CITGO Petroleum Corporation
CITGO Tampa Terminal

Facility ID No. 0570016-017-AV
Hillsborough County

DRAFT/PROPOSED Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0570016-017-AV
Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0570016-015-AV

Permitting/Compliance Authority:

Environmental Protection Commission
of Hillsborough County

3629 Queen Palm Drive
Tampa, Florida 33619

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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

DRAFT/PROPOSED Permit No. 0570016-017-AV

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PERMITTEE:
CITGO Petroleum Corporation
801 McCloskey Boulevard
Tampa, Florida 33605

Permit No. 0570016-017-AV
CITGO Tampa Terminal
Facility ID No. 0570016
Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V air operation permit for the above referenced facility. CITGO Tampa Terminal is a bulk gasoline terminal located in Hillsborough County at 801 McCloskey Boulevard, Tampa, Florida. UTM Coordinates are: Zone 17, 17-357.6 East and 3090.4N North.

The Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date: *
Renewal Application Due Date: March 30, 2016
Expiration Date: November 10, 2016

* To be entered upon final issuance

_____
Richard D. Garrity, Ph.D.
Executive Director

RDG/LAW/law

Subsection A. Facility Description.

CITGO Tampa Terminal is a bulk gasoline terminal that stores and distributes petroleum products. Petroleum products are received by the facility from marine vessels and include gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and denatured ethanol. The petroleum products are stored in twelve storage tanks and redistributed by loading out to tanker trucks. Emissions generated during the tank filling and storage of the petroleum products are controlled through the use of the bottom fill method, pressure vacuum valve(s), and internal and external floating roofs. The permittee loads petroleum products into tanker trucks from the petroleum storage tanks via one four-bay loading rack (Rack #1) and one two-bay loading rack (Rack #2). All gasoline is bottom loaded into the tanker trucks at the racks. The facility also has access to the Central Florida Pipeline to transport fuel off-site as needed, and jointly operates an 8" line for transferring product to and from the neighboring gasoline terminal () as needed.

The storage tanks, including four (4) external floating roof gasoline tanks, two (2) internal floating roof gasoline tanks, one (1) internal floating roof denatured ethanol tank, one (1) external floating roof diesel tank, two (2) fixed roof diesel tanks, six (6) fixed roof additive tanks, and two (2) internal floating roof petroleum contact water tanks, designated under EU Nos. 003, 004, 005, 009, 010, 101 and EU No. 103 are grouped based on product stored with each group subject to various operating restrictions (e.g., product throughput, product vapor pressure). The gasoline storage tanks are Tank #s 1, 5, 11, 14, 18 and 19. The diesel storage tanks are Tank #s 12, 15, and 16. The denatured ethanol storage tank is Tank #17. The PCW tanks are Tanks WW1 and WW2.

Denatured ethanol is received from ships and transfered to Tank #17 (EU No. 103). Denatured ethanol is a blend comprised of approximately 95% ethanol and 5% gasoline. From Tank #17, the denatured ethanol is transferred through blending/metering skids and injected into the unleaded gasoline loading lines at desired percentages prior to the loading rack. , The ethanol/gasoline blend then pumped to the loading racks where the blended product is loaded into tank trucks for off-site deliveries.

VOC emissions generated by the truck loading operations are controlled through use of a VCU manufactured by John Zink Company (Model No. ZFT-3-8-50-3-3/6-3/6-X) which utilizes assist gas and air to control the temperature inside the VCU.

CITGO Tampa Terminal is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart R - National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations). The loading racks are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX - Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C. - Bulk Gasoline Terminals. Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, 17, 18, and 19 are subject 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984. Storage Tank #s 17, 18, and 19, are subject to Rule 62-296.508 - Petroleum Liquid Storage. Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, and 14 are subject to Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C. - Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
001	Two Truck Loading Racks
003	Storage Tank 5
004	Storage Tank 1
005	Storage Tanks 11,12,14,16
009	Storage Tanks 18,19
010	Storage Tank 15
101	Storage Tanks WW1,WW2
102	Equipment Leaks
103	Storage Tank 17
104	Emergency Diesel Engine (CI RICE)

Following are the details and applicable regulations for each EU:

EU 001 Two Truck Loading Racks (Rack #1 consists of 4 loading bays and Rack #2 consists of 2 loading bays) with a VCU (John Zink ZFT-3-8-50-3-3/6-3/6-X). Applicable Regulation: 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX; 40 CFR 63, Subpart R and is, therefore, exempt from the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements of 40 CFR, Part 64; Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C.

Storage Tanks:

EU No.	Tank No.	Roof Type	Product[1]	Applicable Regulation
EU 003	5	EFR, MS/RM	gasoline	63 Subpart R; 62-296.516; 60 Subpart Kb
EU 004	1	EFR, MS/RM	gasoline	63 Subpart R; 62-296.516; 60 Subpart Kb
EU 005	11	EFR, MS/RM	gasoline	63 Subpart R; 62-296.516; 60 Subpart Kb
	12	EFR	diesel	62-296.320
	14	EFR, MS/RM	gasoline	63 Subpart R; 62-296.516
	16	VFR	diesel	62-296.320
EU 009	18	IFR, LM/RM	gasoline	63 Subpart R; 62-296.508; 60 Subpart Kb
	19	IFR, LM/RM	gasoline	63 Subpart R; 62-296.508;60 Subpart Kb
EU 010*	15	VFR	diesel	62-296.320
EU 101	WW1	IFR	PCW	62-296.320
	WW2	IFR	PCW	62-296.320
EU 103	17	IFR, LM/RM	denature ethanol	63 Subpart R; 62-296.508; 60 Subpart Kb

Glossary
IFR - Internal Floating Roof EFR - External Floating Roof
HFR - Horizontal Fixed Roof VFR - Vertical Fixed Roof
PCW - Petroleum Contact Water
MS/RM - Mechanical Shoe Primary Seal/Rim-Mounted Secondary Seal
LM/RM - Liquid-Mounted Primary Seal/Rim-Mounted Secondary Seal
* - Storage Tank 15 partially painted with mural

EU 102 Equipment Leaks
EU No. 102 includes the fugitive leaks from equipment (e.g., valves, pumps, connectors) in gasoline service. This EU is subject to monthly leak inspections.

EU 104 Emergency Diesel Engine (188 HP, Clarke GM Diesel, Inc., Model DDFT-04AT, SN: 4A284541)
This diesel fueled compression ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) is used for emergency, in the event of a fire, to deliver a mixture of foam and water to the loading rack areas and the storage tanks that are in gasoline service. This EU is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and 63.6595(a)(1).

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous unregulated/insignificant emissions units and/or activities, which are listed in Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

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

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

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. [Rules 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, 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.]

FW4. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee 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 Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County. [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0570016-010-AC]

(a) Maintain tightly fitting cover, lids, etc. on all containers when they are not being handled, tapped, etc.
(b) Where possible and practical, procure/fabricate a tightly fitting cover for any open trough, basin, etc. of VOC so that it can be covered when not in use.
(c) Immediately attend to all spills/waste as appropriate.
(d) Using the VCU to control the vapors from every tank truck/cargo tank during the loading of any product.

FW.5. Unconfined Particulate Matter (PM). 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 to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include: [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

(a) Paving and maintenance of parking areas and yards.
(b) Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.
(c) Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals, or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads.
(d) Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner/operator.
(e) Reduce vehicular speed. Post limits, if necessary.

FW6. As requested by the permittee, in order to establish the facility as a synthetic minor for Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) for Title V purposes and a synthetic minor for VOC for PSD purposes, the following emission limitations shall apply: [Rules 62-296.320, 62-212.300, and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and Permit No. 0570016-016-AC]

(a) The maximum facility-wide potential VOC emissions shall not exceed 137.2 tons for any 12 consecutive month period.
(b) The HAP emissions, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be less than 10 tons in any 12 consecutive month period for any individual HAP, and less than 25 tons in any 12 consecutive month period for any combination of HAPs.

Annual Reports and Fees
See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

FW7. Annual Operating Report. The permittee 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.]

FW8. 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.]

FW9. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee 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.]

FW10. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If and when the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall: [40 CFR 68]

(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.

Additional Conditions

FW11. When the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPC) after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable requirement or permit condition is being violated, it may require the owner or operator of the source to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the source and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County. [Rules 62-297.310(7)(b) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

FW12. The permittee shall notify the Air Compliance Section of the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin of the date,

time, and place of each such test, and the contact person who will be responsible for coordinating an having such test conducted. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9., F.A.C.]

FW13. The permittee shall provide timely notification to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County prior to implementing any changes that may result in a modification to this permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Modification. The changes do not include normal maintenance, but may include, and are not limited to, the following, and may also require prior authorization before implementation: [Rules 62-210.300 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

(a) Alteration or replacement of any equipment* or major component of such equipment listed in the Process Description.
(b) Installation or addition of any equipment* which is a source of air pollution.

*Not applicable to routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of component parts of an air emissions unit.

FW14. When appropriate, any recording, monitoring or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of this permit, which defines day one. [Rule 62-213.440(1), F.A.C.]

FW15. Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. [Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.]

FW.16. Required Stack Sampling Facilities. When a mass emissions stack test is required, the permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Appendix SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit. [Rules 62-297.310(6) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

FW17. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County shall be sent to:

Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County
Air Management Division
3629 Queen Palm Drive
Tampa, FL 33619

FW18. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, shall be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division
Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960
Telephone: 404/562-9155; Fax: 404/562-9163

FW19. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry,

the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information. [Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

FW20. If the permittee wishes to transfer this permit to another owner, an "Application for Transfer of Permit" (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) shall be submitted, in duplicate, to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of the permitted facility. [Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C.]

FW21. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether acceptable operating 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, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d) and 40 CFR 63.6(e)]

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-001	Two Truck Loading Racks

Rack #1 consists of four loading bays and Rack #2 consists of two loading bays. Emissions are controlled by a VCU manufactured by John Zink Company (Model No. ZFT-3-8-50-3-3/6-3/6-X), which utilizes assist gas and air to control the temperature inside the VCU. This EU is regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX - Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals; 40 CFR 63, Subpart R - National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations); and Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C.-Bulk Gasoline Terminals (RACT).

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

A.1. The following conditions apply to the NSPS emissions unit(s) identified above:
40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions. [Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

A.2. The following conditions apply to the NESHAP emissions unit(s) identified above:
40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions. [Rule 62-204.800(10)(d), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 63.420(h)]

Enforceable Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C., and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

A.4. The maximum VOC emissions for Loading Racks shall not exceed 84.9 tons per twelve consecutive month period (of which 35.9 tons are from fugitive emissions associated with truck loading) as restricted and outlined below:

Product	Maximum Throughput, gallons	Maximum True Vapor Pressure of Liquid, psi
Gasoline	795,454,545	7.5
Denatured Ethanol	79,545,455	1.02
Diesel	300,000,000	0.0099

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Air Construction (AC) Permit No. 0570016-013-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

A.5. Emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection and processing systems due to the loading of gasoline cargo tanks shall not exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.
[40 CFR 63.422(b), AC Permit No. 0570016-010-AC]

A.6. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements for the loading racks:
(a) Each loading rack shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks/cargo tanks during product loading.
(b) Each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

(c) Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks/cargo tanks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks/cargo tanks using the following procedures:

(1) The permittee shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in Specific Condition A.21. for each gasoline tank truck/cargo tank which is to be loaded at the loading racks.

(2) The permittee shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck/cargo tank is loaded at the loading racks.

(3) The permittee shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (c)(2) of this Specific Condition with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded.

(4) The permittee shall notify the owner or operator of each nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck/cargo tank loaded at the loading racks within 2 weeks after the loading has occurred.

(5) The permittee shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank will not be reloaded at the facility until vapor tightness documentation for that gasoline cargo tank is obtained which documents that:

(i) The gasoline cargo tank meets the applicable test requirements in Specific Condition A.15.

(ii) For each gasoline cargo tank failing the test in Specific Condition A.16. or A.17. at the facility, the cargo tank either: (A) Before repair work is performed on the cargo tank, meets the test requirements in Specific Condition A.17. or A.18., or (B) After repair work is performed on the cargo tank before or during the tests in Specific Condition A.17. or A.18., subsequently passes the annual certification test described in Specific Condition A.15.

(6) Pursuant to the 40 CFR 60.505(e)(2), for the permittee 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 shall be 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 shall be an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that the Terminal using this alternative is in compliance with the 40 CFR 60.505(e)(2).

(d) The permittee shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks/cargo tanks at the loading racks are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system

(e) The permittee shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's/cargo tank’s vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck/cargo tank at the loading racks. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.

(f) 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 Specific Condition A.12.(d).

(g) 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).

(h) 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 purpose of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.
[40 CFR 63.422 and 40 CFR 60.502]

A.7. The permittee shall not load gasoline into any tank, trucks or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless 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). [Rule 62-296.510(3)(b), F.A.C.]

A.8. Reserved.

A.9. 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. No trucks shall be hooked up for filling once the equipment or process failure is recognized. Truck loading shall restart only after the problem is completely resolved.
[Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. and AC Permit No. 0570016-010-AC]

A.10. For the Loading Racks, the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County deems necessary and orders the permittee to use submerged filling techniques (bottom loading). The Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County finds submerged filling technique as known and existing vapor emissions controls. [Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C., and AC Permit No. 0570016-010-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.11. Performance Test. The permittee shall conduct annual performance testing on the VCU during each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). Compliance with this requirement and Specific Condition Nos. A.4., A.5. and A.6. shall be determined using EPA Methods 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, or 2D as appropriate, 21, 25A or 25B, and 27 as contained in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, and adopted by reference in Rule 62-297, F.A.C. as listed below. Two copies of the test data shall be submitted to the Air Management Division of the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County office within 45 days of such testing. Failure to submit the input rate of operation at conditions during testing which do not reflect actual operating conditions may invalidate the data. Testing shall be conducted while loading gasoline and gasoline/denatured ethanol blend.
[Rules 62-4.070(3), 62-297.310 and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

A.12. Performance Test. The permittee shall conduct the performance testing required by Specific Condition No. A.11 as follows:

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the permittee 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 this Specific Condition, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply.

(b) Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with Specific Condition A.5. and A.6(f), the permittee shall use EPA Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The permittee shall repair all leaks with readings of 500 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

(c) The permittee shall determine compliance with the standards in Specific Condition A.5. and A.8.(b) thru (d) as follows:

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

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

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

$$E = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_{esi} C_{ei}) / (L10^6)$$

where:

E = emission rate of total organic compounds, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.
V_{esi} = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.
C_{ei} = concentration of total organic compounds at each interval "i", ppm.
L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.
n = number of testing intervals.
i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.
K = density of calibration gas, 1.83×10^6 for propane and 2.41×10^6 for butane, mg/scm.

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

(5) The following methods shall be used to determine the volume (V_{esi}) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval:

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

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

(6) EPA Method 25A or 25B shall be used for determining the total organic compounds concentration (C_{ei}) at each interval. The calibration gas shall be either propane or butane. The permittee may exclude the methane and ethane content in the exhaust vent by any method (e.g., EPA Method 18) approved by the Administrator.

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

(d) The permittee shall determine compliance with the standard in Specific Condition A.6.(f) as follows:

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

(2) During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every 5 minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall

also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

[40 CFR 63.425(a), 40 CFR 60.503, and Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

A.13. For each performance test conducted under Specific Condition A.11., the permittee shall determine a monitored operating parameter value (i.e. temperature) for the VCU using the following procedure:

(a) During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter under Specific Condition A.29.(a);

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

(c) Within 45 days of completion of the performance test, provide for the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and 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 Specific Condition A.5.

[40 CFR 63.425(b)]

A.14. For performance tests performed after the initial test, the permittee shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test. Subsequent VCU performance tests must include temperature data while loading any product rather than just temperature data while loading gasoline and that a new analysis must be performed as specified in Specific Condition A.11 and A.12.

[40 CFR 63.425(c), and AC Permit No. 0570016-010-AC]

A.15. <u>Annual certification test.</u> The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the following test methods and procedures:

(a) EPA Method 27, appendix A, 40 CFR 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 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), gauge. The initial vacuum (V_i) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm H_2O (6 in. H_2O), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (-p, -v) are as shown in the second column of Table 1.

(b) Pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(1) After completing the tests under paragraph (a) of this Specific Condition, use the procedures in EPA Method 27 to repressurize the tank to 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), gauge. Close the tank's internal vapor valve(s), thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(2) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After 5 minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure increase is 130 mm H_2O (5 in. H_2O).

TABLE 1 - ALLOWABLE CARGO TANK TEST PRESSURE OR VACUUM CHANGE

Cargo Tank or Compartment Capacity, liters (gal)	Annual Certification-Allowable Pressure or Vacuum Change (-p, -v) in 5 Minutes, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)	Allowable Pressure Change (-p) in 5 Minutes at any time, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
9,464 or more (2,500 or more)	25 (1.0)	64 (2.5)
9,463 to 5,678 (2,499 to 1,500)	38 (1.5)	76 (3.0)
5,679 to 3,785 (1,499 to 1,000)	51 (2.0)	89 (3.5)
3,782 or less (999 or less)	64 (2.5)	102 (4.0)

[40 CFR 63.425(e)]

A.16. Leak detection test. The leak detection test shall be performed using EPA Method 21, appendix A, 40 CFR 60, except omit section 4.3.2 of EPA Method 21. A vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank shall have no leaks at any time when tested according to the procedures in this paragraph.

(a) The leak definition shall be 21,000 ppm as propane. Use propane to calibrate the instrument, setting the span at the leak definition. The response time to 90 percent of the final stable reading shall be less than 8 seconds for the detector with the sampling line and probe attached.

(b) In addition to the procedures in EPA Method 21, include the following procedures:

(1) Perform the test on each compartment during loading of that compartment or while the compartment is still under pressure.

(2) To eliminate a positive instrument drift, the dwell time for each leak detection shall not exceed two times the instrument response time. Purge the instrument with ambient air between each leak detection. The duration of the purge shall be in excess of two instrument response times.

(3) Attempt to block the wind from the area being monitored. Record the highest detector reading and location for each leak.

[40 CFR 63.425(f)]

A.17. Nitrogen pressure decay field test. For those cargo tanks with manifolded product lines, this test procedure shall be conducted on each compartment.

(a) Record the cargo tank capacity. Upon completion of the loading operation, record the total volume loaded. Seal the cargo tank vapor collection system at the vapor coupler. The sealing apparatus shall have a pressure tap. Open the internal vapor valve(s) of the cargo tank and record the initial headspace pressure. Reduce or increase, as necessary, the initial headspace pressure to 460 mm H_2O (18.0 in. H_2O), gauge by releasing pressure or by adding commercial grade nitrogen gas from a high pressure cylinder capable of maintaining a pressure of 2,000 psig.

(1) The cylinder shall be equipped with a compatible two-stage regulator with a relief valve and a flow control metering valve. The flow rate of the nitrogen shall be no less than 2 cfm. The maximum allowable time to pressurize cargo tanks with headspace volumes of 1,000 gallons or less to the appropriate pressure is 4 minutes. For cargo tanks with a headspace of greater than 1,000 gallons, use as a maximum allowable time to pressurize 4 minutes or the result from the equation below, whichever is greater.

$T = V_h \times 0.004$
where:
T = maximum allowable time to pressurize the cargo tank, min;
V_h = cargo tank headspace volume during testing, gal.

(b) It is recommended that after the cargo tank headspace pressure reaches approximately 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_20), gauge, a fine adjust valve be used to adjust the headspace pressure to 460 mm H_2O (18.0 in. H_2O), gauge for the next 30 $\pm$ 5 seconds.

(c) Reseal the cargo tank vapor collection system and record the headspace pressure after 1 minute. The measured headspace pressure after 1 minute shall be greater than the minimum allowable final headspace pressure (P_F) as calculated from the following equation:

$$P_f = 18 ((18 - N) / 18)^{(Vs / 5Vh)}$$

where:
P_F = minimum allowable final headspace pressure, in. H_2O, gauge;
Vs = total cargo tank shell capacity, gal;
Vh = cargo tank headspace volume after loading, gal;
18.0 = initial pressure at start of test, in. H_2O, gauge;
N = 5-minute continuous performance standard at any time from the third column of Table 1, in. H_2O.

(d) Conduct the internal vapor valve portion of this test by repressurizing the cargo tank headspace with nitrogen to 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), gauge. Close the internal vapor valve(s), wait for 30 $\pm$ 5 seconds, then relieve the pressure downstream of the vapor valve in the vapor collection system to atmospheric pressure. Wait 15 seconds, then reseal the vapor collection system. Measure and record the pressure every minute for 5 minutes. Within 5 seconds of the pressure measurement at the end of 5 minutes, open the vapor valve and record the headspace pressure as the "final pressure."

(e) If the decrease in pressure in the vapor collection system is less than at least one of the interval pressure change values in Table 2, or if the final pressure is equal to or greater than 20 percent of the 1-minute final headspace pressure determined in the test in paragraph (c) of this Specific Condition, then the cargo tank is considered to be a vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank.

TABLE 2 - PRESSURE CHANGE FOR INTERNAL VAPOR VALVE TEST

Time Interval	Interval Pressure Change, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
After 1 minute	28 (1.1)
After 2 minutes	56 (2.2)
After 3 minutes	84 (3.3)
After 4 minutes	112 (4.4)
After 5 minutes	140 (5.5)

[40 CFR 63.425(g)]

A.18. Continuous performance pressure decay test. The continuous performance pressure decay test shall be performed using EPA Method 27, appendix A, 40 CFR 60. Conduct only the positive pressure test using a time period (t) of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (P_i) shall be 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), gauge. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure change (-p) which shall be met at any time is shown in the third column of Table 1.

[40 CFR 63.425(h)]

A.19. Reserved.

A.20. Reserved.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.21. The permittee shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as follows:

(a) Annual certification testing performed under Specific Condition A.15.; and
(b) Continuous performance testing performed at any time at that facility under Specific Conditions A.16., A.17., and A.18.
(c) 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:
  (1) Name of test:
    Annual Certification Test--Method 27 [§63.425(e)(1)],
    Annual Certification Test--Internal Vapor Valve [§63.425(e)(2)],
    Leak Detection Test [§63.425(f)],
    Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test [§63.425(g)], or
    Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test [§63.425(h)].
  (2) Cargo tank owner's name and address.
  (3) Cargo tank identification number.
  (4) Test location and date.
  (5) Tester name and signature.
  (6) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
  (7) Vapor tightness repair: nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing.
  (8) Test results: pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument and leak definition.

[40 CFR 63.428(b)]

A.22. The permittee shall:

(a) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under Specific Condition A.29.(a). 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.
(b) Record and report simultaneously with the notification of compliance status required under 40 CFR 63.9(h):
  (1) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under Specific Condition A.13.

[40 CFR 63.428(c)]

A.23. The permittee shall keep documentation of all notifications required under Specific Condition A.6.(c)(4) on file at the terminal for at least 5 years. [40 CFR 60.505(d) and Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.24. The permittee shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 5 years. [40 CFR 60.505(f) and Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

A.25. Semiannual Report. The permittee shall include in a semiannual report to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County the following information, as applicable: Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility.
[40 CFR 63.428(g)(1)]

A.26. Excess Emissions Report. The permittee shall submit an excess emissions report to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(e), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. The following occurrences are excess emissions events under 40 CFR 63, Subpart R, and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report as applicable:

(a) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under Specific Condition A.13. 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.
(b) Each instance of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the permittee 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.
(c) Each reloading of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with Specific Condition A.6.(c)(5).

[40 CFR 63.428(h)(1)-(3)]

A.27. Compliance with the emission limitations of Specific Condition No. A.4. shall be demonstrated through the use of a monthly recordkeeping system. The recordkeeping system shall contain the following information and be made available for inspection by the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County for the most recent 5 year period:

(a) Month, Year
(b) Product(s) Loaded
(c) Maximum Product Vapor Pressure (psia)
(d) Product Throughput (gallons)
(e) Most recent twelve consecutive month of Product Throughput (gallons)

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C. and AC Permit No. 0570016-010-AC]

A.28. The VCU shall be maintained in good repair to perform adequately the function for which it was intended. Maintenance shall include, but is not limited to, bi-weekly inspections and replacement or repair of faulty equipment when necessary or as required by the manufacturer. Any maintenance/repair performed should be recorded. Records shall be maintained for the most recent 5 year period and made available for inspection upon request.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

Continuous Monitoring

A.29. The permittee shall comply with the following requirements for the loading racks:

(a) The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) as follows:
    (1) For the VCU, a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) capable of measuring temperature shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream from the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.
(b) The permittee shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to go below the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraph (a)(1) of this Specific Condition, and established using the procedures in Specific Condition A.13. Operation of the vapor processing

system in a manner going below the operating parameter value, as specified above, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in Specific Condition A.5.

(c) Pursuant to the 40 CFR 63.427(a)(5), monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor processing system other than those listed above will be allowed upon demonstrating to the EPA's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard.

[40 CFR 63.427(a) and (b)]

A.30. The above emissions unit equipped with the VCU is subject to the 40 CFR 63, Subpart R. The continuous monitoring requirement has been addressed as follows. Operation of the vapor processing system in a manner going below the operating parameter value, as specified below, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in Specific Condition A.5.
[40 CFR 63.427(a) and (b) and AC Permit No. 0570016-010-AC and Title V Permit No. 0570016-009-AV]

(a) The VCU temperature shall be maintained at a minimum 6-hour average temperature of 700.0 °F during the loading of gasoline into gasoline cargo tanks. Periods when gasoline loading is not occurring shall not contribute to the time period, nor to the temperature average.
[40 CFR 63.425(b) and CITGO's compliance tests conducted on 9/15/05, 8/6/06 and 8/7/06]

(b) A rolling 6-hour period shall be used to show compliance with the minimum temperature requirement.

<u>Reconstruction</u>

A.31. For purposes of 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX:

(a) The cost of the following frequently replaced components of the affected facility shall not be considered in calculating either the ``fixed capital cost of the new components" or the ``fixed capital costs that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility" under 40 CFR 60.15: pump seals, loading arm gaskets and swivels, coupler gaskets, overfill sensor couplers and cables, flexible vapor hoses, and grounding cables and connectors.

(b) Under 40 CFR 60.15, the ``fixed capital cost of the new components" includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this Specific Condition) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following December 17, 1980. For purposes of this paragraph, ``commenced" means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

[40 CFR 60.506]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-003	Storage Tank 5
-004	Storage Tank 1
-005	Storage Tanks 11,12,14,16
-009	Storage Tanks 18,19
-010	Storage Tank 15
-101	Storage Tanks WW1,WW2
-103	Storage Tank 17

{Permitting note: Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, 17, 18, and 19 are regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984. Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, 14, 17, 18, and 19 are regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart R - National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations). Storage Tank #s 17, 18, and 19, are subject to Rule 62-296.508 - Petroleum Liquid Storage (RACT). Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, and 14 are subject to Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C. - Petroleum Liquid Tanks with External Floating Roofs (RACT).}

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. The following conditions apply to the NSPS emissions unit(s) identified above: 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions. [Rule 62-204.800(7)(d), F.A.C.]

B.2. The following conditions apply to the NESHAP emissions unit(s) identified above: 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions. [Rule 62-204.800(10)(d), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 63.420(h)]

Enforceable Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.3. Hours of Operation. These emissions units are allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C., and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

B.4. The maximum VOC emissions from the Gasoline Group Tanks (Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, 14, 18, and 19) shall not exceed 42.9 tons per twelve consecutive month period as restricted below:

(a) Maximum product throughput: 1,000,000,000 gallons per twelve consecutive month period
(b) Allowable product storage: gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel fuel
(c) Maximum weighted average 12-month product Reid vapor pressure for gasoline stored: 11 psia
(d) All tanks shall be clearly identified by number
(e) Each tank shall be maintained to retain the structure, roof type, and color characteristics described in the application dated June 17, 1996, as amended unless otherwise modified by Air Construction Permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and AC Permit No. 0570016-013-AC]

{Permitting Note: CITGO has historically used an RVP of 11.3 psi. The RVP limit of 11 is based only on two significant figures, and 11.3 psi is not considered to be a violation.}

B.5. The maximum allowable VOC emissions from the Diesel Group Tanks (Storage Tank #s 12, 15, and 16) shall not exceed 2.6 tons per twelve consecutive month period as restricted below:

(a) Maximum product throughput: 300,000,000 gallons per twelve consecutive month period
(b) Allowable product storage: diesel fuel
(c) Maximum average 12-month product vapor pressure: 0.0137 psia
(d) The mixing or blending of products is disallowed.
(e) All tanks shall be clearly identified by number.
(f) Each tank shall be maintained to retain the structure, roof type, and color characteristics described in the application dated June 17, 1996, as amended unless otherwise modified by Air Construction Permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and AC Permit No. 0570016-013-AC]

B.6. The following limitations shall apply to the Denatured Ethanol Tank (Storage Tank #17): [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and AC Permit No. 0570016-016-AC]

(a) Maximum product throughput: 79,545,455 gallons per twelve consecutive month period
(b) Allowable product storage: denatured ethanol
(c) Maximum average 12-month product true vapor pressure: 1.3 psia
(d) The tank shall be clearly identified by number
(e) The tank shall be maintained to retain the structure, roof type, and color characteristics described in the application dated February 26, 2008.

B.7. The maximum allowable VOC emissions from the PCW Group Tanks (Storage Tanks WW1 and WW2) shall not exceed 5.3 tons per twelve consecutive month period as restricted below:

(a) Allowable product storage: petroleum contact water (PCW)
(b) Maximum weighted average 12-month product Reid vapor pressure: 11 psia
(c) All tanks shall be clearly identified by number.
(d) Each tank shall be maintained to retain the structure, roof type, and color characteristics described in the application dated June 17, 1996, as amended unless otherwise modified by Air Construction Permit.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and AC Permit No. 0570016-010-AC]

<u>Emission Limitations and Standards</u>

B.8. The permittee shall maintain Storage Tank #s 17, 18 and 19 with a fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(a) The internal floating roof 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 internal floating roof 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.

(b) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(1) 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.

(2) 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 internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(3) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet 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.

(c) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(d) Each opening in the internal floating roof 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 (demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operating practices). 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.

(e) 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.

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

(g) Each penetration of the internal floating roof 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.

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

(i) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(j) The permittee shall ensure that there are no visible holes tears or other openings in the seal or seal fabric material.

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

[40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1), 40 CFR 63.420(g), and Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C.]

B.9. The permittee shall maintain Storage Tank #s 1, 5, and 11 with an external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(a) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(1) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in Specific Condition B.15.(d), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(2) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in Specific Condition B.15.(d).

(b) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents 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. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(c) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

[40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2) and 40 CFR 63.420(g)]

B.10. The permittee shall maintain Storage Tank #14 with an external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(a) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(1) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in Specific Condition B.15.(d) the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(2) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in Specific Condition B.15.(d).

(b) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

[40 CFR 63.423(a)]

B.11. For Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, and 14, the permittee shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) All seal closure devices shall meet the following requirements:
(1) Both seals are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and tank wall; and,

(2) There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seals or seal fabrics; and,

(3) For vapor mounted (primary) seals, the accumulated area of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 1.0 square inches per foot of tank diameter (21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter); and,

(b) All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents and leg sleeves, are:
(1) Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use; and,

(2) Equipped with projections in the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times; and

(c) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all time except when the roof is floating off or landing on the roof leg supports; and,

(d) Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and,

(e) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.
[Rule 62-296.516(2), F.A.C.]

B.12. For Storage Tank #s 12, 15, 16, WW1 and WW2, the permittee shall to use submerged filling techniques (bottom loading). The Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County finds submerged filling techniques to be known and existing vapor emissions controls. [Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C. and Permit 0570016-008-AC]

B.13. All barge unloadings shall comply with the following terms and conditions:

(a) The permittee shall use good air pollution control practices to minimize emissions.

(b) The permittee shall perform a monthly leak inspection of the equipment associated with the barge unloading operation, which includes pipes, valves, fittings, and associated equipment. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the unloading of a barge. For purposes by 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 7 calendar days after it is detected. Notify the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County within 24 hours of discovering each leak.

(c) Ballasting of the marine vessel which results in the discharge of hydrocarbon vapors to the outside air is prohibited while operating inside the waters of Tampa Bay.

(d) All openings on the vessel which can be closed during product unloading and storage shall be closed to the extent practical.

[40 CFR 63.424(a), Rules 62-296.320(1)(a) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.14. For Storage Tank #s 17, 18, and 19 the permittee shall:

(a) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the permittee shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(b) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the permittee shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County in the inspection report required in Specific Condition B.18.(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.

(c) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in Specific Condition B.8.(b)(2).

(1) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition at least every 5 years; or

(2) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (b) of this Specific Condition.

(d) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof 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 permittee shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the 12-month visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c)(2) of this Specific Condition and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this Specific Condition.

(e) Notify the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a) and (d) of this Specific Condition to afford the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition is not planned and the permittee could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the permittee shall notify the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County 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 Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

[40 CFR 60.113b(a) and 40 CFR 63.425(d)]

B.15. For Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, and 14 the permittee shall:

(a) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency.

(1) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.
(2) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.
(3) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this Specific Condition.

(b) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(1) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.
(2) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.
(3) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (b)(2) of this Specific Condition shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(c) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

(d) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (d)(1) and (2) of this Specific Condition:

(1) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(i) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(ii) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(2) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(i) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this Specific Condition.

(ii) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(iii) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(3) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (a) of this Specific Condition 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 Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County in the inspection report required in Specific Condition B.18.(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(e) Notify the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County the opportunity to have an observer present.

(f) Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

(1) If the external floating roof 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, the permittee shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(2) For all the inspections required by paragraph (f) of this Specific Condition, the permittee shall notify the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (f) of this Specific Condition is not planned and the permittee could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the permittee shall notify the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County 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 Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

[40 CFR 60.113b(b) and 40 CFR 63.425(d)]

B.16. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of Rule 62-296.508 (internal floating roofs and external floating roofs with domes) shall comply with the following requirements:
[Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C.]

(a) Internal Floating Roof and Roof Seals. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21 and p. 6-2 of EPA 450/2-77-036, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

B.17. All emissions tests performed pursuant to Rule 62-296.516 (external floating roofs) shall comply with the following requirements: [Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C.]

(a) The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21 and p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.
(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

B.18. For Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, 14, 17, 18, and 19, the permittee shall keep copies of all records required by this Specific Condition, except for the record required by paragraph (a) of this Specific Condition, for at least 5 years. The record required by paragraph (a) of this Specific Condition will be kept for the life of the source.

(a) The permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (e) of this Specific Condition, the permittee for each storage vessel storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(c) The permittee for each storage vessel storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa shall notify the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the maximum true vapor pressure value.

(d) 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 crude oil or 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 Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or
(ii) Determined by ASTM Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17); or
(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or
(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

(e) The permittee for each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements.

(1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (d) of this Specific Condition.

[40 CFR 60.116b and 40 CFR 63.427(c)]

B.19. For Storage Tank #s 15, WW1, and WW2, the permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. The records shall be kept for the life of the source. [40 CFR 60.116b and 40 CFR 60.110b(b)&(c)]

<u>Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements</u>

B.20. The permittee shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Specific Condition. The permittee shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this Specific Condition for at least 5 years.

(a) For Storage Tank #s 17, 18, and 19, the permittee shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Reserved.

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by Specific Condition B.14.(a)-(d). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in Specific Condition B.14. are detected during the 12-month visual inspection required by Specific Condition B.14.(b), a report shall be furnished to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County 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.

(4) After each inspection required by Specific Condition B.14.(c) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in Specific Condition B.14.(c)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of Specific Condition B.8. or B.14.(c) and list each repair made.

(b) For Storage Tank #s 1, 5, 11, and 14, the permittee shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Reserved.

(2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by Specific Condition B.15.(a) furnish the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County with a report that contains:

(i) The date of measurement.
(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.
(iii) The calculations described in Specific Condition B.15.(b) and (c).

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by Specific Condition B.15. Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

(i) The date of measurement.
(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.
(iii) The calculations described in Specific Condition B.15.(b) and (c)

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by Specific Condition B.15.(d), submit a report to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this Specific Condition and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

[40 CFR 60.115b and 40 CFR 63.428(d)]

B.21. Semiannual Report. The permittee shall include in a semiannual report to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County the following information, as applicable: Periodic reports required under Specific Condition B.18. [40 CFR 63.428(g)(2)]

B.22. Compliance with the limitations of Specific Condition Nos. B.4., B.5., B.6. and B.7. shall be demonstrated through the use of a monthly recordkeeping system. The recordkeeping system shall contain the following information and made available for inspection by the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County for the most recent 5 year period:

(a) Tank Number (Identify "group" or "individual")
(b) Month, Year
(c) Product(s) Stored
(d) Period of Storage of Each Product(s) (days)
(e) Average Product Reid Vapor Pressure (True Vapor Pressure for Denatured Ethanol) (psia)
(f) Product(s) Throughput (gallons)
(g) Weighted average 12-month product vapor pressure (psia)
(h) Most recent twelve consecutive month tank group product throughput (gallons)
(i) Dates and duration of each gasoline tank landing event for maintenance or product changeover. VOC emissions from the gasoline tank landing event shall be included in the AOR each year.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C., AC Permit No. 0570016-013-AC]

B.23. The permittee shall promptly notify (by telephone) the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County of any abnormal event which occurs at the facility. Within thirty (30) days of the abnormal event, the permittee shall submit a written report detailing the following:

(a) Tank Identification Number
(b) The Abnormal Event
(c) Corrective Action Taken

For purposes of this condition, an abnormal event shall mean:

(a) Identification of any item out of compliance.
(b) The landing or floating off of a roof on its support legs.
(c) Any tank out of service for more than four (4) weeks.

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

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-102	Equipment Leaks

{Permitting note: Emissions unit 102, ("Equipment" as defined under 40 CFR 63.421) is regulated under 40 CFR 63, Subpart R - National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations}

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

C.1. The following conditions apply to the NESHAP emissions unit(s) identified above: 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions. [Rule 62-204.800(10)(d), F.A.C., and 40 CFR 63.420(h)]

Enforceable Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year. [Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C., and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.3. The permittee shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the loading of a gasoline cargo tank. [40 CFR 63.424(a)]

C.4. A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the permittee at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility. [40 CFR 63.424(b)]

C.5. 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 Specific Condition C.6. [40 CFR 63.424(c)]

C.6. Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed upon a demonstration to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County that repair within 15 days is not feasible. The permittee shall provide the reason(s) a delay is needed and the date by which each repair is expected to be completed.
[40 CFR 63.424(d)]

C.7. The permittee shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Minimize gasoline spills;
(b) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
(c) Cover all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use;
(d) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[40 CFR 63.424(g)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.8. The permittee shall record the following information in the log book for each leak that is detected:

(a) The equipment type and identification number,
(b) The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell),
(c) The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak,
(d) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak,
(e) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak,
(f) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days, and
(g) The date of successful repair of the leak.

[40 CFR 63.428(e)]

C.9. The permittee shall report to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. The report shall be submitted with the notification of compliance status required under Section 40 CFR 63.9(h), unless an extension of compliance is granted under §63.6(i). If an extension of compliance is granted, the report shall be submitted on a date scheduled by the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County.
[40 CFR 63.428(f)]

C.10. Semiannual Report. The permittee shall include in a semiannual report to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County the following information, as applicable: The number of equipment leaks not repaired within 5 days after detection.
[40 CFR 63.428(g)(3)]

C.11. Excess Emissions Report. The permittee shall submit an excess emissions report to the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(e), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. The following occurrences are excess emissions events under 40 CFR 63, Subpart R, and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report as applicable:

(a) 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:
    (1) The date on which the leak was detected,
    (2) The date of each attempt to repair the leak,
    (3) The reasons for the delay of repair, and
    (4) The date of successful repair.

[40 CFR 63.428(h)(4)]

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description of Engine	Year Built	Displacement or Horsepower	Rule Applicability
-104	Emergency Diesel Engine (CI RICE) (188 HP, Clarke GM Diesel, Inc., Model DDFT-04AT, SN: 4A284541)	1990	188 HP	40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ

This CI RICE was manufactured in September 1990, and is used for emergency, in the event of a fire, to deliver a mixture of foam and water to the loading rack areas and the storage tanks that are in gasoline service.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6585(a) & 63.6590(a)(1)(ii), the Subpart applies to this CI RICE. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and 63.6602, the facility shall comply with the Subpart no later than May 13, 2013 in accordance with the requirements of Table 2c.1 in the Subpart. Also, the facility shall demonstrate compliance with Table 4 of this Subpart pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6612(a), as well as demonstrate continuous compliance with Table 6 of this Subpart pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6640.

Below are the above mentioned Tables from 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ:

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every	

	1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation	

	or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work 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 work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[2]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[a](incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O_2must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[ab](incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00m (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the

			A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005),[a]Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

[a]You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM–D6522–00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

[b]You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

[c]You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6348–03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a]and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations

		for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.[a]
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;[a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;[a]and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an	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 your own

area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year		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.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at

		or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and

		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

[a]After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

SECTION IV. APPENDICES.

The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

Appendix A, Glossary
Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart R - Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations
Appendix NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart A – General Provisions.
Appendix NSPS, Subpart Kb - Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984
Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.

REFERENCED ATTACHMENTS.

The Following Attachments Are Included for Applicant Convenience:

Table H, Permit History.
Table 1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms.
Table 2, Compliance Requirements.