BP Products North America Inc.
Port Everglades Terminal

Facility ID No.: 0110051
Broward County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision
PROPOSED Permit Project No.: 0110051-012-AV
Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0110051-009-AV

Permitting and Compliance Authority:
Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division (PPRAQD)
One North University Drive, Suite 203
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Abbreviations

CAM:	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations
F.A.C.:	Florida Administrative Code
F.S.:	Florida Statutes
GDGACT*:*	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
HAP:	Hazardous Air Pollutants
NESHAP:	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NSPS:	New Source Performance Standards
PPRAQD:	Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division
PSD:	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACT:	Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C.: Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)
SIC:	Standard Industrial Classification Code
VOC:	Volatile organic Compounds
VRU:	Vapor Recovery Units

[Appendix 11, Glossary contains additional abbreviations.]

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PROPOSED PERMIT

Permittee:
BP Products North America, Inc.

PROPOSED Permit NO.: 0110051-012-AV
Facility ID No.: 0110051
Facility: BP Products North America, Port Everglades Terminal
SIC No(s).: 51, 517, 5171
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The purpose of this permit is to revise the Title V Air Operation Permit for BP Products North America existing bulk petroleum products and denatured ethanol terminal to (1) Incorporate the construction activities completed in accordance with Permit No. 0110051-010-AC issued 6/3/2010, (2) Update the compliance requirements for the GDGACT in accordance with the Notification of Compliance Status dated January 6, 2011, and (3) Revise the existing CAM plan.

The facility consists of a North Tank Farm located at 1180 Spangler Road, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County; Latitude: 26° 05' 30" North and Longitude: 80° 07' 45" West; and a "South Tank Farm" located at 1000 SE 28th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Broward; Latitude: 26° 05' 27" North and Longitude: 80° 07' 45" West. The main office is located at the North Tank Farm.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Revision 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: xxxxxxxxxxx
Renewal Application Due Date: xxxxxxxxxxxx
Expiration Date: xxxxxxxxx

_____
Daniela Banu
Air Quality Administrator
Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division

/SJ

Subsection A. Facility Description.

BP Port Everglades facility is a bulk petroleum products and denatured ethanol storage terminal with a total storage capacity of approximately 592,857 barrels. The terminal receives petroleum products and denatured ethanol by marine transport vessel. Denatured ethanol can also be delivered by tanker trucks and uploaded into the storage tanks from a denatured ethanol truck unloading station. Gasoline/ethanol blend is produced in an enclosed system located in each loading bays of the truck loading rack. The truck loading rack which consists of four bays with 17 loading arms (16 for gasoline products and 1 for denatured ethanol) is equipped with two VRU for processing vapor emissions generated during loading.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

Section	EU No.	Brief Description
	Regulated Emissions Units	
[A]	014	*Floating Roof Storage Tanks*. Internal Floating Roof (IFR) and Domed External Floating Roof (DEFR) Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products and Denatured Ethanol.
[B]	015	*Fixed Roof Tanks*. Additive/Diesel/PCW.
[C]	001	*Loading Rack with Two VRUs.* Petroleum Products, Gasoline/Ethanol Blend, and Denatured Ethanol
[D]	013	*Piping and Equipment.* Valves, fittings, and other equipment associated with petroleum products and ethanol loading or unloading operations.
[E]	016	*Emergency Generator Diesel Engines*. One new 250 KW and one existing 250 KW diesel engines.

Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit revision application received November 17, 2010, this facility is a synthetic minor source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	**EU No(s).**
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	001, 014, 013
40 CFR 60, Subpart XX	001
40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb	014
40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB	001, 014, 013
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	001, 014, 013
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII	016
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ	016

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

FW1. General Requirements. The owner or operator shall comply with the Facility-wide Reporting Requirements and Title V General Conditions in Appendices 9 and 10, respectively. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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 Volatile Organic Compounds (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. Minimizing Emissions. 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]

FW7. General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable parts of the General Provisions shown in Table 3 to Subpart BBBBBB (see Appendix 6).[40 CFR 63.11098]

FW8. 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.,]

FW9. 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 Appendix 9, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

FW10. 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.]

FW11. 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.]

FW12. 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.]

FW13. 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 014

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-014	Floating Roof Storage Tanks

This emission unit consists of Internal Floating Roof (IFR) and Domed External Floating Roof (DEFR) Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products and Denatured Ethanol.
{Permitting Notes. The tanks of EU-014 are subject to GDGACT, NSPS Subpart Kb, and RACT as follow:

Tank No.	*GDGACT*	*NSPS (Subpart Kb)*	*RACT*
7	*x*		*x*
8	*x*		*x*
9	*x*		*x*
11	*x*	*x*	*x*
12	*x*	*x*	*x*
13	*x*	*x*	*x*

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. (a) Capacity. The tanks listed below have the following safe fill capacities:

Tank No.		Capacity Gallons (cubic meters)	Primary Seal	Secondary Seal
7	DEFR*	2,097,295(7,939)	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
8	DEFR	3,787,399(14,337)	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
9	IFR**	1,680,656(6,362)	Mechanical Shoe	None
11	IFR	3,781,477(14,314)	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
12	IFR	3,781,477(14,314)	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
13	IFR	6,663,944(25,226)	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted

*DEFR: Domed external floating roof tanks.
**IFR: Internal floating roof tanks.

(b) Throughput. The throughput shall not exceed 750,000,000 gallons per year of petroleum products and denatured ethanol, calculated on a twelve-month rolling total basis.

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

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note. Tanks subject to the GDGACT must be in compliance at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first. Additionally, the applicable testing and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(e) shall be implemented.}

{Permitting Note. Tanks Nos. 11, 12, and 13 are currently subject to, and comply with, the control requirements of NSPS Subpart Kb are deemed to be in compliance with the applicable requirements of the GDGACT.}

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. 7, 8, and 9 (GDGACT). The owner or operator shall equip and operate each 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) (see note below), as follow:

(a) *Design requirements* The IFR shall be equipped with one of the following seal configurations: (A) A liquid-mounted seal, or (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 1 To Subpart BBBBBB (Option 2.d)]

{Permitting Note. 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1)(i)(C) allow two seals mounted one above the other. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted.

40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1)(i) (D) states that if the IFR is equipped with a vapor-mounted seal as of the proposal date for a referencing subpart, paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A) through (a)(1)(i)(C) of this section do not apply until the next time the storage vessel is completely emptied and degassed, or 10 years after promulgation of the referencing subpart, whichever occurs first.}

A.4. Design Requirements for Tanks Nos.11, 12, and 13 (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). At least once per year, the owner or operator shall determine compliance of the floating roof tanks 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. 7, 8, and 9 (GDGACT). . The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(c)(1) to meet option 2(d) of Table 1 to Subpart BBBBBB (see Appendix 6), as follow:

(a) – (b) [Blank].

(c) *Inspection frequency requirements*. Internal floating roofs 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)(1)(i) or (c)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) Internal floating roofs shall be inspected as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) and (c)(1)(i)(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)(1)(i) of this section, internal floating roofs 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) Floating roof (IFR and EFR) 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.

[40 CFR 63.11087 (e)]

{<u>Permitting Note</u>. Consistent with40 CFR 63.11087 storage vessels equipped with floating roofs and not meeting the requirements of Table 1 must be in compliance at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first. Additionally, the applicable testing and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(e) shall be implemented before the applicable date.}

{<u>Permitting Note</u>. Tanks Nos. 11, 12, and 13 which are currently subject to, and comply with, the control requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb are deemed in compliance with Subpart BBBBBB as outlined in 63.11087(f).}

A.7. <u>Inspection Requirements for Tanks Nos.11, 12, and 13 (NSPS).</u>

(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.

[40 CFR 60.113b(a)]

{Permitting Note: In accordance with a response from USEPA to BP Products, 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, Records, and Reports

A.8. General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. The requirements for tanks subject to the NSPS requirements (i.e. Tanks Nos. 11, 12, and 13) of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 are listed in Appendix 1, below. Subpart BBBBBB requirements (Tanks Nos.7, 8, 9, and 10 - Subpart BBBBBB Requirements) are listed in Appendices 2, 3, and 4, respectively
[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19, 40 CFR 63.11093, 11094, and 11095]

A.9. Inspection Notification for All Tanks (RACT). The owner or operator shall notify PPRAQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each inspection (see Condition A.5) is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such inspection, and the inspection contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such inspection conducted for the owner or operator.
[Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 9, F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. BP may notify PPRAQD of the RACT inspection date at the same time when submitting the GDGACT notification (see Condition A.10).}

A.10. Inspection Notification for Tank Nos.11, 12 (NSPS)
(Prior to the initial filling tanks after installing IFRs or refilling tanks after emptied and degassed)
The owner or operator shall notify the PPRAQD in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by 40 CFR 60.113 (a)(1) and (a)(4) (see Condition A.7) to afford the PPRAQD the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113 (a)(4) 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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD at least 7 days prior to the refilling.
[40 CFR 60.113b (a) (5)]

A.11. Inspection Notification for Tanks Nos. 7, 8, and 9 (GDGACT).
(Prior to the initial filling tanks after installing IFRs or refilling tanks after emptied and degassed)
The owner or operator shall include in a semiannual compliance report to the Administrator the information specified in 40 CFR 63.1066 as follow.
(a) [NA, Notification of initial startup].
(b) *Periodic reports.* Report the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.
(1) *Notification of inspection.* 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 63.1063(d)(1) (see Condition A.6). 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.
(2) *Inspection results.* The owner or operator shall submit a copy of the inspection record (required in 40 CFR 63.1065) when inspection failures occur.
(3) *Requests for alternate devices.* The owner or operator requesting the use of an alternate control device shall submit a written application including emissions test results and an analysis demonstrating that the alternate device has an emission factor that is less than or equal to the device specified in 40 CFR 63.1063.
(4) Requests for extensions. An owner or operator who elects to use an extension in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1063(e)(2) or 40 CFR 63.1063(c)(2)(iv)(B) shall submit the documentation required by those paragraphs.
[40 CFR 63.11095 (a), 40 CFR 63.1066]

A.12. Reporting Requirements for All Tanks (RACT). The inspection report (see Condition A.5) shall be submitted to the PPRAQD as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed.
The report shall provide sufficient detail on the tanks inspected and the inspection procedures used to allow PPRAQD 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]

A.13. Reporting for Tank Nos.11, and 12 (NSPS). After the installation of IFR for Tanks Nos. 11, 12, and 13, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.
(1) Furnish PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD 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)]

A.14. Recordkeeping for all Tanks (RACT). Inspection records (see Condition A.5) shall be maintained at the terminal for at least 5 years and be made available to PPRAQD upon request.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 1.a, F.A.C.]

A.15. Recordkeeping Requirements for Tanks Nos. 7, 8, and 9 (GDGACT). . Each owner or operator complying with the requirements of option 2(d) in Table 1 to Subpart BBBBBB, shall keep records as specified in 40 CFR 63.1065 as follow. The owner or operator shall keep the records required in paragraph (a) for as long as liquid is stored. Records required in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) 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) A record shall be kept of EFR seal gap measurements, including the raw data obtained and any calculations performed.

(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) or 40 CFR 63.1063(c)(2)(iv)(B) shall keep the documentation required by those paragraphs

[40 CFR 63.11094 (a), 40 CFR 63.1065]

A.16. Recordkeeping Requirements for Tank Nos.11, and 12 (NSPS).

(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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD; or

(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the PPRAQD.

[40 CFR 60.116b]

A.17. Throughput. 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 015

E.U. ID	Brief Description
-015	Fixed Roof Storage Tanks

This emission unit consists of fixed roof tanks that stores gasoline additives, petroleum contact water (PCW), and diesel fuel.
(Permitting Note: Tanks are subjected to throughput limits.)

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. (a) Capacity and Content of Tanks. The capacity and content of the tanks are:

Tank ID	Capacity gallons (cubic meters)	Content
A	8,000 (30)	Additives
H	10,000 (38)	Diesel Fuel
C	10,576 (40)	PCW
E	8,000 (30)	Additives
F	10,576 (40)	PCW

G	5,000 (19)	PCW

(b) Throughput. The throughput shall not exceed 1,010,000 gallons/year of Additives, Diesel Fuel, and PCW 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)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

B.2. Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep records of the total products throughputs for the previous twelve (12) 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 Two Vapor Recovery Units (VRUs).

This emissions unit consists of a loading rack with 4 bays and 17 loading arms (16 for gasoline products and 1 for denatured ethanol) for loading gasoline, denatured ethanol, and gasoline/ethanol blends. Gasoline/ethanol blends are produced by blenders installed in each loading bay. The blender is an enclosed system that mixes denatured ethanol and gasoline into an E 10 blend (90% gasoline and 10% denatured ethanol), or other gasoline/denatured ethanol blends depending on market conditions.
{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 750,000,000 gallons per year of gasoline and denatured ethanol, calculated on a twelve-month rolling total basis.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.2. Loading Products. 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]

C.3. Vapor Collection System Emissions Limit. The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of gasoline or gasoline/ethanol blend into tanker trucks shall not exceed 31 milligrams of VOC per liter of gasoline or gasoline/ethanol blend loaded.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C.; and letter received on February 24, 2004 from applicant requesting the emission limit.]

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. Gasoline Loading Operations – Subpart BBBBBB Requirements.

(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 and Monitoring Requirements

C.6. Performance Testing Frequency.

(1) The owner or operator shall conduct testing (see Condition C.7) prior to obtaining an operation permit, and at such times when the PPRAQD, 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) (a) 3. & 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C]

(2) *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). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

(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]

C.8. <u>CMS Requirements (Subpart BBBBBB).</u>

(a) [Blank].

(b) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a CMS while gasoline vapors are displaced to the vapor processor systems, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. The CMS is subject to the applicable monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 63.8 of Table 3 to Subpart BBBBBB (see Appendix 5)

(1) For each performance test conducted, the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the procedures specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) (i.e. carbon adsorption system). During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter as specified under paragraphs (b)(1)(i).

(i) Where a carbon adsorption system is used, the owner or operator shall monitor the operation of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring organic compound concentration shall be installed in the exhaust air stream. *{<u>Permitting Note.</u> The owner or operator has selected this option.}*

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

(2) [Flare, NA].

(3) Determine an operating parameter value based on the parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations.

(4) Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in Condition C.3.

(5) If the owner or operator have chosen to comply with the performance testing alternatives provided under 40 CFR 63.11092 (a)(2) (operating in compliance with the emission limit in Condition C.3), the monitored operating parameter value may be determined according to the provisions in paragraph (b)(5)(i) or paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section.

(i) Monitor an operating parameter that has been approved by the Administrator and is specified in the facility's current enforceable operating permit. At the time that the Administrator requires a new performance test, determine the monitored operating parameter value according to the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Determine an operating parameter value based on engineering assessment and the manufacturer's recommendation and submit the information specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section for approval by the Administrator. At the time that the Administrator requires a new performance test, you must determine the monitored operating parameter value according to the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(c) For each performance test, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value for the CMS 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) In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section is approved, each owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the alternative operating parameter value.

(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.3, except as specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(4) For the monitoring and inspection, as required under paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(*2*) and (b)(1)(iii)(B)(*2*) of this section, malfunctions that are discovered shall not constitute a violation of the emission standard in Condition C.3 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 63.11088, 11092 (b) - (d)]

{<u>Permitting Notes</u>.

(1) The source chose to comply with the VRU monitoring option of 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A) by installing a CMS before January 10, 2011 (compliance date).

(2) The operational status of the CMS has been installed, according to the manufactures written specification or recommendations for installation, operation and calibration of the system.

(3) The operating parameter to monitor the CEMS was determined based on manufacture's recommendation.

(4) During truck loading, the CEMS will calculate every minute of a six hour rolling average (arithmetic mean of the 360 most recent 1-minute averaging values). The detector will measure the sample concentration at least once every 15 seconds. An average emission rate will be computed and recorded at least once every 60 seconds. The average hydrocarbon outlet percent will be monitored to ensure it does not exceed a six hour average limit of 3.1 % for a 31.0 mg/l limit. The averaging time is six hour rolling average.

(5) In the event of a CEMS malfunction or extended period of downtime the alternative monitoring procedures outlined by 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B) will be implemented. Written notification of this change and associated Monitoring and Inspection Plan will be provided within 15 days consistent 63.9(j).

(6) In the event that a permanently stationed or portable backup unit that meets the emission limit in Condition C.3, monitoring requirements will be followed as allowed in 63.11092 and reporting and recordkeeping will be implemented as required by the relevant sections of 40 CFR 63 subpart BBBBBB. Written notification of this change will be provided within 15 days consistent with 63.11094((f) (5) and 63.9(j).}

C.9. Annual Certification Test for Gasoline Cargo Tanks (Subpart BBBBBB). The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the test methods specified in paragraphs (1) or (2) of this section. Affected facilities that are subject to subpart XX of 40 CFR part 60 may elect, after notification to the subpart XX delegated authority, to comply with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section.

(1) *EPA Method 27, Appendix A–8, 40 CFR part 60.* Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (P_i) for the pressure test shall be 460 millimeters (mm) of water (18 inches of water), gauge. The initial vacuum (V_i) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm of water (6 inches of water), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δ p, Δ v) for all affected gasoline cargo tanks is 3 inches of water, or less, in 5 minutes.

(2) *Railcar bubble leak test procedures.* As an alternative to the annual certification test required under paragraph (1) of this section for certification leakage testing of gasoline cargo tanks, the owner or operator may comply with paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section for railcar cargo tanks, provided the railcar cargo tank meets the requirement in paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) Comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 173.31(d), 49 CFR 179.7, 49 CFR 180.509, and 49 CFR 180.511 for the periodic testing of railcar cargo tanks.

(ii) The leakage pressure test procedure required under 49 CFR 180.509(j) and used to show no indication of leakage under 49 CFR 180.511(f) shall be ASTM E 515–95, BS EN 1593:1999, or another bubble leak test procedure meeting the requirements in 49 CFR 179.7, 49 CFR 180.505, and 49 CFR 180.509.

(iii) The alternative requirements in this paragraph (f)(2) may not be used for any railcar cargo tank that collects gasoline vapors from a vapor balance system and the system complies with a Federal, State, local, or tribal rule or permit. A vapor balance system is a piping and collection system designed to collect gasoline vapors displaced from a storage vessel, barge, or other container being loaded, and routes the displaced gasoline vapors into the railcar cargo tank from which liquid gasoline is being unloaded.

[40 CFR 63.11092 (f)]

C.10. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in Appendix 7 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.]

Notifications, Records, and Reports

C.11. General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit (EU) 001 is subject to the NSPS requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 in Appendix 1. EU-001 is also subject to Subpart BBBBBB notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements listed in Appendices 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19, 40 CFR 63.11093, 11094, and 11095]

{Permitting Note. In accordance with the notification required by 40 CFR 63.11094 (c)(2)(ii), the terminal is using the alternative method to meet compliance requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11094(c)(2) recordkeeping requirements. As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result, the documents are stored at an offsite location and copies will be made available upon request via facsimile or other electronic means.}

C.12. Performance Test Notification - NSPS. The owner or operator shall notify the PPRAQD at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test to afford the PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD.
[40 CFR 60.8 (d)]

C.13. Performance Test Report Submittal. The performance test report shall be submitted to the PPRAQD 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.]

C.13. Performance Test Report Information. The performance test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow PPRAQD 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.14. 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.15. Test Results. Test results records shall be maintained at the terminal for at least 5 years and be made available to PPRAQD upon request.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 1.a, F.A.C.]

C.16. 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.]

Subsection D. Emissions Unit 013

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-013	Piping and Equipment

This emission unit consists of piping and equipment associated with gasoline loading, and ethanol blending (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).
{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 demonstrate compliance with Rule 62-296.510 (3) (c) (see Condition C.2(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 Appendix 4), the reason(s) why the repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed.
[40 CFR 63.11089]
{Permitting Note. The log will be retained in MAXIMO a Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS).}

Notifications, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

D.4. Emission unit (EU) 013 is subject to the NSPS requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 in Appendix 1. EU 013 is also subject to Subpart BBBBBB notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Appendices 3 and 4, respectively
[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19, 40 CFR 63.11089 (f), (g)]

D.5. Leak Inspections Records – Subpart BBBBBB.
(a) – (c) [Blank].
(d) 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 §63.11089, the record shall contain a full description of the program.
(e) The owner or operator shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected the information specified in paragraphs (e) (1) through (7) of this section.

(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)]

Subsection E. Emissions Unit 016

EU ID Number	Description of Emissions Unit
016	Emergency Generator Diesel Engines

Emission unit -016 consists of the following two emergency stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines (CI ICE):

Engines	Description	Regulation
Engine No. 1	250 KW unit (476 hp), 1.5 liters/cylinder, Cummins QSL9-G3 NR3, ordered in 2008.	NSPS Subpart IIII
Engine No. 2	475 hp (250 KW), 2.5 liters/cylinder, Cummins QSX 15 engine, installed on 2005.	NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ

E.1. General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements of Subpart A of 40 CFR 60 listed on Table 8 to Subpart IIII of 40 CFR 60 for Engine No.1, and Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 for Engine No.2.
[40 CFR 60.4218, 40 CFR 63.6665]

Emission Standards and Operating Requirements

E.2. Engine No.1

(A) *Emission Standards*. The owner or operator shall comply with the emission limitations shown on the following tables through the retention of the manufacturer's emission certification for the engine. At such time that the manufacturer's certification is no longer valid (i.e. due to operation or maintenance practices that are inconsistent with the manufacturer's recommendations) the owner or operator shall conduct testing to demonstrating compliance with the standards (see Condition E.4).

250 kW Emergency Generator Engine No.1 – Emission Standards
40 CFR 89.112 - Oxides of Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbon, and Particulate Matter Exhaust Emission Standards

Rated Power (KW)	Tier	NMHC + NO_X g/kW-hr (g/BHP-hr)	CO g/kW-hr (g/BHP-hr)	PM g/kW-hr (g/BHP-hr)

225<KW<450	Tier 3 (2006 and later models)	4.0 (3.0)	3.5 (2.6)	0.20 (0.15)

(NMHC – oxides of nitrogen as NO2 + total unburned hydrocarbons)

[40 CFR 60.4205]

(B) *Operating and Maintenance Period.* The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the engine that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4205 (see Condition E.2 (A)) 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. [40 CFR 60.4206]

(C) *Fuel Requirements.*

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a) which requires all NRLM diesel fuel to meet the following per-gallon standards:

(1) Sulfur content. 500 parts per million (ppm) maximum.

(2) Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows: (i) A minimum cetane index of 40; or (ii) A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.)

(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) which requires all fuel meet the following per-gallon standards:

(1) Sulfur content: (i) 15 ppm maximum for NR diesel fuel. (ii) 500 ppm maximum for LM diesel fuel.

(2) Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows: (i) A minimum cetane index of 40; or (ii) A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.)

(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.

[40 CFR 60.4207]

(D) *Monitoring Requirements.* The owner or operator shall install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. The owner or operator shall also meet the following monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4211 (see Condition E.2 (E)). [40 CFR 60.4209]

(E) *Compliance Requirements*

(a) The owner or operator must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. The owner or operator must also meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068.

(b) - (d) [Blank].

(e) The emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

Anyone may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under 40 CFR60.4205 but not 40 CFR60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

[40 CFR 60.4211]

E.3. Engine No.2

(A) *Operating Requirements*. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements in Table 2d to subpart ZZZZ.

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary CI ICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

For each . . .	*Owner or Operator must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .*
4. Emergency CI and black start CI.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary

1Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

2If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[40 CFR 63.6603 (a)]

(B) *General Requirements*. At all times the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require making any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. 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 63.6605 (b)]

(C) *Continuous Compliance*

(a) The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limitation in Table 2d (see Condition E.3 (A)) according to methods specified in Table 6.

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63. Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

9. existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(b) The owner or operator shall report each instance of failure to meet the operating limitation in Table 2d (see Condition E.3 (A)). These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650.

(c) – (e) [Blank].

(f) The owner or operator shall operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If the engine is not operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) The owner or operator may operate the emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) The owner or operator may operate the emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant

to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

[40 CFR 63.6640]

Test Methods and Procedures

E.4. Engine No.1. At such time that the manufacturer's certification is no longer valid (i.e. due to operation or maintenance practices that are inconsistent with the manufacturer's recommendations) the owner or operator shall conduct testing to demonstrating compliance with the standards as follow.

Testing Requirements.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

[40 CFR 60.4212]

Recordkeeping Requirements

E.5. Manufacturer Certification Record. The owner or operator shall keep records of the manufacturer certification for the entire life of Engine No. 1.

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

E.6. Hours of Operation.

(a) The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of the hours that the engines had operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing the last 12 months.

(b) The owner or operator shall keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C, 40 CFR 63.6655 (f)]

E.7. Fuel Records. The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of Engine No.1 fuel consumption and specification. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

E.8. Maintenance Records. The owner or operator shall keep records of any maintenance conducted on the stationary CI ICE. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

E.9. Records Format.

(a) The records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

(b) The owner or operator shall keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) The owner or operator shall keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

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

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) A notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity observations required by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(1) of this part. The notification shall also include, if appropriate, a request for the Administrator to provide a visible emissions reader during a performance test. The notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.
   (7) A notification that continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determine compliance with the applicable opacity standard during a performance test required by 40 CFR 60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by 40 CFR 60.11(e)(5) of this part. This notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to the date of the performance test.

(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.

Table 1 to Subpart A to Part 60–Detection Sensitivity Levels (grams per hour)

Monitoring frequency per subpart[a]	**Detection sensitivity level**
Bi-Monthly	60
Semi-Quarterly	85
Monthly	100

[a]When this alternative work practice is used to identify leaking equipment, the owner or operator must choose one of the monitoring frequencies listed in this table in lieu of the monitoring frequency specified in the applicable subpart. Bi-monthly means every other month. Semi-quarterly means twice per quarter. Monthly means once per month.

Appendix 2

Notification Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11093) (Edited)

(a) [Initial Notification].

(b) ***Notification of Compliance Status***. The owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(h) . The Notification of Compliance Status must specify which of the compliance options included in Table 1 to this subpart is used to comply with this subpart. The applicable sections of 40 CFR 63.9(h) are as follow:

[40 CFR 63.9 (h) (2)].

(i) Before a title V permit has been issued to the owner or operator, and each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the owner or operator of such source shall submit to the Administrator a notification of compliance status, signed by the responsible official who shall certify its accuracy, attesting to whether the source has complied with the relevant standard. The notification shall list—

(A) The methods that were used to determine compliance;

(B) The results of any performance tests, opacity or visible emission observations, continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance evaluations, and/or other monitoring procedures or methods that were conducted;

(C) The methods that will be used for determining continuing compliance, including a description of monitoring and reporting requirements and test methods;

(D) The type and quantity of hazardous air pollutants emitted by the source (or surrogate pollutants if specified in the relevant standard), reported in units and averaging times and in accordance with the test methods specified in the relevant standard;

(E) If the relevant standard applies to both major and area sources, an analysis demonstrating whether the affected source is a major source (using the emissions data generated for this notification);

(F) A description of the air pollution control equipment (or method) for each emission point, including each control device (or method) for each hazardous air pollutant and the control efficiency (percent) for each control device (or method); and

(G) A statement by the owner or operator of the affected existing, new, or reconstructed source as to whether the source has complied with the relevant standard or other requirements.

(ii) The notification must be sent before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in the relevant standard (unless a different reporting period is specified in the standard, in which case the letter must be sent before the close of business on the day the report of the relevant testing or monitoring results is required to be delivered or postmarked). For example, the notification shall be sent before close of business on the 60th (or other required) day following completion of the initial performance test and again before the close of business on the 60th (or other required) day following the completion of any subsequent required performance test. If no performance test is required but opacity or visible emission observations are required to demonstrate compliance with an opacity or visible emission standard under this part, the notification of compliance status shall be sent before close of business on the 30th day following the completion of opacity or visible emission observations. Notifications may be combined as long as the due date requirement for each notification is met.

[40 CFR 63.9 (h) (3)]

After a title V permit has been issued to the owner or operator of an affected source, the owner or operator of such source shall comply with all requirements for compliance status reports contained in the source's title V permit, including reports required under this part. After a title V permit has been issued to the owner or operator of an affected source, and each time a notification

of compliance status is required under this part, the owner or operator of such source shall submit the notification of compliance status to the appropriate permitting authority following completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.9 (h) (5)]

If an owner or operator of an affected source submits estimates or preliminary information in the application for approval of construction or reconstruction required in 40 CFR 63.5(d) in place of the actual emissions data or control efficiencies required in paragraphs (d)(1)(ii)(H) and (d)(2) of 40 CFR 63.5, the owner or operator shall submit the actual emissions data and other correct information as soon as available but no later than with the initial notification of compliance status required in this section.

The Notification of Compliance Status must specify which of the compliance options included in Table 1 (see Appendix 5 is used to comply with this subpart.

(c) ***Notification of Performance Test***. The owner or operator must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by 40 CFR 63.11092(a) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b). In accordance with 63.9(e), the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin to allow the Administrator to review and approve the site-specific test plan required under 40 CFR 63.7(c) (see Table 3 in Appendix 6), if requested by the Administrator, and to have an observer present during the test.

(d) The owner or operator must submit additional notifications specified in 40 CFR 63.9, as applicable (see Table 3 in Appendix 6).

Appendix 3

Recordkeeping Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11094) (Edited)

(a) ***Gasoline Storage Tanks.*** The owner or operator shall keep records as specified in 40 CFR 60.115b of this chapter if complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in Table 1 to this subpart, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years. If complying with the requirements of option 2(d) in Table 1 to this subpart, keep records as specified in 40 CFR 63.1065.

(b) ***Gasoline Cargo Tanker Trucks.*** The owner or shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Annual certification testing performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(1) and periodic railcar bubble leak testing performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(2).

(2) The documentation file shall be kept up-to-date for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility. The documentation for each test shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(i) *Name of test:* Annual Certification Test—Method 27 or Periodic Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure.

(ii) Cargo tank owner's name and address.

(iii) Cargo tank identification number.

(iv) Test location and date.

(v) Tester name and signature.

(vi) *Witnessing inspector, if any:* Name, signature, and affiliation.

(vii) *Vapor tightness repair:* Nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing.

(viii) *Test results:* Test pressure; pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument; and leak definition.

(3) If complying with the alternative requirements in 40 CFR 63.11088(b), keep records documenting that you have verified the vapor tightness testing according to the requirements of the Administrator.

(c) As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in paragraph (b) of this section, an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (c)(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 (c)(1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

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

(2) For facilities that use 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 the Administrator's delegated representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.

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

(ii) The Administrator is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(d) ***Equipment in gasoline service.*** 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.

(e) ***Equipment Leak.*** The owner or operator of an affected source subject to equipment leak inspections under 40 CFR 63.11089 shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (7) of this section.

(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.

(f) ***Continuous Monitoring System***. 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 Condition C.7) or 40 CFR 63.11092(e). 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):

(i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) (see Condition C.7) or 40 CFR 63.11092(e); and

(ii) [Flare, NA].

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

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

(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) ***Malfunction of Operation.*** The owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall keep records as specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or 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 FW6), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

Appendix 4

Reporting Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11095) (Edited)

(a) ***Semiannual compliance report***. The owner or operator shall include in a semiannual compliance report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable: (1) For storage vessels, if complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in Table 1 to this subpart, the information specified in 40 CFR 60.115b(a), 40 CFR 60.115b(b), or 40 CFR 60.115b(c) of this chapter, depending upon the control equipment installed, or, if complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to this subpart, the information specified in 40 CFR 63.1066.

(2) For loading racks, each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility.

(3) For equipment leak inspections, the number of equipment leaks not repaired within 15 days after detection.

(4) For storage vessels complying with 40 CFR 63.11087(b) after January 10, 2011, 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.

(b) ***Emissions report***. The owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator at the time the semiannual compliance report is submitted. Excess emissions events under this subpart, and the information to be included in the excess emissions report, are specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. (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).

(3) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) (see Condition C.7). 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)(i)(B)(2) and (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2) 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.

(5) 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: (i) The date on which the leak was detected; (ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak; (iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and (iv) The date of successful repair.

(c) ***Semiannual excess emissions report***. The owner or operator shall submit a semiannual excess emissions report, including the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3) and (b)(5) of this section, only for a 6-month period during which an excess emission event has occurred. If no excess emission events have occurred during the previous 6-month period, no report is required.

(d) ***Semiannual malfunction report***. The owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart 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 FW6), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. The report may be submitted as a part of the semiannual compliance report, if one is required. Owners or operators of affected bulk plants and pipeline pumping stations are not required to submit reports for periods during which no malfunctions occurred.

Appendix 5

Monitoring Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.8) (Edited)

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

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain and operate each CMS as specified in this section, or in a relevant standard, and in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected source must maintain and operate each CMS as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1).

(ii) The owner or operator must keep the necessary parts for routine repairs of the affected CMS equipment readily available.

(iii) The owner or operator of an affected source must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for CMS as specified in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3).

40 CFR 63.8(c) (2)–(8) CMS Requirements

(2)(i) All CMS must be installed such that representative measures of emissions or process parameters from the affected source are obtained. In addition, CEMS must be located according to procedures contained in the applicable performance specification(s).

(ii) Unless the individual subpart states otherwise, the owner or operator must ensure the read out (that portion of the CMS that provides a visual display or record), or other indication of operation, from any CMS required for compliance with the emission standard is readily accessible on site for operational control or inspection by the operator of the equipment.

(3) All CMS shall be installed, operational, and the data verified as specified in the relevant standard either prior to or in conjunction with conducting performance tests under 40 CFR 63.7. Verification of operational status shall, at a minimum, include completion of the manufacturer's written specifications or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system.

(4) Except for system breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level calibration drift adjustments, all CMS, including COMS and CEMS, shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

(i) [COMS]

(ii) All CEMS for measuring emissions other than opacity shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(5) [COMS]

(6) The owner or operator of a CMS that is not a CPMS, which is installed in accordance with the provisions of this part and the applicable CMS performance specification(s), must check the zero (low-level) and high-level calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with the written procedure specified in the performance evaluation plan developed under paragraphs (e)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section. The zero (low-level) and high-level calibration drifts must be adjusted, at a minimum, whenever the 24-hour zero (low-level) drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specification(s) specified in the relevant standard. The system shall allow the amount of excess zero (low-level) and high-level drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified whenever specified. For COMS, all optical and instrumental surfaces exposed to the effluent gases must be cleaned prior to performing the zero (low-level) and high-level drift adjustments; the optical surfaces and instrumental surfaces must be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation, if applicable, exceeds 4 percent opacity. The CPMS must be calibrated prior to use for the purposes of complying with this section. The CPMS must be checked daily for indication that the system is responding. If the CPMS system includes an internal system check, results must be recorded and checked daily for proper operation.

(7)(i) A CMS is out of control if—

(A) The zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), or high-level calibration drift (CD) exceeds two times the applicable CD specification in the applicable performance specification or in the relevant standard; or

(B) The CMS fails a performance test audit (e.g., cylinder gas audit), relative accuracy audit, relative accuracy test audit, or linearity test audit; or

(C) The COMS CD exceeds two times the limit in the applicable performance specification in the relevant standard.

(ii) When the CMS is out of control, the owner or operator of the affected source shall take the necessary corrective action and shall repeat all necessary tests which indicate that the system is out of control. The owner or operator shall take corrective action and conduct retesting until the performance requirements are below the applicable limits. The beginning of the out-of-control period is the hour the owner or operator conducts a performance check (e.g., calibration drift) that indicates an exceedance of the performance requirements established under this part. The end of the out-of-control period is the hour following the completion of corrective action and successful demonstration that the system is within the allowable limits. During the period the CMS is out of control, recorded data shall not be used in data averages and calculations, or to meet any data availability requirement established under this part.

(8) The owner or operator of a CMS that is out of control as defined in paragraph (c)(7) of this section shall submit all information concerning out-of-control periods, including start and end dates and hours and descriptions of corrective actions taken, in the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report required in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3).

40 CFR 63.8(e) CMS Performance Evaluation

(e) *Performance evaluation of continuous monitoring systems* —(1) *General.* When required by a relevant standard, and at any other time the Administrator may require under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of an affected source being monitored shall conduct a performance evaluation of the CMS. Such performance evaluation shall be conducted according to the applicable specifications and procedures described in this section or in the relevant standard.

(2) *Notification of performance evaluation.* The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing of the date of the performance evaluation simultaneously with the notification of the performance test date required under 40 CFR 63.7(b) or at least 60 days prior to the date the performance evaluation is scheduled to begin if no performance test is required.

(3)(i) *Submission of site-specific performance evaluation test plan.* Before conducting a required CMS performance evaluation, the owner or operator of an affected source shall develop and submit a site-specific performance evaluation test plan to the Administrator for approval upon request. The performance evaluation test plan shall include the evaluation program objectives, an evaluation program summary, the performance evaluation schedule, data quality objectives, and both an internal and external QA program. Data quality objectives are the pre-evaluation expectations of precision, accuracy, and completeness of data.

(ii) The internal QA program shall include, at a minimum, the activities planned by routine operators and analysts to provide an assessment of CMS performance. The external QA program shall include, at a minimum, systems audits that include the opportunity for on-site evaluation by the Administrator of instrument calibration, data validation, sample logging, and documentation of quality control data and field maintenance activities.

(iii) The owner or operator of an affected source shall submit the site-specific performance evaluation test plan to the Administrator (if requested) at least 60 days before the performance test or performance evaluation is scheduled to begin, or on a mutually agreed upon date, and review and approval of the performance evaluation test plan by the Administrator will occur with the review and approval of the site-specific test plan (if review of the site-specific test plan is requested).

(iv) The Administrator may request additional relevant information after the submittal of a site-specific performance evaluation test plan.

(v) In the event that the Administrator fails to approve or disapprove the site-specific performance evaluation test plan within the time period specified in 40 CFR 63.7(c)(3), the following conditions shall apply:

(A) If the owner or operator intends to demonstrate compliance using the monitoring method(s) specified in the relevant standard, the owner or operator shall conduct the performance evaluation within the time specified in this subpart using the specified method(s);

(B) If the owner or operator intends to demonstrate compliance by using an alternative to a monitoring method specified in the relevant standard, the owner or operator shall refrain from conducting the performance evaluation until the Administrator approves the use of the alternative method. If the Administrator does not approve the use of the alternative method within 30 days before the performance evaluation is scheduled to begin, the performance evaluation deadlines specified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section may be extended such that the owner or operator shall conduct the performance evaluation within 60 calendar days after the Administrator approves the use of the alternative method. Notwithstanding the requirements in the preceding two sentences, the owner or operator may proceed to conduct the performance evaluation as required in this section (without the Administrator's prior approval of the site-specific performance evaluation test plan) if he/she subsequently chooses to use the specified monitoring method(s) instead of an alternative.

(vi) Neither the submission of a site-specific performance evaluation test plan for approval, nor the Administrator's approval or disapproval of a plan, nor the Administrator's failure to approve or disapprove a plan in a timely manner shall—

(A) Relieve an owner or operator of legal responsibility for compliance with any applicable provisions of this part or with any other applicable Federal, State, or local requirement; or

(B) Prevent the Administrator from implementing or enforcing this part or taking any other action under the Act.

(4) *Conduct of performance evaluation and performance evaluation dates.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall conduct a performance evaluation of a required CMS during any performance test required under 40 CFR 63.7 in accordance with the applicable performance specification as specified in the relevant standard. Notwithstanding the requirement in the previous sentence, if the owner or operator of an affected source elects to submit COMS data for compliance with a relevant opacity emission standard as provided under 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7), he/she shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in the relevant standard, before the performance test required under 40 CFR 63.7 is conducted in time to submit the results of the performance evaluation as specified in paragraph (e)(5)(ii) of this section. If a performance test is not required, or the requirement for a performance test has been waived under 40 CFR 63.7(h), the owner or operator of an affected source shall conduct the performance evaluation not later than 180 days after the appropriate compliance date for the affected source, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(a), or as otherwise specified in the relevant standard.

(5) *Reporting performance evaluation results.* (i) The owner or operator shall furnish the Administrator a copy of a written report of the results of the performance evaluation simultaneously with the results of the performance test required under 40 CFR 63.7 or within 60 days of completion of the performance evaluation if no test is required, unless otherwise specified in a relevant standard. The Administrator may request that the owner or operator submit the raw data from a performance evaluation in the report of the performance evaluation results.

(ii) [COMS]

40 CFR 63.8(f) (1)–(5) Alternative Monitoring Method
40 CFR 63.8(f)(6) Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test

Appendix 6
Tables to Subpart BBBBBB

Table 1 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63—Applicability Criteria, Emission Limits, and Management Practices for Storage Tanks

If you own or operate . . .	Then you must . . .
1. A gasoline storage tank meeting either of the following conditions: (i) a capacity of less than 75 cubic meters (m^3); or (ii) a capacity of less than 151 $m^3$and a gasoline throughput of 480 gallons per day or less. Gallons per day is calculated by summing the current day's throughput, plus the throughput for the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 365	Equip each gasoline storage tank with a fixed roof that is mounted to the storage tank in a stationary manner, and maintain all openings in a closed position at all times when not in use.
2. A gasoline storage tank with a capacity of greater than or equal to 75 $m^3$and not meeting any of the criteria specified in item 1 of this Table	Do the following: (a) Reduce emissions of total organic HAP or TOC by 95 weight-percent with a closed vent system and control device, as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter; or
	(b) Equip each internal floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) of this chapter, 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) of this chapter; and
	(c) Equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2) of this chapter, except that the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter shall only be required if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(i) of this chapter; or
	(d) Equip and operate each internal and external floating roof gasoline 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), and equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(2) if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1).
3. A surge control tank	Equip each tank with a fixed roof that is mounted to the tank in a stationary manner and with a pressure/vacuum vent with a positive cracking pressure of no less than 0.50 inches of water. Maintain all openings in a closed position at all times when not in use.

Table 2 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63—Applicability Criteria, Emission Limits, and Management Practices for Loading Racks

If you own or operate . . .	Then you must . . .
1. A bulk gasoline terminal loading rack(s) with a gasoline throughput (total of all racks) of 250,000 gallons per day, or greater. Gallons per day is calculated	(a) Equip your loading rack(s) with a vapor collection system designed to collect the TOC vapors displaced from cargo tanks during product loading; and

by summing the current day's throughput, plus the throughput for the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 365	(b) Reduce emissions of TOC to less than or equal to 80 mg/l of gasoline loaded into gasoline cargo tanks at the loading rack; and (c) Design and operate the vapor collection system 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) Limit the loading of gasoline into gasoline cargo tanks that are vapor tight using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.502(e) through (j) of this chapter. For the purposes of this section, the term “tank truck” as used in 40 CFR 60.502(e) through (j) of this chapter means “cargo tank” as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100.
2. A bulk gasoline terminal loading rack(s) with a gasoline throughput (total of all racks) of less than 250,000 gallons per day. Gallons per day is calculated by summing the current day's throughput, plus the throughput for the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 365	(a) Use submerged filling with a submerged fill pipe that is no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the cargo tank; and (b) Make records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

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

Citation	Subject	Brief description
40 CFR 63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications
40 CFR 63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit	Requirements for obtaining a title V permit from the applicable permitting authority
40 CFR 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards
40 CFR 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards
40 CFR 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; circumvention, severability
40 CFR 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals
40 CFR 63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance Applicability	General Provisions apply unless compliance extension; General Provisions apply to area sources that become major
40 CFR 63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for CAA section 112(f)
40 CFR 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal
40 CFR 63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection
40 CFR 63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard

40 CFR 63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension
40 CFR 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt any source from requirement to comply with this subpart
40 CFR 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date
40 CFR 63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time
40 CFR 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test
40 CFR 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling	If have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator of rescheduled date as soon as practicable and without delay
40 CFR 63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing
40 CFR 63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities
40 CFR 63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative
40 CFR 63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data from an additional test run can be used
40 CFR 63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an intermediate or major change, or alternative to a test method
40 CFR 63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the notification of compliance status; keep data for 5 years
40 CFR 63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test
40 CFR 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard
40 CFR 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply
40 CFR 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative
40 CFR 63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each affected source or after combined with another affected source before it is released to the atmosphere provided the monitoring is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standard; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup
40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices
40 CFR	Operation and	Must keep parts for routine repairs readily available

63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Maintenance of CMS	
40 CFR 63.8(c)(2)–(8)	CMS Requirements	Must install to get representative emission or parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test
40 CFR 63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports
40 CFR 63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring
40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for CEMS
40 CFR 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation
40 CFR 63.9(b)(1)–(2), (4)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each
40 CFR 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate
40 CFR 63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date
40 CFR 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior
40 CFR 63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority
40 CFR 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted
40 CFR 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change
40 CFR 63.10(a)	Record-keeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source
40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)	Record-keeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Recordkeeping of maintenance on air pollution control and monitoring equipment
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control periods
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting initial notification and notification of compliance status

40 CFR 63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations
40 CFR 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report
40 CFR 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority
40 CFR 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(i)–(iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7)–(8) and 63.10(c)(5)–(13)
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi)–(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS; requires all of the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7)–(8) and 63.10(c)(5)–(13)
40 CFR 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive
40 CFR 63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards
40 CFR 63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent
40 CFR 63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference
40 CFR 63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information

Appendix 7

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 PPRAQD.

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]

<u>Emissions Unit 001</u>
Petroleum Liquid Loading Rack with Carbon Adsorption
Vapor Recovery Unit for Controlling VOC Emissions

<u>Note.</u> The CAM plan is based upon two operating scenarios (Hydrocarbon analyzer operating and Hydrocarbon analyzer not operating). Indicator #2 is use for both operating scenarios.

OPTION 1 -CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING OF THE VRU DISCHARGE STACK

	<u>Indicator No. 1</u>
I. Indicator	Vapor Concentration in the VRU discharge stack
Monitoring Approach	Measure the Organic Vapors after the VRU using a Zellweger Analytics Sieger Searchpoint Optima Infrared Point Gas Detector.
II. Indicator Range	During truck loading, the CEMS will calculate every minute of a six hour

Corrective Action Reporting Threshold	rolling average (arithmetic mean of the 360 most recent 1-minute averaging values). The detector will measure the sample concentration at least once every 15 seconds. An average emission rate will be computed and recorded at least once every 60 seconds. The average hydrocarbon outlet percent will be monitored to ensure it is at or below a six hour average limit of 3.1 % for an indirect indication of meeting the 31 mg/L permit limit. An excursion is defined as when the six (6) hour rolling vapor concentration exceeds 3.1% by Volume as Propane (30,000 ppmv). The truck loading rack will be shut down by the analyzer when the exhaust contains 3.1%. Following shut down, truck loading will not occur until an operator manually resets the load rack. The load rack cannot be reset until VRU exhaust emissions are below 3.1%. If primary VRU does not "clean up" to achieve emissions of 3.1% or less, the operator will switch to secondary VRU. The secondary VRU incorporates identical safeguards as primary VRU. Truck loading will not occur anytime the in service VRU emissions exceed 3.1%. All six hour rolling vapor concentrations exceeding 3.1% by Volume as Propane will be reported to the FDEP in the required semi-annual monitoring report.
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The vapor concentrations are an indirect indication of meeting the 31 mg/L permit limit. The annual stack test on VRU, when required by the air permit, will be used to confirm the use of the Reporting Threshold.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Daily calibration of the instrument.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	QA/QC practices: 1 – Daily calibration with certified gases; 2 – Quarterly Preventive Maintenance per manufacturer's specifications; and 3 – Annual verification with stack test.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Continuous.
E. Data Collection Procedures	Hourly readings into data logger.
F. Averaging Period	Per six hours (Rolling average)

	Indicator No. 2
I. Indicator	Vapor Line Back Pressure Monitor the vapor line back pressure to prevent the occurrence of bypassing of the VRU which happens whenever the relief valve is opened.
Monitoring Approach	Pressure Gauge
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as when the pressure gauge indicates greater than 16" of water and truck loading is still occurring. The loading rack is wired to automatically shut down when the pressure

Corrective Action Reporting Threshold	gauge indicates 16" of water. The owner or operator shall proceed to investigate and implement the required corrective action to prevent higher vapor line back pressure from causing vapors to bypass the VRU. Loading capabilities will remain disabled until the pressure is reduced and the relief valve has been closed. If excursions exceed 5% duration of truck loading time in any semi-annual reporting period.
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The pressure gauge is installed in the vapor pressure relief line close (within about 10 feet) to the pressure relief valve.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Daily visual check with manual log entry.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Gauge calibrated annually during VRU performance test or maintenance check.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Continuous (automated shut-down).
E. Data Collection Procedures	Daily visual reading with manual log entry.
F. Averaging Period	NA (monitoring is continuous).

OPTION 2 - ONLY WHEN THE HYDROCARBON DETECTOR IS NOT OPERATIONAL WHILE A VRU IS IN USE

	Indicator No. 2
I. Indicator	Vapor Line Back Pressure Monitor the vapor line back pressure to prevent the occurrence of bypassing of the VRU which occurs whenever the relief valve is opened.
Monitoring Approach	Pressure Gauge
II. Indicator Range Corrective Action Reporting Threshold	An excursion is defined as when the pressure gauge indicates greater than 16" of water and truck loading is still occurring. The loading rack is wired to automatically shut down when the pressure gauge indicates 16" of water. The owner or operator shall proceed to investigate and implement the required corrective action to prevent higher vapor line back pressure from causing vapors to bypass the VRU. Loading capabilities will remain disabled until the pressure is reduced and the relief valve has been closed. If excursions exceed 5% duration of truck loading time in any semi-annual reporting period.
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The pressure gauge is installed in the vapor pressure relief line close (within about 10 feet) to the pressure relief valve.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Daily visual check with manual log entry.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Gauge calibrated annually during VRU performance test or maintenance check.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Continuous (automated shut-down).

E. Data Collection Procedures	Daily visual reading with manual log entry.
F. Averaging Period	NA (monitoring is continuous).

	Indicator No. 3
I. Indicator	Carbon Bed Regeneration Vacuum
Monitoring Approach	Monitor the VRU's Vacuum Gauge at each carbon bed.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as when the daily vacuum gauge reading does not reach 25" of mercury or greater during carbon bed regeneration.
Corrective Action	A corrective action is triggered when the regenerating carbon bed vacuum does not reach 25 in. Hg vacuum during regeneration. An excursion will trigger an investigation, corrective action and an internal reporting requirement. Upon having an excursion, the facility would direct vapors to the backup VRU. A corrective action will be initiated within 24 hours. If the required corrective action cannot be conducted by onsite personnel or contracted maintenance group within 24 hours of detection of the excursion and the backup VRU is inoperative or unavailable, the owner or operator shall terminate loading operations at the facility until successfully implementing the required corrective action.
Reporting Threshold	If excursions occur more than 5% of the time in any semi-annual reporting period.
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The vacuum gauge is installed close (within about 2 feet) to the shell of each carbon bed vessel.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Daily visual check with manual log entry.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Gauge receives preventative maintenance three times per year and is calibrated or replaced at least once every five years during the VRU performance test.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Daily VRU is used.
E. Data Collection Procedures	Daily visual reading with manual log entry.
F. Averaging Period	NA.

	Indicator No. 4
I. Indicator	Percent LEL in Carbon Bed Vent during sampling during VRU operation of each carbon bed.
Monitoring Approach	Portable LEL Analyzer
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as when the vapors exiting the VRU carbon beds

Corrective Action Reporting Threshold	are greater than 67% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) when measured with a portable LEL analyzer calibrated to pentane. (Note. The choice of 67% of the LEL indirectly corresponds to an emissions level of 31 mg/l from the VRU). A corrective action is triggered when vapors exiting the VRU carbon beds are greater than 67% of the lower explosive limit (LEL). If this level is reached, vapors would be directed to the backup VRU. A corrective action will be initiated within 24 hours. If the required corrective action cannot be conducted by onsite personnel or contracted maintenance group within 24 hours of detection of the excursion and the backup VRU is inoperative or unavailable, the owner or operator shall terminate loading operations at the facility until successfully implementing the required corrective action. If excursions occur more than once in any semi-annual reporting period.
III. Performance Criteria	
A. Data Representativeness	The portable LEL analyzer will be used to sample and measure LEL in the carbon bed vent just as the vapors exit the vent.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Monthly reading with manual log entry.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Portable LEL analyzer is calibrated before each use.
D. Monitoring Frequency	Monthly.
E. Data Collection Procedures	Monthly test of carbon bed exit vapor.
F. Averaging Period	NA.