Air Operation Permit
Permit No.: 1310023-007-AO

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Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description**
007	Loading Rack and Vapor Combustion Unit

This emission unit consists of an existing product loading rack equipped with a vapor combustion unit (VCU), manufactured by John Zink Co., model number ZCT-2-6-35-2-2/6-X-X. The loading rack is a bottom loading, loading rack capable of loading two trucks simultaneously and is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 subpart XX.

Air construction permit 1310023-001-AC, issued May 1, 1996, limits throughput and incorporates applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 including subpart A, General Provisions, and subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals. This emissions unit is estimated to emit 9.1 tons per year of VOC, based upon potential throughput and emission limits.

{Permit Note: EPA Determination Control Number 0000060 deleted the "No opacity except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours" requirement of 40CFR 60 subpart A, from VCUs. Accordingly, the VCU is held to the general VE standard of 20% opacity.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Capacity. The loading rack maximum rolling twelve-month throughput shall be limited to:
High Volatility Products 62.14 million gallons (gasoline, aviation gasoline, ethanol)
Low Volatility Products 36.0 million gallons (diesel, jet A)
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.; permits 1310023-001-AC and 1310023-005-AC]

A.2. Methods of Operation - (i.e., Fuels). The VCU auxiliary fuel is limited to propane. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]

A.3. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year, provided the maximum rolling twelve-month throughputs, are not exceeded.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

A.4. The vapor collection system shall collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading. The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system and VCU due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(b)]

A.5. Visible Emissions from the VCU (flare) is subject to the General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard of less than 20%. This standard is at in Facility-Wide Condition **No. 3**. No routine testing is required. [Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Although visible emissions less than 20% opacity comply with the general pollutant emission limiting standard of Facility-Wide Condition No. 3, visible emissions higher than of 5% opacity may be the result of improper operation.}

Test Methods and Procedures

A.6. Emissions tests are required to show compliance with the standards of the Department. The test results must provide reasonable assurance that the source is capable of compliance at the permitted maximum operating rate. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with the table below:

Vapor Combustion Unit:

Pollutant	Test Method / Frequency
VE	EPA method 22 / once every Federal Fiscal Year (October 1-September 30)
VOC	EPA method 2B, and 25A or 25B / once before permit renewal application due date, along with Net Heating Value Determination

[Rules 62-297.310(7)(a)3 and 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.503]

A.7. Immediately before the performance test, the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for vapor leakage of all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 parts per million (ppm), as methane, or greater before conducting the performance test. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.503]

A.8. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the applicable standards as follows:

(1) The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter criterion need not be met. However, as much as possible, testing should be conducted during the 6-hour period in which the highest throughput normally occurs.

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

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

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

where:
E = emission rate of total organic compounds, milligrams per liter (mg/liter) of gasoline loaded.
$V_{es\,i}$ = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval ''i'', standard cubic meter (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 2.4ı´10 6 for butane, mg/scm (milligrams per standard cubic meter).

(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 (Vesi) and the corresponding average total organic compounds concentration (Cei) shall be determined. The sampling system response time shall be considered in determining the average total organic compounds concentration corresponding to the volume exhausted.

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

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

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

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

(7) To determine the volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period at all loading racks whose vapor emissions are controlled by the processing system being tested, terminal records or readings from gasoline dispensing meters at each loading rack shall be used.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.503]

A.9. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502(h) as follows:

(1) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 millimeters (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 five 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.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.503]

A.10. The Department shall be notified at least 15 days prior to testing to allow witnessing. Results shall be submitted to the Department within 45 days after testing. The test reports shall comply with applicable portions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C., Test Reports. The Department can require special compliance tests in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7) F.A.C. Other test methods and alternate compliance procedures may be used only after prior Department approval has been obtained in writing.
[Rules 62-297.310(7) and 62-297.620(1), F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A.11. The bulk gasoline terminal shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compound vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(a)]

A.12. The vapor collection system shall be designed and operated to prevent organic compound vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(d)]

A.13. Loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

a. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in 40 CFR 60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck that is to be loaded at the affected facility.

b. The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

c. The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in 40CFR 60.502(e)(2) with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded unless either of the following conditions is maintained:

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

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

If either the quarterly or semi-annual crosscheck reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

d. The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 1 week of the documentation crosscheck.

e. The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the non vapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(e)]

A.14. Loading of gasoline tank trucks shall be made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(f)]

A.15. The tank truck's vapor collection systems shall be connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck. Operating instructions shall be clearly posted or made easily available and shall include but not be limited to:

a. Proper connection of vent and liquid transfer lines between truck tanker and stationary facilities.

b. Maximum gasoline loading rate.

c. Maximum pressure during loading.

d. Leak detection and maintenance.

e. Vapor Combustion Unit (Flare) vendor's instructions.

f. Truck vapor-tightness verification.

Examples of other actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(g)]

A.16. The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 450 mm of water during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d). [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(h)]

A.17. No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 450 mm of water. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(i)]

A.18. Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each leak detected shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.502(j)]

A.19. Requirements of 40 CFR 60 subpart A, paragraph 60.18 applicable to the control flare shall be adhered to. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.] Specifically, this shall include:

Flares shall be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in 40CFR 60.18(f).

Flares shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (megajoules per standard cubic meter) or 300 Btu/scf (British thermal units per standard cubic foot) or greater. The net heating value of the gas being combusted shall be determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f).

Air-assisted flares shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity, Vmax, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(6).

. Permittee shall monitor the control device to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with the design.

Flares used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

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

where:

HT = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20ºC;

K = Constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (1iters/ppm) (g mole/scm) (MJ/kcal) where the standard temperature for (g mole/scm) is 20ºC;

Ci = Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Reference Method 18 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D1946-77 (Incorporated by reference as specified in 40CFR 60.17); and

Hi = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g mole (kilocalories per gram mole) at 25ºC and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382-76 (incorporated by reference as specified in 40CFR 60.17) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D as appropriate; by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip.

The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, shall be determined by the following equation.

$$V_{max} = 8.706+0.7084\ (HT)$$

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (meters per second)
8.706 = Constant
0.7084 = Constant
HT = The net heating value as determined in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3).
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.18]

<u>Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements</u>

A.20. Permittee shall maintain records at the terminal for at least five years showing the monthly and rolling 12-month throughput for the loading rack. [Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

A.21. The tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under 40 CFR 60.502(e)(1) shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.505(a)]

A.22. The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by EPA Reference Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

a. Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test-EPA Reference Method 27.
b. Tank owner and address.
c. Tank identification number.
d. Testing location.
e. Date of test.
f. Tester name and signature.

g. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
h. Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for two runs).

A.23. A record of each monthly leak inspection required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least two years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

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

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C., and 40 CFR 60.505(c)]

A.24. The owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under 40 CFR 60.502(e)(4) on file at the terminal for at least two years. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.505(d)]

A.25. As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (1) or (2) of this condition

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.505(e)]

A.26. The owner or operator shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least three years. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.505(f)]

A.27. All applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals and 40CFR 60 subpart A, General Provisions, are incorporated into this permit by reference and shall be adhered to by Permittee. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)55., F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description**
008	VOL Storage Tanks 10-2, 20-1 and 35-2, subject to 40CFR 60 subpart Kb

This emission unit consists of three high volatility organic liquid storage tanks subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60 subpart Kb. Tank 10-2 was converted from diesel storage to ethanol storage by the addition of a floating roof with a mechanical shoe as the primary seal and, has a capacity of 420,000 gallons. Tank 20-1, installed in 1990, has an internal floating roof with double wiper seals, and has a capacity of 840,000 gallons of gasoline or less volatile liquid. Tank 35-2, installed in 1993, has an internal floating roof with primary mechanical shoe and secondary wiper seal, and has a capacity of 470,000 gallons of gasoline or less volatile liquid.

{Permit Note: Air construction permit 1310023-001-AC, issued May 1, 1996, limited throughput and incorporated applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 subparts A, General Provisions, and Ka and Kb, Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels. Facility-Wide Storage Tanks, Emissions Units 008 and 009 are estimated to emit 15.0 tons per year of VOC.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Capacity. Annual throughput shall be as limited in the Facility-Wide Conditions. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permits 1310023-001-AC and 1310023-005-AC]

B.2. Hours of Operation. This emission unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year, provided the throughputs or emissions limits specified in the Facility-Wide Conditions are not exceeded. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permit 1310023-005-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.3. Permittee shall maintain records at the terminal for at least five years showing the monthly and rolling 12-month throughput for each tank and for the respective emission unit. [Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

B.4. Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC)
The owner or operator shall equip storage vessel 10-2, 20-1, and 35-2 with the following:

(l) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) 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 float on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the

storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

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

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

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

(iv) 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 shall be equipped with a cover or lid which shall be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

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

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

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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.

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

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)17., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.112b(a)]

B.5. Testing and Procedures

Each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.113b(a), 40 CFR 60.113b(b), or 40 CFR 60.113b(c). The testing and procedures for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b.

After installing the control equipment required to meet 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator 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 owner or operator 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 owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in 40 CFR 60.113b(2) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in 40 CFR 60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.
(c) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

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

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

(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 owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in 40 CFR 60.113b(4) 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 annual visual inspection as specified in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2) and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3)(ii) and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3)(i).
(e) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1) and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(4) to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(4) is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)17., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.113b(a)]

B.6. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements
The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by 40 CFR 60.115b(a), 40 CFR 60.115b(b), or 40 CFR 60.115b(c) depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by 40 CFR 60.115b(c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by 40 CFR 60.115b(c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1), 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2), 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3), and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(4). 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 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3) 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 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of 40 CFR 61.112b(a)(1) or 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)17., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.115b]

B.7. Monitoring of Operations

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by 40 CFR 60.116b(b), for at least 2 years. The record required by 40 CFR 60.116b(b) shall be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.116b(f) and 40 CFR 60.116b(g), the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 (meters cubed) storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa (kilopascals) or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 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.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)17., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.116b]

40CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb and Subpart A

B.8. All applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 subpart Kb, Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels and 40 CFR 60 subpart A, General Provisions, are incorporated into this permit by reference and shall be adhered to by the Permittee. [Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)17, F.A.C.]

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	**Brief Description**
009	VOL Storage Tank 25-1, subject to 40CFR 60 subpart Ka

This emission unit consists of one high-volatility organic liquid storage tank subject to New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR 60 subpart Ka. Tank 25-1, installed in 1978, has an internal floating roof with double wiper seals, with a capacity of 1,050,000 gallons of gasoline or less volatile liquid.

{Permit Note: Air construction permit 1310023-001-AC, issued May 1, 1996, limits throughput and incorporates applicable requirements of 40CFR 60 subparts A, General Provisions, and Ka and Kb, Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels. Facility-Wide Storage Tanks, Emissions Unit 008 and 009 are estimated to emit 15.0 tons per year of VOC.}

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

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Capacity Annual throughput shall be as limited in the Facility-Wide Conditions. [Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permits 1310023-001-AC and 1310023-005-AC]

C.2. Hours of Operation. This emission unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year, provided the throughputs or emissions limits specified in the Facility-Wide Conditions are not exceeded. [Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; permits 1310023-001-AC and 1310023-005-AC]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.3. Permittee shall maintain records at the terminal for at least five years showing the monthly and rolling 12-month throughput for each tank and for the respective emission unit. [Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.4. Standard for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which 40 CFR 60 subpart Ka applies which contains a petroleum liquid which, as stored, has a true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 10.3 kPa (kiloPascal) or 1.5 psia (pounds per square inch absolute), but not greater than 76.6 kPa or 11.1 psia, shall equip the storage vessel with the following:
(1) A fixed roof with an internal floating type cover equipped with a continuous closure device between the tank wall and the cover edge. The cover is to be floating at all times, (i.e., off the leg supports) except during initial fill and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of emptying and refilling when the cover is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. Each opening in the cover except for automatic bleeder vents and

the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. Each opening in the cover except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, stub drains and leg sleeves is to be equipped with a cover, seal, 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. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the cover is floating except when the cover is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open only when the cover is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.
(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which this subpart applies which contains a petroleum liquid which, as stored, has a true vapor pressure greater than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia), shall equip the storage vessel with a vapor recovery system which collects all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel, and a vapor return or disposal system which is designed to process such VOC vapors and gases so as to reduce their emission to the atmosphere by at least 95 percent by weight.
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)16, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.112a]

C.5. <u>Monitoring of Operations</u>
(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator subject to this subpart shall maintain a record of the petroleum liquid stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that liquid during the respective storage period.
(b) Available data on the typical Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517, unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).
(c) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa (2.0 psia) or whose physical properties preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated true vapor pressure is greater than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia).
[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)16, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.115a]

<u>40CFR Part 60 Subpart Ka and Subpart A</u>

C.6. All applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart Ka, Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels and 40 CFR 60, subpart A, General Provisions, are incorporated into this permit by reference and shall be adhered to by the Permittee. [Rule 62-204.800(8), F.A.C.]