions from petroleum storage roof tanks; and

c. 6-month totals of **fugitive** HAPs emissions from petroleum storage roof tanks.

The six consecutive month totals shall be completed (calculated and recorded) by the end of the month following the six month consecutive period. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.11. Supporting documentation (chemical usage tracking logs, MSDS sheets, purchase orders, EPA "As Supplied" data sheets, EPA Method 24, etc.) shall be kept for each chemical and associated products which includes sufficient information to determine usage rates and emissions. These records shall be made available to the Department upon request. Documentation of each chemical reclaimed will use a mass balance method to determine usage/emissions (amount used minus amount collected for disposal or recycle). The log and documents shall be kept at the facility for at least five years and made available to the Department. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.12. Additional Recordkeeping Requirements: Records specified in Specific Condition No. **B.10.** above, must document the method, calculations, and formulas used in determining the throughput rate and the emission rate. All calculations, including those used to derive emissions, must be clearly documented, and may be presented in the form of **a template of sample calculations** and available for review on site by the Department.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.13. Record Retention: All records required in Specific Condition Nos. **B.7., B.8., B.9.,** and **B.10.** shall be maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years following the date of such record. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.14. **Portable Vapor Recovery Unit: In the event that emissions approach the permitted limits, Seaport Canaveral Corporation may bring a portable vapor recovery unit (VRU) or Mobile Vapor Combustor (MVC) to the facility to process emissions from IFR tanks. Prior to bringing the unit to the facility (site), Seaport Canaveral Corporation shall provide the following:**

a. Provide written notification to the Air Compliance Section of the Office (by regular mail or electronic mail) 15 calendar days in advance indicating the unit will be brought on site. If regular mail is used, the notification should be postmarked 15 calendar days prior to the unit's arrival on site;

b. Manufacturer, model number, and serial number of the unit (include this information with the notification);

c. Destruction efficiency or control efficiency of the unit, **and date of the last test** (include this information with the notification); and

d. The expected date of the unit's arrival at the site (include this information with the notification. If the date changes, update the Department as soon as possible by phone, electronic mail, or regular mail.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

C. Fuel Heater (Natural Gas Fired)

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions unit.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
006	The Fuel Heater is Natural Gas Fired only. The manufacturer is Industrial Combustion and the Model Number is DG-145. The maximum heat input rate is 14.5 MMBtu/hr.

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

C.1. Federal Regulatory Requirements: This emissions unit is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions (See Appendix E) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc – Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (See Appendix F), which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The conditions are incorporated into this permit (attached and part of this permit).
[Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.]

C.2. Authorized Fuel: The fuel heater shall **only** be fired with natural gas.
[Rules 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0090219-007-AC]

C.3. Restricted Operation: The hours of operation are not limited (8760 hours per year).
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

EMISSIONS STANDARDS

C.4. Visible Emissions (VE) Limitation: Visible emissions are limited to less than 20 percent.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C. and Construction Permit No. 0090219-004-AC]

RECORDS AND REPORTS

C.5. Monthly Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition No. **C.2.,** the permittee shall maintain a log at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date the data is recorded and made available to the Department upon request. The log shall contain the following:

a. Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e., 0090219);

b. Month and year of record;

c. Total amount of natural gas used (fired), in million cubic feet, for each **consecutive 12-month period** and for **each month**; and

d. Fuel records relating to General Condition No. 14.c. in Appendix B (General Conditions).

The monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month.

Note: A consecutive 12 months total is equal to the total for the month in question plus the totals for the eleven months previous to the month in question. A consecutive 12-months total treats each month of the year as the end of a 12-months period. A 12-months total is not a year-to-date total. Facilities or emission units that have not been operating for 12 months should retain 12 months totals using whatever number of months of data are available until such a time as a consecutive 12 months total can be maintained each month.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

C.6. Record Retention: All records required in Specific Condition No. **C.5.,** shall be maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years following the date of such record.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

This section of the permit addresses the following emissions units.

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
004	Two (2) diesel-fired, 229 HP emergency fire pumps manufactured by Clarke and Model Number JU6H-UFADTO.
007	Two (2) diesel-fired emergency generators manufactured by Caterpillar:

Generator No.	Size	Model Number
1	62 kVA	C4.4 DIT
2	750 kVA	C18 DITA

PERFORMANCE RESTRICTIONS

D.1. Federal Regulatory Requirements: This emission unit is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A-General Provisions (See Appendix E), Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (See Appendix I), and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ – Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (See Appendix L), which are adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The conditions are incorporated into this permit **(attached and part of this permit**). The following applies to the emission unit:

From: 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ:

§ 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of **40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines** or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. **No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.**

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at **an area source**;

From 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII:

§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply

with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 **according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.**

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(c) Owners and operators of pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart may petition the Administrator for approval to use remaining non-compliant fuel that does not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section beyond the dates required for the purpose of using up existing fuel inventories. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the owner or operator is required to submit a new petition to the Administrator.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)&(11), F.A.C.]

D.2. Authorized Fuel: The emergency fire pumps and generators shall be fired with new no. 2 oil (diesel fuel) only having a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm.
[Rules 62-210.200(PTE) and 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII]

D.3. Restricted Operation: The hours of operation for each emergency generator are limited to 500 hours per year; however, the hours of operation are subject to post hurricane situations also. Maintenance check and readiness testing is limited to 100 hours per year.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII]

EMISSIONS STANDARDS

D.4. Visible Emissions (VE) Limitation: No person shall cause, let, permit or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C.]

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

D.5. Monitoring Requirements: The permittee shall install and monitor a non-resettable hour meter prior to start-up of the engine. [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII]

D.6. Fuel Sulfur Content Records: In order to demonstrate ongoing compliance with Specific Condition No. **D.2.,** the permittee shall maintain fuel supplier documentation of fuel oil sulfur content, by weight, for each shipment of fuel oil. The fuel sulfur content for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using ASTM methods ASTM D4057-88 and one of the following ASTM D2622-94, ASTM D4294-90(95), ASTM 1552-95, ASTM D1266-91, ASTM D129-95 or latest editions. Alternately, after written notification to and approval from the Permitting Authority, the permittee may use other DEP Air Program-approved methods, i.e. alternate sampling procedures, for sulfur in petroleum products.
[Rules 62-210.300(3)(c)1.c. and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

D.7. Monthly Recordkeeping Requirements: In order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition Nos. **D.2.** and **D.3.,** the permittee shall maintain a log at the facility and made available to the Department upon request. The log shall contain the following:
Facility Name, Facility ID No. (i.e., 0090219);

a. Month and year of record;

b. Total amount of diesel fuel (gallons) fired by **all** emergency fire pumps and generators for each **consecutive 12-month period** and for **each month**.

c. Fuel records relating to General Condition 14.c. in Appendix B (General Conditions).

d. Maintenance check and readiness testing hours for **each** emergency fire pump and generator for the most recent consecutive 12-month period (limited to 100 hours per year).

e. Total operational hours for **each** emergency fire pump and generator for the most recent consecutive 12-month period.

The monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month.

Note: A consecutive 12 months total is equal to the total for the month in question plus the totals for the eleven months previous to the month in question. A consecutive 12-months total treats each month of the year as the end of a 12-months period. A 12-months total is not a

year-to-date total. Facilities or emission units that have not been operating for 12 months should retain 12 months totals using whatever number of months of data are available until such a time as a consecutive 12 months total can be maintained each month.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

D.8. Record Retention: All records required in Specific Condition Nos. **D.6.** and **D.7.,** shall be maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years following the date of such record.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]