Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Spangler Terminal
Facility ID No.: 0110048
Broward County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Permit Project No.: 0110048-012-AV

Permitting and Compliance Authority:
Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division
One North University Drive, Suite 203
Plantation, Florida 33324
954-519-1220 * Fax: 954-519-1495

Abbreviations

CAM: Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CI ICE: Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
CMS: Continuous Monitoring System
DEFR: Domed External Floating Roof
EU: Emission Unit
F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code
F.S.: Florida Statutes
GDGACT: 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities Notifications, Records, and Reports
HAP: Hazardous Air Pollutants
NESHAP: National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NSPS: New Source Performance Standards
PPRAQD: Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division
PSD: Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACT: Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C.: Reasonably Available Control Technology
SIC: Standard Industrial Classification Code
TOC: Total organic compounds.
USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
VBU: Vapor Burner Unit
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
VRU: Vapor Recovery Unit

[Appendix A – Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations and Identification Numbers contains additional abbreviations.]

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Permittee:
Marathon Petroleum Company LP.
539 South Main Street.
Findlay, Ohio 45840

FINAL Permit NO.: 0110048-012-AV
Facility: Spangler Terminal, Port Everglades, Florida
Facility ID No.: 0110048
SIC No(s).: 51, 517, 5171 **NAICS:** 424710
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Spangler Terminal existing Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0110048-011-AV.

The Spangler Terminal is an existing source located at 909 SE 24th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 592.10 km East and 2886.0 km North; and, Latitude: 26° 05' 30" North and Longitude: 80° 04' 45" West.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date: June 18, 2014
Renewal Application Due Date: December 26, 2018
Expiration Date: August 8, 2019

ROBERT C. WONG
2014.06.17 17:31:42 -04'00'

Robert C. Wong
Environmental Licensing Manager
Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division

RCW/OMI

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Spangler Terminal is petroleum and denatured ethanol products bulk terminal that receives light petroleum products from marine vessels. The products are held in storage tanks at the terminal for subsequent transfer to tank trucks through a loading rack. Vapors containing VOC and HAP displaced during tank truck loading operations are captured and routed to a VRU or to a portable backup VBU. Product recovered by the VRU is returned to the terminal storage tanks.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

Section	EU No.	Brief Description
	Regulated Emissions Units	
[A]	024	*Floating Roof Storage Tanks* The tanks are equipped with internal floating roofs with primary mechanical shoe seals and secondary rim-mounted seals.
[B]	021	*Fixed Roof Storage Tanks (Petroleum Contact Water (PCW), Additives, and Denatured Ethanol).*
[C]	023	*Loading Rack with VRU and a Portable Backup VBU.* Organic hydrocarbon vapors displaced from tank truck during bottom loading procedures enter the VRU into one of two carbon absorbers where the bulk of the hydrocarbons are adsorbed. The saturated carbon is then desorbed by employing vacuum regeneration, while the second carbon absorber is receiving the hydrocarbons. An absorber/ separator is used to recover the hydrocarbon products during desorption. A backup VBU is also available to process organic vapors displaced from tank truck during bottom loading procedures. The displaced vapor is first dispersed through a 4000 gallon saturator tank and dispersed to the combustor. When the vapor is dispersed, a vapor blower is turned on automatically and the hydrocarbon vapors are sent to the combustion unit. Automatic start-up of the vapor combustion system is initiated by an electrical signal from the vapor equalizer tank. After the pilot ignition assurance, the vapor block valve is opened and hydrocarbon vapors begin to flow from the vapor equalizer tank to the vapor combustion chamber. The blowers continue to operate until the vapor combustion unit is purged of all combustibles. The unit will then shut down in the stand-by mode to await automatic restart while the pilot is still ignited. The VBU is mounted on a trailer, and is able to process up to 13 loading rack arms at 600 gpm and as little as 1 loading rack arm at 600 gpm while maintaining stability, with no assist gas.
[D]	022	*Piping and Equipment*
[E]	026	*Emergency Generator Engine*

The facility is a major source of VOCs, and a synthetic minor source of HAPs. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	**EU No(s).**
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	024, 022, 023,026
40 CFR 60, Subpart XX	023,022
40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb	024
40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII	026
40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB	024, 022, and 023
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	024,022, and 023

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

FW1. General Reporting and TV Conditions. The owner or operator shall comply with the Facility-wide Reporting Requirements and Title V General Conditions in Appendices 5 and 6, respectively. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

FW2. Administrator and Compliance Authority. Except for subpart BBBBBB, PPRAQD is the administrator and compliance authority for all federal regulations cited throughout this permit which are adopted and incorporated by reference by Florida. USEPA remains the administrator and compliance authority for subpart BBBBBB. [Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW3. Not federally Enforceable. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance. [Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW4. General VOC Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The owner or operator shall allow no person to store, pump, handle process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, VOC or OS without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed-necessary and ordered by the Department. . [Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

FW5. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement. [Rule 62-296.320(4) (b) 1, F.A.C.]

FW6. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. [Rule 62-296.320(4) (c), F.A.C.]

FW7. Bulk Gasoline Terminal (Subpart R). For synthetic minor sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) with "Emissions Screening Factor" (Et) less than 0.50, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Operate the facility such that none of the facility parameters used to calculate Et is exceeded in any rolling 30-day period.

(2) Maintain records of the calculations for Et (including methods, procedures, and supporting assumptions), and notify the Administrator of modifications to the facility parameters. Each such notification shall document any expected HAP emission change resulting from the change in parameter.

[40 CFR 63.420(d) – Subpart R, Et calculations received November 24, 2008]

FW8. Circumvention**.** No person shall circumvent any air pollution device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.,]

FW9. Not Federally Enforceable.

(1) Concealment. No person shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which will conceal any emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of any provisions of Broward County Codes.

(2) Maintenance. No person shall operate any air pollution control equipment or systems without proper and sufficient maintenance to assure compliance with Broward County Codes. [Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(b)]

Annual Reports and Fees

{Note. See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.}

FW10. Electronic Annual Operating Report and Title V Annual Emissions Fees. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available 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. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

{Permitting Note: Resources to help you complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor. If you have questions or need assistance after reviewing the information posted on the EAOR website, please contact the Department by phone at (850) 717-9000 or email at eaor@dep.state.fl.us.}

{Permitting Note: The Title V Annual Emissions Fee form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(1)) has been repealed. ***A separate Annual Emissions Fee form is no longer required to be submitted by March 1st each year.****}*

FW11. Annual Statement of Compliance. The owner or operator shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3) (a) 2. & 3 and (3) (b), F.A.C.]

FW12. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If, and when, the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall:

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent electronically through EPA's Central Data Exchange system at the following address: https://cdx.epa.gov. Information on electronically submitting risk management plans using the Central Data Exchange system is available at: http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/index.htm. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

b. Submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

Subsection A. Emissions Unit 024

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-024	Floating Roof Storage Tanks

EU-024 consists of IFR storage tanks equipped with primary mechanical shoe seals and secondary rim-mounted seals. All Tanks, excepting Tank 120-2, may store gasoline or any other product with a lower vapor pressure than gasoline. Tank 120-2 stores only denatured ethanol.
{Permitting Notes. The tanks are subject to subpart BBBBBB, RACT Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C. for Petroleum Liquid Storage, and Rule 62-204.800 98) (b) 17, FAC which adopts NSPS 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Kb as shown in the following table:

Tank No.	*Subpart BBBBBB Table 1, Option 2b*	*NSPS (Subpart Kb)*	*RACT*
120-2	*(see note below)*		*x*
96-3	*x*	*x*	*x*
80-4	*x*		*x*
96-8	*x*		*x*
66-9	*x*		

Note. Denatured ethanol Tank 120-2 is not subject to subpart BBBBBB until the owner or operator chooses to store gasoline instead of denatured ethanol in the tank.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. (a) Capacity.

Tank ID	Capacity (gallons)
120-2	4,595,766
96-3	3,737,160
80-4	3,180,063
96-8	3,669,733
66-9	2,594,592

(b) *Throughput*. The throughput shall not exceed 480,000,000 gallons per year of gasoline and denatured ethanol calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE); Construction Permit No. 0110048-008-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note. Tanks subject to the subpart BBBBBB must be in compliance at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first.}

A.2. General Provisions. Tanks subject to NSPS and subpart BBBBBB are subject to the applicable provisions listed in Appendix 1 and 2, respectively.
[40 CFR 60.1, 40 CFR 63.11098]

A.3. IFR Tanks Requirements (RACT)

(1) *Applicability*. The true vapor pressure of petroleum liquids stored in the floating roof storage tanks shall not exceed 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) under actual storage conditions.

(2) *Control Technology*. The IFR Tanks shall comply with the following:

(a) The tanks have been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or have been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,

(b) The tanks are maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,

(c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

(i) The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except on demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operational practices; and,

(ii) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,

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

[Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C.]

A.4. IFR Tanks subject to NSPS and BBBBBB. The owner or operator complying with Option 2.b of Table 1 to Subpart BBBBBB shall equip each IFR storage tank according to the following requirements, except for the secondary seal requirements under paragraph (ii) (B) and the requirements in paragraphs (iv) through (ix). Tank No.96-3 which is subject to NSPS shall meet all of the following requirements,

(i) The IFR shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The IFR shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

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

(A) *A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal).* A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) *Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the IFR*. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) *A mechanical shoe seal which consists of a metal sheet that is held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof.* A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a non-contact IFR except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the IFR except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

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

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

(vii) Each penetration of the IFR for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

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

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

[40 CFR 63.11087 (a), Table 1 To Subpart BBBBBB (Option 2 (b), 40 CFR 60.112b (a) (1)]

Test Methods and Procedures

A.5. Inspections (RACT). Prior to initial filling of any storage tank in EU 024 and at least once per year, the owner or operator shall inspect each IFR using EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2 methodology to determine compliance with the requirements listed in Condition A.3. The owner or operator shall also conduct a complete inspection of the seals and covers whenever the tanks are emptied for non-operational reasons (e.g. maintenance.).
[Rules 62-296.508(3) (a), and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C]

A.6. Inspections (NSPS and BBBBBB). The owner or operator shall conduct the inspections of the floating roof system of tanks subject to NSPS and BBBBBB according to the following requirements:

(1) *Prior to initial fill.* Visually inspect the IFR, the primary seal, and the secondary seal, prior to filling the storage vessel with Volatile Organic Liquid (VOL). If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the IFR, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) *Inspection at least once every 12 months after initial fill.* Visually inspect the IFR and the primary seal or the secondary seal through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the administrator in the inspection report required in Sec. 60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) *For vessels equipped with a double-seal system (i.e. two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the IFR. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous)*

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

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

(4) *Inspection at least every 10 years*. After the tank is emptied and degassed, visually inspect the IFR, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeves. If the IFR has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(5) 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 paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section 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.

[40 CFR 63.11092 (e) (1) (Option 2 (b)), 40 CFR 60.113b (a)]

{Permitting Note: 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (4) does not require that tanks be taken out of service to do the inspection if the owner or operator can overcome the safety issues (confined space) while the tank is in service.}

Notifications, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements
{Permitting Note. Appendices 1 and 2 list general NSPS and BBBBBB requirements.}

A.7. (1*) Notification - RACT.* For each tank inspection required by RACT (see Condition A5), the owner or operator shall notify Administrator, at least 15 days prior to the date of each inspection of the date, time, and place of each such inspection, and the inspection contact person responsible for coordinating and having such inspection conducted for the owner or operator. [Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 9, F.A.C.]

(2) *Notification – BBBBBB and NSPS.* The notification for tanks subject to BBBBBB and NSPS are listed in Condition A.6. (5)).

A.8. (1*) Reporting - RACT.* The report of the inspection conducted in accordance with Condition A.5 shall be submitted to the Administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed. The report shall provide sufficient detail on the tanks inspected and the inspection procedures used to allow the Administrator to determine if the inspection was properly conducted. [Rule 62-297.310(8) (a), (b), & (c), F.A.C]

(2) *Reporting - BBBBBB and NSPS.* The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements for tanks subject to BBBBBB and NSPS.

(i) [Blank]

(ii) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1), (a) (2), and (a) (4) (see Condition A.6). Each record shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, IFR, and fittings).

(iii) If any of the conditions described in 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (2) ((see Condition A.6), 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. [40 CFR 63.11095 (a) (Option 2b), 40 CFR 60.115b (a)]

A.9. (1*) Recordkeeping - RACT.* Records of inspection conducted in accordance with Condition A.5 shall be maintained at the terminal for at least 5 years and be made available to the Administrator upon request. [Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 1.a, F.A.C.]

(2) Recordkeeping - BBBBBB and NSPS. The owner or operator shall keep the following records for at least 5 years.

(a) The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the volatile organic liquid (VOL) stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the maximum true vapor pressure value..

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below:

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:
(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).
(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:
(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or
(ii) Determined by ASTM Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17); or
(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or
(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.
[40 CFR 63.11094 (a) (Option 2b), 40 CFR 60.115b]

A.10. Throughput Records. The owner or operator shall keep records of petroleum products throughputs for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 months basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C]

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 021

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-021	Fixed Roof Storage Tanks

This emission unit consists of fixed roof tanks storing additives, petroleum contact water (PCW), and denatured ethanol.
{Permitting Note: Due to limitations in size and type of product stored, tanks in this emission unit are exempted from the requirements of Rule 62-204.800(7)(b) 16 F.A.C. which adopts by reference 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters
B.1. (a) Capacity.

Tank ID	Capacity (gallons)	Typical Product Stored
AA-1-1	25,000	Additives
AA-1-10	25,000	Additives
AA-1-16	8,000	Additives
WA-1-11	29,621	PCW
WA-1-12	29,621	PCW
WA-1-13	29,621	PCW
WA-1-14	29,621	PCW
T- 15	11,500	Transmix
OO-1-1	30,000	Denatured Ethanol
OO-1-2	30,000	Denatured Ethanol
OO-1-3	30,000	Denatured Ethanol
OO-1-4	30,000	Denatured Ethanol
OO-1-5	30,000	Denatured Ethanol
OO-1-6	30,000	Denatured Ethanol

(b) *Product Throughputs*. The throughputs shall not exceed 358,400 gallons/year of additives, 1,280,000 gallons/year PCW, and 48,000,000 gallons/year denatured ethanol calculated on a 12-month rolling basis.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) & 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE), Construction permit No. 0110048-008-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

B.2. Liquid Maximum Vapor Pressure. The owner or operator shall not store any liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 2.2 psia in the tanks (excluding additives and transmix tanks No 6, 15, and 16).
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: The tanks would require floating roofs and meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, prior to storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 2.2 psia.}

Recordkeeping Requirements

B.3. Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep records of petroleum product throughputs for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 months basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection C. Emissions Unit 023

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-023	Loading Rack with VRU and a Backup VBU

Vapors containing TOC that are displaced during tank truck loading operations are routed to a VRU or to a portable backup VBU. The VRU (John Zink Model S3-AAD-6-90-80-8 - installed in 2011) utilizes the processes of physical adsorption in combination with absorption to recover gasoline vapors and return the recovered product to storage. The VRU is comprised of carbon vessels, rotary screw dry vacuum pumps, absorber, absorbent supply pump, absorbent return pump, instrumentation, control panel, safety equipment, and piping. There is also a continuous vent analyzer which performs TOC emissions data averaging and can achieve VRU energy savings when utilizing the TOC monitor start mode of operation by leaving the carbon beds on stream until their effective adsorption capacities have been expended before regeneration occurs.

{Permitting Note: EU-023 is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b) 53 F.A.C.; RACT 62-296.510 F.A.C; and 40 CFR part 63, subpart BBBBBB. Subpart BBBBBB is not adopted by Florida (i.e. only federally enforceable.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. Throughput. The combined throughput of gasoline, denatured ethanol, and gasoline additives shall not exceed 480,358,000 combined gallons per year, calculated on a twelve-month rolling total basis.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.2. General Provisions. EU-023 shall comply with the applicable NSPS and subpart BBBBBB Provisions listed in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.
[40 CFR 60.1, 40 CFR 63.11098]

C.3. Loading Gasoline**.** No person shall load gasoline into any tanks, trucks, or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

(a) Displaced vapors are vented only to the vapor control system; and

(b) A means is provided to prevent liquid waste from the loading device to exceed the quantity specified for the self-sealing coupler or adapter according to API regulation RP 1004 (or equivalent) upon the loading device being disconnected or when it is not in use (the above referenced are available from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 "L" Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037); and,

(c) All loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight; and

(d) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a properly installed and operated vapor control system complying with F.A.C. Rule 62-296.510 and which recovers vapors from the equipment being controlled or which directs all vapors to a combustion or incineration system.

[Rule 62-296.510(3), F.A.C.]

C.4. Not Federally Enforceable. Loading Non-Gasoline Products**.** Displaced vapors generated during the loading of non-gasoline products at the terminal shall be vented to a vapor control system and the standards required in 40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart XX, shall apply to the loading rack, unless the owners or operators can demonstrate as a practical matter that the tank trucks being loaded do not contain gasoline vapors**.**

[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-177(f)]

{Permitting Note. An example of a practical demonstration is to use an electronic lockout monitoring system to prevent uncontrolled loading if residual gasoline vapors from a previous loading are detected in each tanker truck.}

C.5. Vapor Collection System Emissions Limit.

(a) *NSPS.* The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid products into gasoline tank trucks shall not exceed 35 milligrams of TOC per liter of gasoline loaded. *{Permitting Note. The source is operating the loading rack in accordance with this existing State enforceable emission limit to maintain the classification as a synthetic minor source of VOC and HAP under the PSD (Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C) and Title III programs, respectively.}.*

(b) *BBBBBB.* The emissions of TOC shall be reduced to less than or equal to 80 mg/l of gasoline loaded into gasoline cargo tanks at the loading rack.

[40 CFR 60.502(b), 40 CFR 63.11088 (a), Table 2 to subpart BBBBBB]

C.6. Gasoline Loading Operations (NSPS and BBBBBB).

(a) *Vapor collection system design*. The facility shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the TOC vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading.

(b) *Vapor collection system emissions limit*. (See Condition C.5)

(c) [Blank]

(d) *Vapor collection system design.* The vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any TOC vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

(e) *Loading requirements.* Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

(1) *Vapor tightness documentation.* The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility. The vapor tightness documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

1. Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test--EPA Reference Method 27.
2. Tank owner and address.
3. Tank identification number.
4. Testing location.
5. Date of test.
6. Tester name and signature.
7. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
8. Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

(2) *Tank identification number - records*. The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

(3) *Tank identification number – cross checking.*

(i) The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (e) (2) of this section with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:

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

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

(ii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (B) of this section reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

(4) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck notification.* The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 1 week of the documentation cross-check in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(5) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck reloading.* The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.

(6) *Alternate procedures*. Alternate procedures (e.g., a computerized card lock-out system) to those described in paragraphs (e) (1) through (5) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the administrator (EPA).

(f) *Vapor collection equipment compatibility*. The owner or operator shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system.

(g) *Vapor collection systems connections.* The owner or operator shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.

(h) *Gauge pressure during product loading.* The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d) (see Condition C.13 (d)).

(i) *Pressure-vacuum vent*. No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).

(j) *Vapor leaks.* Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for TOC liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

[40 CFR 60.502, 40 CFR 63.11088 (a), Table 2 to subpart BBBBBB]

C.7. Portable Backup Vapor Burner (VBU) – Operating and Design Standards

(a) The VBU shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to the unit.

(b) The VBU system shall be equipped to automatically prevent gasoline and gasoline/ethanol blend loading operations from beginning at any time that the pilot flame is absent.

(c) The presence of the VBU pilot flame shall be monitored using a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, installed in proximity to the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame.

[Rule 62-4.070(3); F.A.C.; Manufacturer Design Specifications]

C.8. Minimizing Emissions

(a) *NSPS and BBBBBB.* The owner or operator, at all times, shall operate and maintain the facility, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator, which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.19 (d), 40 CFR 63.11085 (a)]

(b) *BBBBBB.* The owner or operator shall keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 63.11094 (g) (see Condition C.17 (iii)) and 40 CFR 63.11095(d) (see Condition C.16 (d)). [40 CFR 63.11085 (b)]

Monitoring Requirements

C.9. CAM Requirements. The owner or operator shall operate the loading rack in accordance with the Administrator approved CAM plan (see Appendix 3). Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 & 62-213.440(1) (b) 1.a., F.A.C.]

C.10. CMS Requirements (BBBBBB). The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a CMS while gasoline vapors are displaced to the vapor processor systems to provide assurance of compliance with the TOC emissions from the loading rack of 80 mg/l (see Condition C.5 (b)).
[40 CFR 63.11092 (b), 11098]
{Permitting Note. The VRU includes a TOC CEMS which meets BBBBBB CMS requirement of 40 CFR 63.11092 (b) (1) (i) (A), and is subject to the general monitoring provisions listed in Appendix 2. The TOC CEMS is also used in the CAM (see Table 1 of Appendix 3) as an indicator of reasonable compliance with the existing 35 mg/l enforceable limit in Condition C.5 (a). Table 2 of the CAM in Appendix 3 for the VBU meets BBBBBB CMS requirement for thermal oxidizers (40 CFR 63.11092 (b) (1) (iii) (B)).}

Test Methods and Procedures

C.11. (a) Formal Compliance Testing. The owner or operator shall conduct compliance tests using the methods in the following table and Condition C.13 on the loading rack using the VRU and the VBU, prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit and at such times when the Administrator, after investigation, has good reason to believe that the applicable emission standard of the loading rack is being violated.

Method #	Description	Sampling Location
2a (2b, for VBU)	Direct measurement of gas volume through pipes and small ducts	Exhaust
21	Determination of volatile organic compound leaks.	Loading rack, piping, tanker trucks.
25b	Determination of total gaseous organic concentrations using a non-dispersive infrared analyzer	Exhaust
205	Verification of gas dilution systems for field instrument calibrations	All Analyzers
PS-8	Performance Specification for CEMS	Source CEMS

[Rules 62-297.310 (7) (a) 3. & (b), F.A.C., 40 CFR 63.8 (e) (CEMS Evaluation)]

(b) Gasoline Cargo Trucks. Owners of gasoline cargo trucks loading gasoline at the terminal shall update the cargo truck vapor tightness certification at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27 (see Condition C.17 (i) (b)). [40 CFR 60.505 (b) 40 CFR 63.11092 (f) (1)]

C.12. Testing using the Backup VBU The backup VBU may be tested at a certified representative remote facility upon approval from the Administrator. The VBU shall be tested within the last 12 month period prior to use as a backup unit.
[Rule 62-4.070(3); F.A.C.; Letter dated July 9, 2001 from Marathon to the Administrator justifying remote testing locations.]

C.13. Performance Test Requirements. The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements during the formal compliance testing of its VRU and the VBU):

(a) *Reference methods and procedures.* In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8 (see Appendix 1), the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR. 60.8(b). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

(b) *Monitor for leakage of vapor.* Immediately before the performance test on the vapor processing and liquid loading equipment, the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test. *{Permitting Note. 40 CFR 63 subpart BBBBBB threshold for pre-test leak repair is 500 ppm instead of 10,000 ppm.}*

(c) (1) *Test duration and gasoline loaded.* The performance test shall be at least 6 hours long during which at least 80,000 gallons (302,800 liters) of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 80,000 gallons of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 80,000-gallons criterion need not be met. However, as much as possible, testing should be conducted during the 6-hour period in which the highest throughput normally occurs.

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

(3) *Emission rate computation.* The emission rate (E) of TOC shall be computed using the following equation:

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

where:

E = emission rate of TOC, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.

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

C_{ei} = concentration of TOC at each interval "i", ppm.

L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.

n = number of testing intervals.

i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.

K = density of calibration gas, 1.83×10^6 for propane and 2.41×10^6 for butane, mg/scm.

(4) *Test interval.* The performance test shall be conducted in intervals of 5 minutes. For each interval ``i", readings from each measurement shall be recorded, and the volume exhausted (Vesi) and the corresponding average TOC concentration (Cei) shall be determined. The sampling system response time shall be considered in determining the average TOC concentration corresponding to the volume exhausted.

(5) *Volume (Vesi) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval.* Method 2A shall be used to determine Vesi for the VRU, and Method 2B for the VBU.

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

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

(d) *Gauge pressure measurement.* The owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502(h), which requires that the vapor collection and liquid loading equipment be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading.

(1) *Pressure measurement.* 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) *Pressure recording*. During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every 5 minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

[40 CFR 60.503]

Notifications, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements

{Permitting Note. Appendices 1 and 2 list general NSPS and BBBBBB requirements.}

C.14. Compliance Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator, at least 30 days prior to the date of the formal compliance tests for the loading rack. Notification shall include the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

[40 CFR 60.8 (d)]

C.15. Compliance Test Report . The performance test report shall be submitted to the Administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the performance test is completed. The compliance test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow the Administrator to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8) (a), (b), (c), F.A.C.]

C.16. Reporting (BBBBBB).

(a) The owner or operator shall include in a semiannual report to the administrator each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility.

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

(1) Each instance of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

(2) Each reloading of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11094(b) (see C.17 (ii)).

(3) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) (see Condition C.10). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor collection and processing systems or the CMS.

(4) *(If alternative to the CEMS option selected).* Each instance in which malfunctions discovered during the monitoring and inspections required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(*2*) were not resolved according to the necessary corrective actions described in the monitoring and inspection plan. The report shall include a description of the malfunction and the timing of the steps taken to correct the malfunction.

(5) For each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:
(i) The date on which the leak was detected; (ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak;
(iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and (iv) The date of successful repair.

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

(d) *Malfunctions.* The owner or operator shall submit a semiannual report including the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR63.11085(a) (see Condition C.8 (a)), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. The report may be submitted as a part of the semiannual compliance report, if one is required.

[40 CFR 63.11095]

C.17. (i) Tanker Truck Records (NSPS)

(a) *Tank Truck Vapor Tightness Documentation.* The tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under 40 CFR 60.502(e) (1) shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection.

(b) *Documentation File for each Gasoline Tank Truck.* The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test - EPA Method 27.
(2) Tank owner and address.
(3) Tank identification number.
(4) Testing location.
(5) Date of test.
(6) Tester name and signature.
(7) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
(8) Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

(c) *Leak Inspection Report.* (see Condition D.5 (1))

(d) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck documentations.* The terminal owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under 40 CFR 60.502(e)(4), non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the facility, on file at the terminal for at least 2 years.

(e) *Alternative to keeping records at the terminal*. As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section, an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.
(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e)(1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.
(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.
(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e)(2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.
(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section

(f) *Replacements or additions of components.* The owner or operator of an affected facility shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 3 years. [40 CFR 60.505]

(ii) Tanker Truck Records (BBBBBB)

The owner or operator shall keep the records listed above (see Condition C.17 (i)) to meet the requirements of BBBBBB. [40 CFR 63.11094 (b)]

(iii) Malfunction Records (BBBBBB). The owner or operator shall keep the following records:

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR63.11085(a) (see Condition C.8 (a)), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [40 CFR 63.11094 (g)]

C.18. Test Results. Test results records shall be maintained at the terminal for at least five years and be made available to the Administrator upon request.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 1.a, F.A.C.]

C.19. Products Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep records of total products throughputs for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 months total basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection D. Emissions Unit 022

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-022	Piping and Equipment Leaks

This emission unit consists of piping and equipment associated with gasoline loading, ethanol blending, and a denatured ethanol tank truck off-loading station (i.e. valve, pump, pressure/ vacuum vents, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, flange or other connectors, and the entire vapor processing system).
{Permitting Note. This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-297.440 F.A.C., Supplementary Test Procedures at Gasoline Bulk Terminals, and 40 CFR part 63, subpart BBBBBB. However, leaks from equipment associated with denatured ethanol and transmix operations are not regulated by subpart BBBBBB.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

D.1. General Provisions. EU-022 shall comply with the applicable NSPS and subpart BBBBBB provisions listed in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.
[40 CFR 60.1, 40 CFR 63.11098]
{Permitting Note. Leaks from equipment associated with denatured ethanol and transmix operations are not regulated by subpart BBBBBB provisions}

D.2. Leak Standard during Loading and Unloading Operations. During loading or unloading operations, there shall be no reading greater than or equal to 100 percent of the lower explosive level (LEL), measured as propane at 1 inch around the perimeter of a potential leak source as detected by a combustible gas detector using the procedure described in "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA 450/2-78-051, Appendix B.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 2.a., F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. This leak standard is applicable when using a combustible gas detector method for leak detection.}

D.3. Leak inspections.

(1) *NSPS.* Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for TOC liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected. [40 CFR 60.502 (j)]

(2) *BBBBBB*
{Permitting Note. The following requirements are not applicable to leaks from equipment associated with denatured ethanol and transmix operation.}

(a) The owner or operator shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100 (i.e. valve, pump, pressure/ vacuum vents, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, flange or other connectors, and the entire vapor processing system). For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable.

(b) A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log book shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.

(c) Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the log book. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed if the repair is not feasible within 15 days. The owner or operator shall provide in the semiannual report specified in 40 CFR 63.11095(b) (see Condition D.4) , the reason(s) why the repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed. [40 CFR 63.11089]

Notifications, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements

{Permitting Note. Appendices 1 and 2 list general NSPS and BBBBBB requirements.}

D.4. Leaks Report (BBBBBB). The owner of operator shall report the number of equipment leaks not repaired within 15 days after detection in the semiannual compliance report to the administrator. Also, 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, the owner or operator shall provide: (i) The date on which the leak was detected; (ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak; and (iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and (iv) The date of successful repair.
[40 CFR 63.11095 (a), (b)]

D.5. Leak Inspection Records.

(1) *NSPS.* A record of each monthly leak inspection of the vapor collection system, vapor processing system and loading racks required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) (see Condition C.6 (j)) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

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

[40 CFR 60.505 (c)]

(2) *BBBBBB*

(a) The owner or operator shall prepare and maintain a record describing the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under 40 CFR 63.11089, the record shall contain a full description of the program.

(b) The owner or operator shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected the following information:

(1) The equipment type and identification number.
(2) The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell).
(3) The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak.
(4) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
(6) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days.
(7) The date of successful repair of the leak.

[40 CFR 63.11094 (d), (e)]

Subsection E. Emissions Unit 026

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
-026	Emergency Generator Engine

Emission unit -026 consists of a Cummins 755 hp, 2.5 liters/cylinder emergency stationary compression ignition internal combustion engine (CI ICE) ordered on July 11, 2006.
{Permitting Note. This emission unit is regulated by Rule 62-208.800(8)(b)(79)F.A.C. which adopts and incorporates by reference 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, except that the USEPA remains the Administrator for purposes of 40 C.F.R. 60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4203, 60.4210 and 60.4215 and 60.4216.}
{Definition:
Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines. }

Emission Standards and Operating Requirements

E.1. Emission Standard. The owner or operator shall comply with the Tier 1 emission standards in the following table as outlined in Condition E.3:

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)

Maximum engine power	HC	NO_X	CO	PM
HP>750	1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

NOx – oxides of nitrogen as NO2; CO—carbon monoxide.; g/kW-hr—Grams per kilowatt hour
HC—hydrocarbon; NOX—oxides of nitrogen; PM—particulate matter.

[40 CFR 60.4205 (a)]

E.2. Operating and Maintenance. The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 60.4205 (see Conditions E.1) over the entire life of the engine.
[40 CFR 60.4206]

E.3. Compliance Requirements

(a) The owner or operator shall comply with all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:
  (1) Operate and maintain the CI ICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
  (2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
  (3) Meet all applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068.

(b) The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.
  (1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
  (2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
(4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.
(5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212 (see Condition E.5), as applicable.

(c) – (e) [Blank].

(f) *Hours of Operation*. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

(g) If the owner or operator do not install, configure, operate, and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1), (2) [Blank]

(3) The owner or operator shall keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and shall ,to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after changing emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. The owner or operator shall conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

[40 CFR 60.4211]

Fuel Requirements

E.4. Fuel Specification**.** Beginning October 1, 2010, the owners and operator shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) which requires all fuel meets the following per-gallon standards:

(1) Sulfur content: (i) 15 ppm maximum for NR diesel fuel. (ii) 500 ppm maximum for LM diesel fuel.
(2) Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows: (i) A minimum cetane index of 40; or (ii) A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.)

[40 CFR 60.4207 (b)]

Test Methods and Procedures

E.5. Frequency. At such time that the manufacturer’s certification is no longer valid (see Condition E.3 (g) (3) for subsequent testing), the owner or operator shall conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with the standards as follow:

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F,

(b), (c) [Blank].

(d) Exhaust emissions must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements determined from the equation 1 below, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 60. 4205(a) (see Condition E.1).

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

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 60.4205(a) (see Condition E.1).

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[40 CFR 60.4212]

Recordkeeping Requirements

E.6. (a) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator shall keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. [40 CFR 60.4214 (c)]

(b) The owner or operator shall comply with the general notification and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60.19 (see Appendix 1) [40 CFR 60.4218]

(b) The owner or operator shall keep records of the total hours for each calendar year that the engine is operated for maintenance checks, readiness testing, and non-emergency usage (see Condition E.3 (f)); and records of the fuel specification (see Condition E.4). [Rule 62-4.070 (3), F.A.C]

Appendix 1

NSPS Subpart A - General Provisions

(Edited)

§ 60.1 Applicability.
§ 60.2 Definitions.
§ 60.4 Address.
§ 60.5 Determination of construction or modification.
§ 60.6 Review of plans.
§ 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

(a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification or, if acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, electronic notification, as follows:
   (1) A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under §60.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.
   (2) [Reserved]
   (3) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.
   (4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in §60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
   (5) [continuous monitoring system performance] NA.
   (6), (7) [Opacity] NA

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

(c) - (f) [continuous monitoring device] NA

§ 60.8 Performance tests.

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (a)(1),(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) of this section, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, or at such other times specified by this part, and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).
   (1) If a force majeure is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred for which the affected owner or operator intends to assert a claim of force majeure, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator, in writing as soon as practicable following the date the owner or operator first knew, or through due diligence should have known that the event may cause or caused a delay in testing beyond the regulatory deadline, but the notification must occur before the performance test deadline unless the initial force majeure or a subsequent force majeure event delays the notice, and in such cases, the notification shall occur as soon as practicable.
   (2) The owner or operator shall provide to the Administrator a written description of the force majeure event and a rationale for attributing the delay in testing beyond the regulatory deadline to the force majeure; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay; and identify a date by which the owner or operator proposes to conduct the performance test. The performance test shall be conducted as soon as practicable after the force majeure occurs.
   (3) The decision as to whether or not to grant an extension to the performance test deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator. The Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an extension as soon as practicable.
   (4) Until an extension of the performance test deadline has been approved by the Administrator under paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section, the owner or operator of the affected facility remains strictly subject to the requirements of this part.

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days' notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) by mutual agreement.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s).

(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

(f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

§ 60.9 Availability of information.

§ 60.10 State authority.

§ 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

(a) – (c) [Blank]

(d) 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. 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.

(e) – (f) [Blank].

(g) For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in this part, nothing in this part shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

§ 60.12 Circumvention.
§ 60.13 Monitoring requirements. [NSPS Subpart XX does not require continuous monitoring]
§ 60.14 Modification.
§ 60.15 Reconstruction.
§ 60.16 Priority list.
§ 60.17 Incorporations by reference.
§ 60.18 General control device and work practice requirements.
§ 60.19 General notification and reporting requirements.

(a) For the purposes of this part, time periods specified in days shall be measured in calendar days, even if the word "calendar" is absent, unless otherwise specified in an applicable requirement.

(b) For the purposes of this part, if an explicit postmark deadline is not specified in an applicable requirement for the submittal of a notification, application, report, or other written communication to the Administrator, the owner or operator shall postmark the submittal on or before the number of days specified in the applicable requirement. For example, if a notification must be submitted 15 days before a particular event is scheduled to take place, the notification shall be postmarked on or before 15 days preceding the event; likewise, if a notification must be submitted 15 days after a particular event takes place, the notification shall be delivered or postmarked on or before 15 days following the end of the event. The use of reliable non-Government mail carriers that provide indications of verifiable delivery of information required to be submitted to the Administrator, similar to the postmark provided by the U.S. Postal Service, or alternative means of delivery, including the use of electronic media, agreed to by the permitting authority, is acceptable.

(c) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(d) If an owner or operator of an affected facility in a State with delegated authority is required to submit periodic reports under this part to the State, and if the State has an established timeline for the submission of periodic reports that is consistent with the reporting frequency(ies) specified for such facility under this part, the owner or operator may change the dates by which periodic reports under this part shall be submitted (without changing the frequency of reporting) to be consistent with the State's schedule by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the State. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the affected facility is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) If an owner or operator supervises one or more stationary sources affected by standards set under this part and standards set under part 61, part 63, or both such parts of this chapter, he/she may arrange by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) a common schedule on which periodic reports required by each applicable standard shall be submitted throughout the year. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part, or 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable 40 CFR part 61 or part 63 of this chapter standard, whichever is latest. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(f)

(1)

(i) Until an adjustment of a time period or postmark deadline has been approved by the Administrator under paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility remains strictly subject to the requirements of this part.

(ii) An owner or operator shall request the adjustment provided for in paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section each time he or she wishes to change an applicable time period or postmark deadline specified in this part.

(2) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. An owner or operator who wishes to request a change in a time period or postmark deadline for a particular requirement shall request the adjustment in writing as soon as practicable before the subject activity is required to take place. The owner or operator shall include in the request whatever information he or she considers useful to convince the Administrator that an adjustment is warranted.

(3) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an owner or operator's request for an adjustment to a particular time period or postmark deadline is warranted, the Administrator will approve the adjustment. The Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an adjustment within 15 calendar days of receiving sufficient information to evaluate the request.

(4) If the Administrator is unable to meet a specified deadline, he or she will notify the owner or operator of any significant delay and inform the owner or operator of the amended schedule.

Appendix 2

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

Citation	Subject
40 CFR 63.1	Applicability
40 CFR 63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit
40 CFR 63.2	Definitions
40 CFR 63.3	Units and Abbreviations
40 CFR 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention
40 CFR 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction
Compliance With Standards/Operation & Maintenance	
40 CFR 63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance Applicability
40 CFR 63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources
40 CFR 63.6(b)(5)	Notification
40 CFR 63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance
40 CFR 63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard
40 CFR 63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Compliance Extension
40 CFR 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption
Performance Test	
40 CFR 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates
40 CFR 63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority
40 CFR 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test
40 CFR 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling
40 CFR 63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan
40 CFR 63.7(d)	Testing Facilities
40 CFR 63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests
40 CFR 63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration
40 CFR 63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method
40 CFR 63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis
40 CFR 63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests
Monitoring	
40 CFR 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements
40 CFR 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications
40 CFR 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring
40 CFR 63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems
40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance
40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Operation and Maintenance of CMS
40 CFR 63.8(c) (2)–(8)	CMS Requirements
40 CFR 63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation
40 CFR 63.8(f) (1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method
40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test

Notification Requirements	
40 CFR 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements
40 CFR 63.9(b) (1)–(2), (4)–(5)	Initial Notifications
40 CFR 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension
40 CFR 63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources
40 CFR 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test
40 CFR 63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status
40 CFR 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines
40 CFR 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information
Record-Keeping/Reporting	
40 CFR 63.10(a)	Record-keeping/Reporting
40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)	Record-keeping/Reporting
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	CMS Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(b)(3)	Records
40 CFR 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements
40 CFR 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results
40 CFR 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(i)–(iii)	Reports
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports
40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(vi)–(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report
40 CFR 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting

Appendix 3

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements (CAM)

Pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C., the CAM plans that are included in this appendix contain the monitoring requirements necessary to satisfy 40 CFR 64. Conditions 1. – 17. are generic conditions applicable to all emissions units that are subject to the CAM requirements. Specific requirements related to each emissions unit are contained in the attached tables, as submitted by the applicant and approved by the Administrator.

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

1. The attached CAM plan(s), as submitted by the applicant, is/are approved for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR 64.3.
[40 CFR 64.6(a)]

2. The attached CAM plan(s) include the following information:
(i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
(ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and
(iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy 40 CFR 64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(1)]

3. The attached CAM plan(s) describe the means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance of the permitted limits or an excursion from the stated indicator ranges and averaging periods for purposes of responding to (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 14.**) and reporting exceedances or excursions (see **CAM Conditions 15. – 16.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

4. The owner or operator is required to conduct the monitoring specified in the attached CAM plan(s) and shall fulfill the obligations specified in the conditions below (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 16.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3)]

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

5. Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this appendix upon the effective date of this Title V permit.
[40 CFR 64.7(a)]

6. Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
[40 CFR 64.7(b)]

7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable.

The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
[40 CFR 64.7(c)]

8. Response to excursions or exceedances.

a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions, if allowed by this permit). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

b. Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

[40 CFR 64.7(d)(1) & (2)]

9. Documentation of need for improved monitoring. If the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the Title V permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

10. Based on the results of a determination made under **CAM Condition 8.b.,** above, the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with **CAM Condition 4.**, an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, may require the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.
[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:

a. The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

b. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
(ii) Process operation changes.
(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under **CAM Condition 11.b(i)** through **(iv)**, above).

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

12. If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

13. Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to **CAM Condition 8.b.**, the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

14. Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.
[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

<u>40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.</u>

15. <u>General reporting requirements.</u>

a. Commencing from the effective date of this permit, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.

b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:

(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. <u>General recordkeeping requirements.</u>

a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to **CAM Conditions 10.** through **14.** and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

17. It should be noted that nothing in this appendix shall:

a. Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this appendix shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

b. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

c. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

[40 CFR 64.10]

[Note: Table 1 and table 2 present the monitoring approach when using the vapor recovery unit (VRU) and the portable vapor combustion unit (VBU), respectfully]

Emissions Unit 023
Petroleum Liquid Loading Rack with Carbon Adsorption and Continuous Emission Monitor (CEMI)
Vapor Recovery Unit for Controlling TOC Emissions

TABLE 1.a: MONITORING APPROACH (VRU) – Indicator No 1

	Indicator No. 1 – TOC Concentration in the VRU Discharge Stack
I. Indicator	TOC concentration in the VRU discharge stack
Monitoring Approach	Monitor the TOC concentration from the VRU using a CEMS to confirm that it remains at or below 1.85% for a six-hour rolling average. *{Note. The monitored operating parameter value of 1.85% value (equivalency of the emission limit of 35 mg/liter TOC) was determined at the compliance test/RATA on 2/8/2012.}* *{Note. The 1.85% value also meets the GDGACT monitoring requirement for 80 mg/liter TOC emission limit.}*
II. Indicator Range	
Action Level Range	When the TOC concentration reaches 0.9% for a six-hour rolling average, an automated alarm will be triggered and the loading rack will shut-down. Loading will not resume until trouble shooting and repairs are successfully completed, the proper regeneration of the carbon bed is restored, or until a VBU is brought on-line. Table 2 shows the monitoring approach whenever the VBU is online. *{Note. If the CEM system is down for maintenance or malfunction the load rack is shut down and no loading occurs until the CEM system is up and running or the VBU is brought on-line.}* *{Note. The loading rack will also automatically shut down if the bed temperature reaches or exceeds 200 degrees F or if the vacuum on the beds does not reach 25" Hg. during the regeneration cycle.}*
Excursion	An excursion occurs when the TOC concentration exceeds 0.9% for a six-hour rolling average. *{Note. An excursion is possible if the CEMS malfunctions and the automatic alarm is not triggered followed by the shutdown of the loading rack.}*
III. Performance Criteria	
Data Representativeness	TOC % as Propane equivalency of the emission limit (35 mg/liter) is determined by compliance test. It is recorded and maintained electronically.
Verification of Operational Status	Operators conduct inspection of the VRU/CEM during normal business working days using documented inspection and maintenance procedures. .
QA/QC Practices and Criteria	The assigned mechanical Specialist performs and records semi-annual Preventative Maintenance using MPC's *Preventive Maintenance Form Vapor Recovery Unit – Dry Vacuum Pump (PMP).* - Daily calibration is automated
Monitoring Frequency	- Continuous
Data Collection Procedures	Hourly reading into data logger recorded and maintained electronically.
Averaging Period	Per six hours (rolling average)

TABLE 1.b: MONITORING APPROACH (VRU) – Indicator No 2

	Indicator No. 2 – Preventative Maintenance Program
I. Indicator	Documentation of inspection, maintenance, biennial carbon bed testing, and operator training program.
Monitoring Approach	N/A
II. Indicator Range	
Action Level Range	N/A
Excursion	An excursion occurs when inspection maintenance, biennial carbon bed testing or operator training does not occur.
III. Performance Criteria	
Data Representativeness	- Proper VRU operation will be verified by trained personnel during normal business working days using documented inspection, and maintenance procedures. - Carbon samples from both beds will be collected in a manner that is representative of the carbon in each bed.
Verification of Operational Status	N/A
QA/QC Practices and Criteria	- New personnel are given 40 hours of hands-on training with a qualified operator, prior to working alone. - Each personnel trains annually with the VRU maintenance contractor on proper maintenance, operation, and repair of the VRU. - Carbon samples are sent to the manufacturer and/or licensed lab.
Monitoring Frequency	- Trained personnel conduct periodic operation and maintenance checks. - The VRU maintenance contractor performs semiannual scheduled maintenance, as noted in Section III QA/QC Practices & Criteria. - The carbon bed is tested biennially. - The VRU Maintenance Contractor completes and records Quarterly Calibration Gas Audits
Data Collection Procedures	- VRU daily inspections are recorded on the VRU Weekly Inspection Report. - When the VRU is taken out of service for routine maintenance, the event is recorded in VRU Downtime Report form. - Semiannual maintenance reports are prepared by the contractor and a copy of the report is submitted to the Terminal. - Quarterly Calibration Gas Audits are conducted by the VRU Maintenance Contractor and submitted to the Terminal. - Biennial carbon bed test results are maintained at the terminal. - Personnel training records are maintained by the Terminal Manager.
Averaging Period	N/A

TABLE 1.c: MONITORING APPROACH (VRU) – Indicator No 3

	Indicator No. 3 - Observations for Emissions
I. Indicator	Loading rack system leaking emissions.
Monitoring Approach	Inspect loading rack system for leaking emissions monthly.
II. Indicator Range	
Action Level Range	A corrective action is triggered if an LEL reading of 10% - <20% confirms leaks detected by opacity, hearing or smell. The corrective action measure is to repair or take out of service leaking equipment within 15 days of discovery. A first attempt to repair shall be made within 5 days of discovery.
Excursion	An excursion occurs when the leaking equipment is not repaired or taken out of service within 15 days of discovery.
III. Performance Criteria	
Data Representativeness	The vapor line should not have any visible, audible or olfactory signs of leaking hydrocarbons coming from the piping and/or associated fittings.
Verification of Operational Status	An operator inspects the vapor line monthly for signs of any leaks.
QA/QC Practices and Criteria	New personnel are given 40 hours of hands-on training with a qualified operator prior to working alone.
Monitoring Frequency	Monthly during active loading operations.
Data Collection Procedures	Manually record information in a Monthly VOC log
Averaging Period	N/A.

Emissions Unit 023
Petroleum Liquid Loading Rack with the Portable Vapor Combustion Unit (VBU)

[Note: Table 2 present the monitoring approach whenever the portable VBU to control VOC emissions from the loading rack]

TABLE 2.a: MONITORING APPROACH (VBU) – Indicator No 1

	Indicator No 1 – Pilot Flame detection
I. Indicator	Presence of pilot flame via an Ultraviolet Flame Scanner (UFS).
Monitoring Approach	The UFS monitors presence of a pilot flame on a continuous basis when the system is operating.
II. Indicator Range	Presence of an UFS signal during loading
Action Level Range	Loss of the UFS signal during loading.
Excursion	An excursion is defined as loss of UFS signal during loading. When there is a loss of the UFS signal the Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) shuts down the load rack and the combustor. The permissive signal prevents trucks from loading at the rack.
III. Performance Criteria	
Data Representativeness	- The UFS is mounted in the burner assembly to detect the presence of a pilot flame. - The UFS generates an electric signal if a flame is present. If the flame is absent, the signal to the PLC is lost and the PLC will shut down the VBU and also removes the permissive signal from the loading rack system, thus preventing truck loading.
Verification of Operational Status	- A UFS flame status indicator light on the VBU control panel indicates whether the UFS detects the presence of a flame. - An operator inspects the UFS indicator light and the presence of a pilot flame each day that loading occurs. The inspection is documented.
QA/QC Practices and Criteria	- Start-up Inspection of VBU, including UFS, conducted each time the VBU is brought on line at the terminal. - UFS scanner and pilot flame will be evaluated for proper operation and replace//repaired as necessary. - VBU brought in has always received a Compliance Test within the last 12 months.
Monitoring Frequency	The UFS, in conjunction with the fault alarm system in the PLC, continuously monitors for a pilot flame.
Data Collection Procedures	- Logging of proper UFS operation during active loading occurs on a daily basis. - Faults/alarms during loading will be re-coded in a fault/alarm log, including date, time, and reason for the fault/alarm and action taken.
Averaging Period	N/A

TABLE 2.b: MONITORING APPROACH (VBU) – Indicator No 2

	Indicator No 2 – Loading Rack Pressure
I. Indicator	Pressure gauge at the loading rack.
Monitoring Approach	Inspect pressure gauge at the loading rack.
II. Indicator Range	Gauge pressure below 17.5 W.C
Action Level Range	
Excursion	An excursion is defined when the reading on the gauge exceeds 17.5 W.C.
III. Performance Criteria	
Data Representativeness	The pressure gauge is connected to the vapor line.
Verification of Operational Status	An operator inspects the pressure/ vacuum vent and pressure gauge for proper operation.
QA/QC Practices and Criteria	- Annual calibration/accuracy verification is performed is accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. - The Terminal may also choose to replace the gauge with a new factory calibrated gauge annually in lieu of calibration - New personnel are given 40 hours of hands-on training with a qualified person prior to working alone.
Monitoring Frequency	Daily during active loading operations.
Data Collection Procedures	Manually record information in a log.
Averaging Period	N/A

TABLE 2.c: MONITORING APPROACH (VBU) – Indicator No 3

	Indicator No. 3 - Observations for Emissions
I. Indicator	Loading rack system leaking emissions.
Monitoring Approach	Inspect loading rack system for leaking emissions monthly.
II. Indicator Range	
Action Level Range	A corrective action is triggered if an LEL reading of 10% - <20% confirms leaks detected by opacity, hearing or smell. The corrective action measure is to repair or take out of service leaking equipment within 15 days of discovery. A first attempt to repair shall be made within 5 days of discovery.
Excursion	An excursion occurs when the leaking equipment is not repaired or taken out of service within 15 days of discovery.
III. Performance Criteria	
Data Representativeness	The vapor line should not have any visible, audible or olfactory signs of leaking hydrocarbons coming from the piping and/or associated fittings.
Verification of Operational Status	An operator inspects the vapor line monthly for signs of any leaks.
QA/QC Practices and Criteria	New personnel are given 40 hours of hands-on training with a qualified operator prior to working alone.
Monitoring Frequency	Monthly during active loading operations.
Data Collection Procedures	Manually record information in a Monthly VOC log
Averaging Period	N/A.

SECTION V. ATTACHMENTS

In accordance with Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C., the owner or operator shall comply with all the following documents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated.

TV: Title V Conditions (version dated 2/16/2012)
RR: Facility-wide Title V Reporting Requirements
I-1: List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities
H-1: Permit History
A-1 - Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification No

(Note. The electronic copy of this permit is posted on the FDEP website with the above documents included as separate electronic documents).