May 27, 2014

NOTICE OF AIR POLLUTION PERMIT

CERTIFIED MAIL: 7006 0810 0000 7059 9673
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

ISSUED TO:

Mr. Rick Finkbeiner
President
GGS NA, LLC.
7904 Interstate Court
Fort Myers, FL. 33197

Air Permit Number: 0251358-003-AO
Issue Date: May 27, 2014
Expiration Date: May 26, 2019

Project:	State of Florida Initial Non-Title V Air Operation Permit.
Facility Description:	Biodiesel Production [Major SIC Code 2869 – Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified. NAICS 325199 – All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing.
Location:	8815 NW 33 Street, Suite 150, Doral, FL 33172
Lat./Long:	25° 48' 24.09" N / 80° 20' 20.08" W
UTM Coordinates:	Zone 17 East (km) 433.730 North (km) 2854.44

This is Permit Number 0251358-003-AO for the operation of an air pollution source issued by the **Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER), Division of Environmental Resources Management pursuant to Chapter 24, Code of Miami- Dade County and Chapter 403.087, Florida Statutes (F.S.).** This is a State Air Operation Permit authorizing the operation of the emissions unit described in the permit.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has permitting jurisdiction under Section 403.087, Florida Statutes (F.S.). However, in accordance with Section 403.182, F.S., the FDEP recognizes the RER as the approved local air pollution control program of Miami-Dade County. Through a Specific Operating Agreement, the FDEP delegated to the RER the authority to issue or deny permits for this type of air pollution source located in Miami-Dade County.

STATEMENT OF BASIS:

This permit is issued under the provisions of **Chapter 24, Code of Miami-Dade County, Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules 62-4, and 62-204 through 62-297**, and in conformance with all existing regulations of the FDEP and the RER rules. The above named owner or operator is hereby authorized to perform the work or construct the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents attached hereto or on file with the RER and made a part hereof and specifically described in this permit.

PERMIT CONTENTS:

Part I -- Summary Information
Part II -- Facility-Wide Specific Conditions
Part III -- Emission Unit Specific Conditions
Appendix A – General Conditions
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions
Appendix NSPS, Subpart VVa – Standards of performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
Appendix LDAR – Leak detection and repair plan (LDAR)

PART I -- SUMMARY INFORMATION

This permit addresses the following air pollution emissions unit(s).

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
001	**Biodiesel Production Facility** Four (4) Esterification, 8,000 gallon Reaction Vessels (R-201A, R-202A, R-201B, R-202B) Two (2) Esterification, 8,000 gallon Settling Tanks (S-201A, S-201B) Four (4) Transesterification, 8,000 gallon Reaction Vessels (R-301A, R-302A, R-301B, R-302B) Two (2) Glycerol/Biodiesel, 8,000 gallon Settling Tanks (S-301A, S-301B) Two (2) Glycerol, 10,000 gallon Storage Tanks (TK-713, TK-714) Twelve (12) Biodiesel, 9,500 gallon Storage Tanks TK-701 – TK-712) One (1) Methanol, 15,000 gallon Storage Tank (TK-801) One (1) Lot of Miscellaneous Pumps, Filters, Piping, and Process Equipment

SIGNIFICANT DATES:
Initial Air Operation Permit Application Received April 1, 2014.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION:
This facility is classified as a natural minor, non-Title V, source of air pollution.

PERMIT HISTORY:

Permit No	Project Type Description	Issue Date	Expiration Date
0251358-001-AC	Initial Air Construction Permit	11/05/2012	11/04/2013
0251358-002-AC	Air Construction Permit Extension	10/09/2013	11/03/2014

PART II -- FACILITY-WIDE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

1.0 Administrative Requirements

1.1 Regulating Agencies: All applications, tests, reports, notifications, or other submittals required by this permit shall be submitted to the Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER), Division of Environmental Resources Management, Air Quality Management located at 701 NW 1 Ct, Suite 400, Miami, Florida 33136.

1.2 Citation Format: In this permit, references to **F.A.C. Rule 62-xxx refer to rules promulgated under Title 62 of the Florida Administrative Code; references (if any) to 40 CFR 60.xx (or 61.xx or 63.xx) refer to regulations codified under Part 60 (or 61 or 63) of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.**

1.3 Specific and General Conditions: The owner or operator shall be subject to the specific conditions of this permit and the owner or operator shall be aware of, and operate under, the attached General Conditions, attached as Appendix A of this permit. General Conditions are binding and enforceable pursuant to Chapter 403, F.S.
[Rule 62-4.160 F.A.C.]

1.4 Applicable Regulations: This facility is subject to regulation of Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules 62-4, and 62-204 through 62-297. Issuance of this permit does not relieve the facility owner or operator from compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local permitting requirements or other regulations.

1.5 Waste Disposal: The owner or operator shall treat, store, and dispose of all liquid, solid and hazardous wastes in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and Local regulations.

1.6 Other Permits: This air pollution permit does not preclude the owner or operator from obtaining any other types of required permits, licenses or certifications from the RER or other departments or agencies.

1.7 Renewal of This State Permit Required: An application for renewal of this air operating permit must be submitted to the RER, Air Quality Management **at least 60 days prior** to the expiration date of this permit. To apply for renewal of an operating permit, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application form in triplicate, the appropriate application fee, all required compliance test results, and such additional information as the RER may require by law.
[Rule 62-4.030, 62-4.050, and 62-4.220 F.A.C.]

Note that public notice may be required again at the time of renewal or revision of this permit if the facility or permit is materially changed from that described by this permit.

[Rule 62-210.350(4)(a) F.A.C.]

1.8 County Permit Renewal: A request for renewal of the Miami-Dade County annual air operating permit must be submitted annually to the RER Air Quality Management on the appropriate form, **by May 31st of each calendar year**, along with the appropriate Miami-Dade County permit fee.
[Chapter 24-18, Code of Miami-Dade County]

2.0 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards

2.1 Objectionable Odor Prohibited: No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2) F.A.C.]

2.2 General Visible Emissions Standard: Unless otherwise specified by permit or rule, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity at any time.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b) F.A.C.]

2.3 Volatile Organic Compounds/Organic Solvents Emissions:

No person shall 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 RER.

Such controls include the following:

- Tightly cover or close all VOC containers when they are not in use.
- Tightly cover all open tanks, which contain VOCs when they are not in use.
- Maintain all pipes, valves, fittings, etc., which handle VOCs in good operating condition.
- Confine rags used with VOCs to tightly closed, fireproof containers when not in use.
- Immediately confine and clean up VOC spills and make sure wastes are placed in closed containers for reuse, recycling or proper disposal.

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

2.4 Unconfined Emissions of 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.

Reasonable precautions include the following:

- Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards.
- Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.
- Application of asphalt, water, chemicals, or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles, and similar activities.
- Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming airborne.
- Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
- Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture, and/or vent particulate matter.
- Confining abrasive blasting where possible.
- Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.
- Substitution of powdery materials with granular or pelletized materials, where possible.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c) F.A.C.]

3.0 Operation Requirements

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

3.2 Excess Emissions: Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to, and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceeds two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the RER for longer duration. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
[Rule 62-210.700 F.A.C.]

4.0 Compliance Testing Requirements

4.1 Test Notification: Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the RER Air Facilities Section shall be notified in writing of expected compliance test dates (when required) at least fifteen (15) days prior to compliance testing. The notification shall include the following information: the date, time, and location of each test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a) 9 F.A.C.]

4.2 Testing at Capacity: Compliance testing (when required) shall be conducted with the emission units operating at the permitted capacity (90 to 100% of the maximum permitted operation rate of the emission units). If an emission unit is not tested at permitted capacity, the emission unit shall not be operated above 110% of the test load until a new test showing compliance is conducted. Operation of the emissions unit above 110% of the test load is allowed for no more than 15 days for the purpose of conducting additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity.
[Rule 62-297.310(2) F.A.C.]

4.3 Special Compliance Tests: When the RER, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard in Rules 62-204 through 62-297 or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the RER.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(b) F.A.C.]

5.0 Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements

5.1 Report Excess Emissions: In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the RER in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. (condition 5.2 below). A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the RER.
[Rule 62-210.700(6) F.A.C.]

5.2 Report Plant Operation Problems: If the owner or operator is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the owner or operator shall immediately notify the RER. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the owner or operator from any liability for failure to comply with the FDEP and the RER rules.
[Rule 62-4.130 F.A.C.]

5.3 Retain Records: All records required by this permit shall be kept by the owner or operator and made available for the RER inspection for a minimum of three (3) years from the date of such records.
[Rule 62-4.160(14)(b) F.A.C.]

5.4 Compliance Test Reports: Compliance test reports (when required) shall be submitted to the RER Air Facilities Section, as soon as practical, but no later than 45 days after the last sampling run of each test is completed.
Test reports shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the RER to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. Test reports, other than for an EPA Method 9 test, shall include the following information and other information as necessary to make a complete report required pursuant to F.A.C. Rule 297.310(8)(c):

- The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
- The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
- The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters (pressure drops, total operating current and GPM scrubber water), and their operating parameters during each test run.
- All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
- The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
- The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.

[Rule 62-297.310(8)(a) &(b) F.A.C.]

PART III -- EMISSION UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

This part of this permit addresses the following emissions unit(s):

ID No.	Emission Unit Description
001	**Biodiesel Production Facility** Four (4) Esterification, 8,000 gallon Reaction Vessels (R-201A, R-202A, R-201B, R-202B) Two (2) Esterification, 8,000 gallon Settling Tanks (S-201A, S-201B) Four (4) Transesterification, 8,000 gallon Reaction Vessels (R-301A, R-302A, R-301B, R-302B) Two (2) Glycerol/Biodiesel, 8,000 gallon Settling Tanks (S-301A, S-301B) Two (2) Glycerol, 10,000 gallon Storage Tanks (TK-713, TK-714) Twelve (12) Biodiesel, 9,500 gallon Storage Tanks TK-701 – TK-712) One (1) Methanol, 15,000 gallon Storage Tank (TK-801) One (1) Lot of Miscellaneous Pumps, Filters, Piping, and Process Equipment

1.0 Emissions Limiting Standards and Operation Restrictions

1.1 Rule Applicability**:** This emissions unit is subject to the applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa – Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry, and 40 CFR 60 Subpart A – General Provisions.
[40 CFR 60.480a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.2 Visible Emissions: The permittee shall not cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than 20%.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.3 Facility Wide VOC Emissions: Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), shall not equal or exceed 100 tons in any consecutive 12-month period.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.4 Facility Wide HAP Emissions: Total emissions of all hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) shall not equal or exceed 25 tons in any consecutive 12-month period.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.5 Facility Wide Individual HAP Emissions: Emissions of any individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) shall not equal or exceed 10 tons in any consecutive 12-month period.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.6 Biodiesel Production Process: Biodiesel production shall be “batch” type process only.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.7 Allowable Fuel: Fuel for the boiler shall be limited to natural gas.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.8 Hours of Operation: The referenced emission units(s) may operate 24 hours/day, 7 days/week for 52 weeks/year resulting in 8,760 hours in any consecutive 12-month period.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.9 Standards: General

a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–1a through 40 CFR 60.482–10a or 40 CFR 60.480a(e) for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup.

b) Compliance with 40 CFR 60.482–1a to 40 CFR 60.482–10a will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.485a.

c) (1) An owner or operator may request a determination of equivalence of a means of emission limitation to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–2a, 40 CFR 60.482–3a, 40 CFR 60.482–5a, 40 CFR 60.482–6a, 40 CFR 60.482–7a, 40 CFR 60.482–8a, and 40 CFR 60.482–10a as provided in 40 CFR 60.484a.

(2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least equivalent to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–2a, 40 CFR 60.482–3a, 40 CFR 60.482–5a, 40 CFR 60.482–6a, 40 CFR 60.482–7a, 40 CFR 60.482–8a, or 40 CFR 60.482–10a, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.

d) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–2a through 40 CFR 60.482–10a if it is identified as required in 40 CFR 60.486a(e)(5).

e) Equipment that an owner or operator designates as being in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr is excluded from the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–2a through 40 CFR 60.482–11a if it is identified as required in 40 CFR 60.486a(e)(6) and it meets any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of 40 CFR 60.482-1a.

(1) The equipment is in VOC service only during startup and shutdown, excluding startup and shutdown between batches of the same campaign for a batch process.

(2) The equipment is in VOC service only during process malfunctions or other emergencies.

(3) The equipment is backup equipment that is in VOC service only when the primary equipment is out of service.

f) (1) If a dedicated batch process unit operates less than 365 days during a year, an owner or operator may monitor to detect leaks from pumps, valves, and open-ended valves or lines at the frequency specified in the following table instead of monitoring as specified in 40 CFR 60.482–2a, 40 CFR 60.482–7a, and 40 CFR 60.483.2a:

	Equivalent monitoring frequency time in use		
Operating time (percent of hours during year)	**Monthly**	**Quarterly**	**Semiannually**
0 to <25	Quarterly	Annually	Annually.
25 to <50	Quarterly	Semiannually	Annually.
50 to <75	Bimonthly	Three quarters	Semiannually.
75 to 100	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually.

(2) Pumps and valves that are shared among two or more batch process units that are subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa may be monitored at the frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of 40 CFR 60 .482-1a, provided the operating time of all such process units is considered.

(3) The monitoring frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of 40 CFR 60.482-1a are not requirements for monitoring at specific intervals and can be adjusted to accommodate process operations. An owner or operator may monitor at any time during the specified monitoring period (e.g., month, quarter, year), provided the monitoring is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the

last monitoring campaign. Reasonable intervals are defined in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (iv) of 40 CFR 60.482-1a.

(i) When monitoring is conducted quarterly, monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 calendar days.

(ii) When monitoring is conducted semiannually (*i.e.*, once every 2 quarters), monitoring events must be separated by at least 60 calendar days.

(iii) When monitoring is conducted in 3 quarters per year, monitoring events must be separated by at least 90 calendar days.

(iv) When monitoring is conducted annually, monitoring events must be separated by at least 120 calendar days.

g) If the storage vessel is shared with multiple process units, the process unit with the greatest annual amount of stored materials (predominant use) is the process unit the storage vessel is assigned to. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, and one of the process units has equipment subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa, the storage vessel is assigned to that process unit. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, none of which have equipment subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa of 40 CFR 60, the storage vessel is assigned to any process unit subject to subpart VV of 40 CFR 60. If the predominant use of the storage vessel varies from year to year, then the owner or operator must estimate the predominant use initially and reassess every 3 years. The owner or operator must keep records of the information and supporting calculations that show how predominant use is determined. All equipment on the storage vessel must be monitored when in VOC service.

[40 CFR 60.482-1a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.10 <u>Standards: Pumps in Light Liquid Service</u>

(a) (1) Each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b), except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–1a(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a. A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump and except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–1a(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a.

(2) Each pump in light liquid service shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–1a(f).

(b) (1) The instrument reading that defines a leak is specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a.

(i) 5,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers;

(ii) 2,000 ppm or greater for all other pumps.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a. This requirement does not apply to a pump that was monitored after a previous weekly inspection and the instrument reading was less than the concentration specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, whichever is applicable.

(i) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b). A leak is detected if the instrument reading measured during monitoring indicates a leak as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, whichever is applicable. The leak shall be repaired using the procedures in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a.

(ii) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak, and repair the leak using either the procedures in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a or by eliminating the visual indications of liquids dripping.

(c) (1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–9a.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, where practicable.
(i) Tightening the packing gland nuts;
(ii) Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, provided the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a are met.
(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is:
(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or
(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–10a; or
(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.
(2) The barrier fluid system is in heavy liquid service or is not in VOC service.
(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
(4) (i) Each pump is checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals.
(ii) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a prior to the next required inspection.
(A) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b) to determine if there is a leak of VOC in the barrier fluid. If an instrument reading of 2,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
(B) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak.
(5) (i) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.
(ii) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
(iii) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, based on the criterion established in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, a leak is detected.
(6) (i) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, it shall be repaired as specified in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a.
(ii) A leak detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating the conditions that activated the sensor.
(iii) A designated leak pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(B) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating visual indications of liquids dripping.

(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in 40 CFR 60.486a(e)(1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of 40 CFR 60. 482-2a if the pump:
(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing;
(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(c); and
(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in 40 CFR 60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a if:
   (1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a; and
   (2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times, but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a if a leak is detected.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of 40 CFR 60.482-2a, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

[40 CFR 60.482-2a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.11 <u>Standards: Pressure Relief Devices in Gas/Vapor Service</u>

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(c).

(b) (1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–9a.
   (2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the conditions of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(c).

(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage through the pressure relief device to a control device as described in 40 CFR 60.482–10a is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of 40 CFR 60.482-4a.

(d) (1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of 40 CFR 60.482-4a, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of 40 CFR 60.482-4a.
   (2) After each pressure release, a new rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–9a.

[40 CFR 60.482-4a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.12 <u>Standards: Sampling Connection Systems</u>

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–1a(c) and paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-5a.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-5a shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of 40 CFR 60.482-5a.
   (1) Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.
   (2) Containers that are part of a closed-purge system must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

(3) Gases remaining in the tubing or piping between the closed-purge system valve(s) and sample container valve(s) after the valves are closed and the sample container is disconnected are not required to be collected or captured.

(4) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system shall be designed and operated to meet requirements in either paragraph (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of 40 CFR 60.482-5a.

(i) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line.

(ii) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process.

(iii) Capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–10a.

(iv) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(A) A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR 63.111, if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams;

(B) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266;

(C) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261;

(D) A waste management unit subject to and operated in compliance with the treatment requirements of 40 CFR 61.348(a), provided all waste management units that collect, store, or transport the purged process fluid to the treatment unit are subject to and operated in compliance with the management requirements of 40 CFR 61.343 through 40 CFR 61.347; or

(E) A device used to burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery in accordance with 40 CFR part 279, subpart G, provided the purged process fluid is not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261.

(c) In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of 40 CFR 60.482-5a.

[40 CFR 60.482-5a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.13 <u>Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines</u>

(a) (1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–1a(c) and paragraphs (d) and (e) of 40 CFR 60.482-6a.

(2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.

(b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

(c) When a double block-and-bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-6a at all other times.

(d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-6a.

(e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-6a are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-6a.

[40 CFR 60.482-6a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.14 Standards: Valves in Gas/Vapor Service and in Light Liquid Service

(a) (1) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (e) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a, except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a, 40 CFR 60.482–1a(c) and (f), and 40 CFR 60.483–1a and 40 CFR 60.483–2a.

(2) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) or (ii), except for a valve that replaces a leaking valve and except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a, 40 CFR 60.482–1a(c), and 40 CFR 60.483–1a and 40 CFR 60.483–2a.

(i) Monitor the valve as in paragraph (a)(1) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a. The valve must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period to ensure proper installation.

(ii) If the existing valves in the process unit are monitored in accordance with 40 CFR 60.483–1a or 40 CFR 60.483–2a, count the new valve as leaking when calculating the percentage of valves leaking as described in 40 CFR 60.483–2a(b)(5). If less than 2.0 percent of the valves are leaking for that process unit, the valve must be monitored for the first time during the next scheduled monitoring event for existing valves in the process unit or within 90 days, whichever comes first.

(b) If an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c) (1) (i) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.

(ii) As an alternative to monitoring all of the valves in the first month of a quarter, an owner or operator may elect to subdivide the process unit into two or three subgroups of valves and monitor each subgroup in a different month during the quarter, provided each subgroup is monitored every 3 months. The owner or operator must keep records of the valves assigned to each subgroup.

(2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.

(d) (1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–9a.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:

(1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;
(2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;
(3) Tightening of packing gland nuts;
(4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

(f) Any valve that is designated, as described in 40 CFR 60.486a(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a if the valve:

(1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid,
(2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(c), and
(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(g) Any valve that is designated, as described in 40 CFR 60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a, and

(2) The owner or operator of the valve adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in 40 CFR 60.486a(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-7a if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface.

(2) The process unit within which the valve is located either:

(i) Becomes an affected facility through 40 CFR 60.14 or 40 CFR 60.15 and was constructed on or before January 5, 1981; or

(ii) Has less than 3.0 percent of its total number of valves designated as difficult-to-monitor by the owner or operator.

(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

[40 CFR 60.482-7a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.15 <u>Standards: Pumps, Valves, and Connectors in Heavy Service and Pressure Relief Devices in Light Liquid or Heavy Liquid Service</u>.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pumps, valves, and connectors in heavy liquid service and pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures:

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of 40 CFR 60.482-8a.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak within 5 calendar days of detection.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c) (1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–9a.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under 40 CFR 60.482–2a(c)(2) and 40 CFR 60.482–7a(e).

[40 CFR 60.482-8a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.16 <u>Standards: Delay of Repair</u>

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown. Monitoring to verify repair must occur within 15 days after startup of the process unit.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment will be allowed for equipment which is isolated from the process and which does not remain in VOC service.

(c) Delay of repair for valves and connectors will be allowed if:

(1) The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair, and

(2) When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with 40 CFR 60.482–10a.

(d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:

(1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, and

(2) Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.

(e) Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve, if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

(f) When delay of repair is allowed for a leaking pump, valve, or connector that remains in service, the pump, valve, or connector may be considered to be repaired and no longer subject to delay of repair requirements if two consecutive monthly monitoring instrument readings are below the leak definition.

[40 CFR 60.482-9a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.17 Standards: Connectors in Gas/Vapor Service and in Light Liquid Service

(a) The owner or operator shall initially monitor all connectors in the process unit for leaks by the later of either 12 months after the compliance date or 12 months after initial startup. If all connectors in the process unit have been monitored for leaks prior to the compliance date, no initial monitoring is required provided either no process changes have been made since the monitoring or the owner or operator can determine that the results of the monitoring, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes. If required to monitor because of a process change, the owner or operator is required to monitor only those connectors involved in the process change.

(b) Except as allowed in 40 CFR 60.482–1a(c), 40 CFR 60.482–10a, or as specified in paragraph (e) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors in gas and vapor and light liquid service as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a.

(1) The connectors shall be monitored to detect leaks by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b) and, as applicable, 40 CFR 60.485a(c).

(2) If an instrument reading greater than or equal to 500 ppm is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The owner or operator shall perform monitoring, subsequent to the initial monitoring required in paragraph (a) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, as specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b)(3)(iv) and (v) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a. The required period in which monitoring must be conducted shall be determined from paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a using the monitoring results from the preceding monitoring period. The percent leaking connectors shall be calculated as specified in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a.

(i) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was greater than or equal to 0.5 percent, then monitor within 12 months (1 year).

(ii) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was greater than or equal to 0.25 percent but less than 0.5 percent, then monitor within 4 years. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this paragraph by monitoring at least 40 percent of the connectors within 2 years of the start of the monitoring period, provided all connectors have been monitored by the end of the 4-year monitoring period.

(iii) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was less than 0.25 percent, then monitor as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a and either paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(B) or (b)(3)(iii)(C) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, as appropriate.

(A) An owner or operator shall monitor at least 50 percent of the connectors within 4 years of the start of the monitoring period.

(B) If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a is greater than or equal to 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor as soon as practical, but within the next 6 months, all connectors that have not yet been monitored during the monitoring period. At the conclusion of monitoring, a new monitoring period shall be

started pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, based on the percent of leaking connectors within the total monitored connectors.

(C) If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a is less than 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors that have not yet been monitored within 8 years of the start of the monitoring period.

(iv) If, during the monitoring conducted pursuant to paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, a connector is found to be leaking, it shall be re-monitored once within 90 days after repair to confirm that it is not leaking.

(v) The owner or operator shall keep a record of the start date and end date of each monitoring period under 40 CFR 60.482-11a for each process unit.

(c) For use in determining the monitoring frequency, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, the percent leaking connectors as used in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$\%C_L = C_L / C_t * 100$

Where:

$\%C_L$= Percent of leaking connectors as determined through periodic monitoring required in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a.

C_L= Number of connectors measured at 500 ppm or greater, by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b).

C_t= Total number of monitored connectors in the process unit or affected facility.

(d) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.482–9a. A first attempt at repair as defined in 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(e) Any connector that is designated, as described in 40 CFR 60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor connector is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a if:

(1) The owner or operator of the connector demonstrates that the connector is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraphs (a) and (b) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a; and

(2) The owner or operator of the connector has a written plan that requires monitoring of the connector as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a if a leak is detected.

(f) *Inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors*.

(1) Any connector that is inaccessible or that is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined), is exempt from the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, from the leak repair requirements of paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, and from the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63.1038 and 40 CFR 63.1039. An inaccessible connector is one that meets any of the provisions specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (vi) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, as applicable:

(i) Buried;

(ii) Insulated in a manner that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;

(iii) Obstructed by equipment or piping that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;

(iv) Unable to be reached from a wheeled scissor-lift or hydraulic-type scaffold that would allow access to connectors up to 7.6 meters (25 feet) above the ground;

(v) Inaccessible because it would require elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters (7 feet) above a permanent support surface or would require the erection of scaffold; or

(vi) Not able to be accessed at any time in a safe manner to perform monitoring. Unsafe access includes, but is not limited to, the use of a wheeled scissor-lift on unstable or uneven terrain, the use of a motorized man-lift basket in areas where an ignition potential exists, or access would require near proximity to hazards such as electrical lines, or would risk damage to equipment.

(2) If any inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connector is observed by visual, audible, olfactory, or other means to be leaking, the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indications of a leak to the atmosphere shall be eliminated as soon as practical.

(g) Except for instrumentation systems and inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors meeting the provisions of paragraph (f) of 40 CFR 60.482-11a, identify the connectors subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa. Connectors need not be individually identified if all connectors in a designated area or length of pipe subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa are identified as a group, and the number of connectors subject is indicated.

[40 CFR 60.482-11a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.18 Alternative Standards for Valves – Allowable Percentage of Valves Leaking

(a) An owner or operator may elect to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent.

(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator wishes to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking:

(1) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator that the owner or operator has elected to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in 40 CFR 60.487a(d).

(2) A performance test as specified in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.483-1a shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(3) If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with 40 CFR 60.482–7a(d) and (e).

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) All valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility shall be monitored within 1 week by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.485a(b).

(2) If an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility.

(d) Owners and operators who elect to comply with this alternative standard shall not have an affected facility with a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent, determined as described in 40 CFR 60.485a(h).

[40 CFR 60.483-1a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.19 Alternative Standards for Valves – Skip Period Leak Detection and Repair

(a) (1) An owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of 40 CFR 60.483-2a.

(2) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator before implementing one of the alternative work practices, as specified in 40 CFR 60.487(d)a.

(b) (1) An owner or operator shall comply initially with the requirements for valves in gas/vapor service and valves in light liquid service, as described in 40 CFR 60.482–7a.

(2) After 2 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 1 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(3) After 5 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 3 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(4) If the percent of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as described in 40 CFR 60.482–7a but can again elect to use 40 CFR 60.483-2a.
(5) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined as described in 40 CFR 60.485a(h).
(6) An owner or operator must keep a record of the percent of valves found leaking during each leak detection period.
(7) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for a process unit following one of the alternative standards in 40 CFR 60.483-2a must be monitored in accordance with 40 CFR 60.482–7a(a)(2)(i) or (ii) before the provisions of 40 CFR 60.483-2a can be applied to that valve.

[40 CFR 60.483-2a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

1.20 Equivalence of Means of Emission Limitation

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the controls required in 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa.
(b) Determination of equivalence to the equipment, design, and operational requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa will be evaluated by the following guidelines:
(1) Each owner or operator applying for an equivalence determination shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of means of emission limitation.
(2) The Administrator will compare test data for demonstrating equivalence of the means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.
(3) The Administrator may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.
(c) Determination of equivalence to the required work practices in 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa will be evaluated by the following guidelines:
(1) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of an equivalent means of emission limitation.
(2) For each affected facility for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the required work practice shall be demonstrated.
(3) For each affected facility, for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the equivalent means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.
(4) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall commit in writing to work practice(s) that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practice.
(5) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the equivalent means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the required work practices and will consider the commitment in paragraph (c)(4) of 40 CFR 60.484a.
(6) The Administrator may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the required work practice.
(d) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the equivalence of any equivalent means of emission limitation.
(e) (1) After a request for determination of equivalence is received, the Administrator will publish a notice in the Federal Register and provide the opportunity for public hearing if the Administrator judges that the request may be approved.
(2) After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Administrator will determine the equivalence of a means of emission limitation and will publish the determination in the Federal Register.

(3) Any equivalent means of emission limitations approved under 40 CFR 60.484a shall constitute a required work practice, equipment, design, or operational standard within the meaning of section 111(h)(1) of the CAA.

(f) (1) Manufacturers of equipment used to control equipment leaks of VOC may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any equivalent means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the equipment, design, and operational requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa.

(2) The Administrator will make an equivalence determination according to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of 40 CFR 60.484a.

[40 CFR 60.484a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.0 Compliance Monitoring, Testing and Recordkeeping Requirements

2.1 Leak Detection & Repair Plan: The owner or operator shall develop a plan, and list of all equipment to be leak tested, and submit the plan and equipment list to the RER at least 30 days prior to the initial compliance test, but no later than 90 days of initial startup of the plant.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.2 Test Methods and Procedures

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.485a, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in 40 CFR 60.482–1a through 40 CFR 60.482–11a, 40 CFR 60.483a, and 40 CFR 60.484a as follows:

(1) Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking sources. The instrument shall be calibrated before use each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration no more than 2,000 ppm greater than the leak definition concentration of the equipment monitored. If the monitoring instrument's design allows for multiple calibration scales, then the lower scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is no higher than 2,000 ppm above the concentration specified as a leak, and the highest scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is approximately equal to 10,000 ppm. If only one scale on an instrument will be used during monitoring, the owner or operator need not calibrate the scales that will not be used during that day's monitoring.

(2) A calibration drift assessment shall be performed, at a minimum, at the end of each monitoring day. Check the instrument using the same calibration gas(es) that were used to calibrate the instrument before use. Follow the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60, Section 10.1, except do not adjust the meter readout to correspond to the calibration gas value. Record the instrument reading for each scale used as specified in 40 CFR 60.486a(e)(7). Calculate the average algebraic difference between the three meter readings and the most recent calibration value. Divide this algebraic difference by the initial calibration value and multiply by 100 to express the calibration drift as a percentage. If any calibration drift assessment shows a negative drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then all equipment monitored since the last calibration with instrument readings below the appropriate leak definition and above the leak definition multiplied by (100 minus the percent of negative drift/divided by 100) must be re-monitored. If any calibration drift assessment shows a positive drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then, at the owner/operator's discretion, all equipment since the last calibration with instrument

readings above the appropriate leak definition and below the leak definition multiplied by (100 plus the percent of positive drift/divided by 100) may be re-monitored.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the no-detectable-emission standards in 40 CFR 60.482–2a(e), 40 CFR 60.482–3a(i), 40 CFR 60.482–4a, 40 CFR 60.482–7a(f), and 40 CFR 60.482–10a(e) as follows:
   (1) The requirements of paragraph (b) shall apply.
   (2) Method 21 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60 shall be used to determine the background level. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(d) The owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless he demonstrates that a process unit is not in VOC service, i.e., that the VOC content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of this demonstration, the following methods and procedures shall be used:
   (1) Procedures that conform to the general methods in ASTM E260–73, 91, or 96, E168–67, 77, or 92, E169–63, 77, or 93 (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the percent VOC content in the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment.
   (2) Organic compounds that are considered by the Administrator to have negligible photochemical reactivity may be excluded from the total quantity of organic compounds in determining the VOC content of the process fluid.
   (3) Engineering judgment may be used to estimate the VOC content, if a piece of equipment had not been shown previously to be in service. If the Administrator disagrees with the judgment, paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of 40 CFR 60.485a shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(e) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that a piece of equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all the following conditions apply:
   (1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components is greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H_2O at 68 °F). Standard reference texts or ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the vapor pressures.
   (2) The total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H_2O at 68 °F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.
   (3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

(f) Samples used in conjunction with paragraphs (d), (e), and (g) of 40 CFR 60.485a shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.

(g) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards of flares as follows:
   (1) Method 22 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60 shall be used to determine visible emissions.
   (2) A thermocouple or any other equivalent device shall be used to monitor the presence of a pilot flame in the flare.
   (3) The maximum permitted velocity for air assisted flares shall be computed using the following equation:

$V_{max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$

Where:

V_{max}= Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec).

H_T= Net heating value of the gas being combusted, MJ/scm (Btu/scf).

K_1= 8.706 m/sec (metric units) = 28.56 ft/sec (English units).

K_2= 0.7084 m^4 /(MJ-sec) (metric units) = 0.087 ft^4 /(Btu-sec) (English units).

   (4) The net heating value (HT) of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be computed using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

Where:
K = Conversion constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (g-mole)(MJ)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units) = 4.674×10^{-6} [(g-mole)(Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)] (English units).
C_i= Concentration of sample component "i," ppm
H_i= net heat of combustion of sample component "i" at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole.

(5) Method 18 of appendix A–6 of 40 CFR 60 or ASTM D6420–99 (2004) (where the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 ppmv) and ASTM D2504–67, 77, or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the concentration of sample component "i."

(6) ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the net heat of combustion of component "i" if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(7) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the actual exit velocity of a flare. If needed, the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip shall be used.

(h) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.483–1a or 40 CFR 60.483–2a as follows:

(1) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined using the following equation:
$\%V_L = (V_L / V_T) * 100$
Where:
$\%V_L$= Percent leaking valves.
V_L= Number of valves found leaking.
V_T= The sum of the total number of valves monitored.

(2) The total number of valves monitored shall include difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor valves only during the monitoring period in which those valves are monitored.

(3) The number of valves leaking shall include valves for which repair has been delayed.

(4) Any new valve that is not monitored within 30 days of being placed in service shall be included in the number of valves leaking and the total number of valves monitored for the monitoring period in which the valve is placed in service.

(5) If the process unit has been subdivided in accordance with 40 CFR 60.482–7a(c)(1)(ii), the sum of valves found leaking during a monitoring period includes all subgroups.

(6) The total number of valves monitored does not include a valve monitored to verify repair.

[40 CFR 60.485a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.3 Recordkeeping Requirements

(a) (1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 60.486a.

(2) An owner or operator of more than one affected facility subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these facilities in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each facility.

(3) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (v) of 40 CFR 60.486a for each monitoring event required by 40 CFR 60.482–2a, 40 CFR 60.482–3a, 40 CFR 60.482–7a, 40 CFR 60.482–8a, 40 CFR 60.482–11a, and 40 CFR 60.483–2a.
(i) Monitoring instrument identification.
(ii) Operator identification.
(iii) Equipment identification.
(iv) Date of monitoring.
(v) Instrument reading.

(b) When each leak is detected as specified in 40 CFR 60.482–2a, 40 CFR 60.482–3a, 40 CFR 60.482–7a, 40 CFR 60.482–8a, 40 CFR 60.482–11a, and 40 CFR 60.483–2a, the following requirements apply:
  (1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.
  (2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in 40 CFR 60.482–7a(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.
  (3) The identification on a connector may be removed after it has been monitored as specified in 40 CFR 60.482–11a(b)(3)(iv) and no leak has been detected during that monitoring.
  (4) The identification on equipment, except on a valve or connector, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(c) When each leak is detected as specified in 40 CFR 60.482–2a, 40 CFR 60.482–3a, 40 CFR 60.482–7a, 40 CFR 60.482–8a, 40 CFR 60.482–11a, and 40 CFR 60.483–2a, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:
  (1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number, except when indications of liquids dripping from a pump are designated as a leak.
  (2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.
  (3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
  (4) Maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60 at the time the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable, except when a pump is repaired by eliminating indications of liquids dripping.
  (5) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
  (6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.
  (7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.
  (8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.
  (9) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) The following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.482–1a to 40 CFR 60.482–11a shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:
  (1) A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa.
  (2) (i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.482–2a(e), 40 CFR 60.482–3a(i), and 40 CFR 60.482–7a(f).
    (ii) The designation of equipment as subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–2a(e), 40 CFR 60.482–3a(i), or 40 CFR 60.482–7a(f) shall be signed by the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may establish a mechanism with their permitting authority that satisfies this requirement.
  (3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with 40 CFR 60.482–4a.
  (4) (i) The dates of each compliance test as required in 40 CFR 60.482–2a(e), 40 CFR 60.482–3a(i), 40 CFR 60.482–4a, and 40 CFR 60.482–7a(f).
    (ii) The background level measured during each compliance test.
    (iii) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.
  (5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.
  (6) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator designates as operating in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr in accordance with 40 CFR 60.482–1a(e), a

description of the conditions under which the equipment is in VOC service, and rationale supporting the designation that it is in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr.

(7) The date and results of the weekly visual inspection for indications of liquids dripping from pumps in light liquid service.

(8) Records of the information specified in paragraphs (e)(8)(i) through (vi) of 40 CFR 60.486a for monitoring instrument calibrations conducted according to sections 8.1.2 and 10 of Method 21 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60 and 40 CFR 60.485a(b).

(i) Date of calibration and initials of operator performing the calibration.

(ii) Calibration gas cylinder identification, certification date, and certified concentration.

(iii) Instrument scale(s) used.

(iv) A description of any corrective action taken if the meter readout could not be adjusted to correspond to the calibration gas value in accordance with section 10.1 of Method 21 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR 60.

(v) Results of each calibration drift assessment required by 40 CFR 60.485a(b)(2) (i.e., instrument reading for calibration at end of monitoring day and the calculated percent difference from the initial calibration value).

(vi) If an owner or operator makes their own calibration gas, a description of the procedure used.

(9) The connector monitoring schedule for each process unit as specified in 40 CFR 60.482–11a(b)(3)(v).

(10) Records of each release from a pressure relief device subject to 40 CFR 60.482–4a.

(f) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–7a(g) and (h), all pumps subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–2a(g), and all connectors subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–11a(e) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for valves, pumps, and connectors that are designated as unsafe-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve, pump, or connector stating why the valve, pump, or connector is unsafe-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve, pump, or connector.

(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult-to-monitor, and the schedule for monitoring each valve.

(g) The following information shall be recorded for valves complying with 40 CFR 60.483–2a:

(1) A schedule of monitoring.

(2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Design criterion required in 40 CFR 60.482–2a(d)(5) and 40 CFR 60.482–3a(e)(2) and explanation of the design criterion; and

(2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in 40 CFR 60.480a(d):

(1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the affected facility,

(2) A statement listing the feed or raw materials and products from the affected facilities and an analysis demonstrating whether these chemicals are heavy liquids or beverage alcohol, and

(3) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VOC service.

(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

(k) The provisions of 40 CFR 60.7(b) and (d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa.

[40 CFR 60.486a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.4 VOC Content and Emissions: The owner or operator shall determine the VOC content of all materials, including solvents, and shall monitor the usage of such materials at the referenced emission unit(s), by recording and maintaining the following information:

a. The VOC content for each material containing or emitting VOCs.
b. The material utilization rate on a monthly basis, for all materials containing or emitting VOCs used at the referenced emission unit(s).
c. The total monthly VOC emission rates for each material, calculated from the monthly material utilization rates and the VOC content, calculated for the preceding month no later than 10 days after the end of that month.
d. A rolling consecutive 12-month total emission rate for VOCs, calculated from the monthly totals for the previous twelve calendar months.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.5 Individual & Total HAP Content and Emissions: The owner or operator shall determine the total and individual HAP contents of all materials, including solvents, and shall monitor the usage of such materials at the referenced emission unit(s), by recording and maintaining the following information:

a. The individual and total HAP contents for each material containing or emitting HAPs.
b. The material utilization rate on a monthly basis, for all materials containing or emitting HAPs used at the referenced emission unit(s).
c. The individual and total monthly HAP emission rates for each material, calculated from the monthly material utilization rates and the individual and total HAP content, calculated for the preceding month no later than 10 days after the end of that month.
d. A rolling consecutive 12-month total emission rate for individual and total HAPs, calculated from the monthly totals for the previous twelve calendar months.

[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.6 Reporting Requirements

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa shall submit semiannual reports to the RER beginning 6 months after the initial startup date.
(b) The initial semiannual report to the RER shall include the following information:
  (1) Process unit identification.
  (2) Number of valves subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–7a, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.482–7a(f).
  (3) Number of pumps subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–2a, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.482–2a(e) and those pumps complying with 40 CFR 60.482–2a(f).
  (4) [Reserved].
  (5) Number of connectors subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.482–11a.
(c) All semiannual reports to the RER shall include the following information, summarized from the information in 40 CFR 60.486a:
  (1) Process unit identification.
  (2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,
    (i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in 40 CFR 60.482–7a(b) or 40 CFR 60.483–2a,
    (ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 CFR 60.482–7a(d)(1),
    (iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in 40 CFR 60.482–2a(b), (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B), or (d)(5)(iii),
    (iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 CFR 60.482–2a(c)(1) and (d)(6),
    (v) [Reserved]
    (vi)[Reserved]

(vii) Number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in 40 CFR 60.482–11a(b)

(viii) Number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in 40 CFR 60.482–11a(d), and

(ix)–(x) [Reserved]

(xi) The facts that explain each delay of repair and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

(3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.

(4) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (b) of 40 CFR 60.487a if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

(d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.483–1a or 40 CFR 60.483–2a shall notify the RER of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.

(e) An owner or operator shall report the results of all performance tests in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 of the General Provisions. The provisions of 40 CFR 60.8(d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart VVa except that an owner or operator must notify the RER of the schedule for the initial performance tests at least 30 days before the initial performance tests.

(f) The requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of 40 CFR 60.487a remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a state under section 111(c) of the CAA, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such state. In that event, affected sources within the state will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of 40 CFR 60.487a, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the state.

[40 CFR 60.487a; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.7 Supporting Documentation: The owner or operator shall maintain supporting documentation, such as Material Safety Data Sheets, purchase orders, usage and disposal records, etc., and shall include sufficient information to determine compliance. The log and documents shall be kept at the facility and made available for RER inspection for a minimum of three (3) years from the date of such records. Monthly logs shall be completed within 10 calendar days after completion of the preceding month.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

2.8 Biodiesel & Glycerin Production: The owner or operator shall maintain a log to document the quantity of biodiesel and glycerin produced monthly and annually.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.; Permit No. 0251358-001-AC]

Executed in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

REGULATORY & ECONOMIC RESOURCES

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H. Patrick Wong, Chief Date
Air Quality Management

HPW/tr

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FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT: FILED**,** on this date, pursuant to § 120.52(7), F.S., with the designated RER Clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

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Clerk Date