Motiva Enterprises LLC

Port Everglades South, Florida Terminal

Facility ID No.: 0110050

Broward County

FINAL Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No.: 0110050-009-AV

(Renewal of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0110050-007-AV)

Permitting and Compliance Authority:

Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department

Pollution Prevention Division (PPD)

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Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

FINAL Permit Project No.: 0110050-009-AV

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Permittee:
Motiva Enterprises LLC.
P.O. Box 21108
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33335

FINAL Permit NO.: 0110050-009-AV
Facility: Motiva Enterprises - South
Facility ID No.: 0110050
SIC No(s).: 51, 517, 5171 **NAICS:** 424710
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V permit 0110050-007-AV, to incorporate changes requested in construction permit, 0110050-008-AC, update the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) plan, make corrections to permit conditions, rule applicability; and other changes as noted in the permit application. This permit renewal also, updates the facility's potential emissions in accordance with corrections made to the emission calculations methodology. The source is located at 1200 S.E. 28th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 586.79 km East and 2884.60 km North; and, Latitude: 26° 04' 45" North and Longitude: 80° 07' 54" 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: 10/21/2014
Renewal Application Due Date: 5/3/2019
Expiration Date: 12/14/2019

ROBERT C. WONG
2014.10.21 15:32:00 -04'00'

Robert C. Wong
Environmental Licensing Manager
Broward County Pollution Prevention Division

Section I: Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

The Motiva South facility is a bulk petroleum and denatured ethanol products terminal located at Port Everglades in Broward County. The facility is a major source of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and a synthetic minor source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The following figure shows a simplified process flow diagram for the terminal:

Products handled at the terminal include Gasoline, Denatured Ethanol, Avjet fuel, Distillate Oil and Additives. The terminal receives refined petroleum products by way of pipeline and Denatured Ethanol and Additives by tank trucks and railcars. Gasoline/ethanol blend is produced by blending ethanol and gasoline at the loading racks with ethanol typically at 10% of the total gasoline loaded into tanker trucks. The products are stored onsite in internal floating roof, vertical fixed roof and horizontal tanks and are distributed either by pipeline or the terminal loading rack. Tank trucks are loaded at the four-lane bottom loading rack. Vapor emissions (VOCS and HAPs) generated during loading operations are controlled by a vapor recovery unit (VRU) or a vapor combustion unit (VCU).

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Unit ID No(s). Brief Description(s) and Applicable Regulations.

EU No.	Brief Description
001	Loading Rack with a VRU and a VCU
009	Petroleum Products Storage Tanks – Fixed Roofs
015	Petroleum Product Storage Tanks - Internal Floating Roofs (IFR)
016	Piping and Components

Applicable Regulations

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received on April 30, 2014, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and therefore not subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart R. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table:

Regulation	EU ID
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	001
40 CFR 60, Subpart XX	001

40 CFR 63, Subpart Kb	009, 015
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	001, 015
40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB	001, 015
Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C.	009, 015
Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C.	001

Section II.
Facility-wide Conditions.

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

FW1. Attachments. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of the following Attachments to this permit: TV (Title V Conditions), RR (Facility-wide Title V Reporting Requirements), and I-1 (List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities).
[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. The following attachments provide information for convenience purposes only and do not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit: Table 1-1 (Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms), Table 2-1 (Summary of Compliance Requirements), H-1 (Permit History).} CHECK TABLES

FW2. 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 (220) (Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW3. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by PPD.
[Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

FW4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement.
[Rule 62-296.320(4) (b), F.A.C.]

FW5. Emissions of Unconfined Particulate Matter (PM). No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined PM from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions.
[Rule 62-296.320(4) (c), F.A.C]

FW6. 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.,]

FW7. 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(d)]

FW8. Bulk Gasoline Terminal (40 CFR 63, Subpart R). For "emissions screening factor for bulk gasoline terminals" (E_T) less than 0.50, the owner or operator shall:

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

(2) Maintain records of the calculations for E_T (including methods, procedures, and supporting assumptions),and notify the PPD 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), Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: E_T is a formula for determining the applicable requirements of Subpart R (HAPs standards for bulk gasoline terminal). Calculations indicated that E_T is equal to 0.281}

FW9. Bulk Gasoline Terminal (Subpart BBBBBB). The facility shall comply with all applicable requirements under 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB.

[40 CFR 63.11083]

{Permitting Note: Subpart BBBBBB establishes national emission limitations and management practices for HAP emitted from area source gasoline distribution bulk terminals. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and management practices.}

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.****}*

FW 11. 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.]

FW 12. 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]

Section III.
Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emission unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
001	Loading Rack with VRU and VCU

This emission unit consists of four loading bays for loading petroleum products onto transport tankers. Hydrocarbon vapor emissions generated during loading are directed to a VRU or a VCU for treatment.
{Permitting Note: (***IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION -*** This emission unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals; Control Technology for Bulk Gasoline Terminals set forth in Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C. (RACT); and 40 CFR part 63 Subpart BBBBBB. This emission unit is also subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements under 40 CFR 64.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Throughput. To maintain the facility's classification as a synthetic minor source for HAPs, the amount of petroleum products and denatured ethanol loaded at the rack shall not exceed 600,000,000 gallons per year calculated on a twelve-month rolling basis.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200 (245), F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]
{Permitting Note. Gasoline and Ethanol are blended at the loading rack.}

A.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200 (245) (PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

A.3. Not Federally Enforceable Loading Liquid Products**.** The standards required in 40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart XX, shall apply to owners and operators of loading racks at bulk gasoline terminals that load any liquid products, 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), Construction Permit No. 0110050-006-AC]

A.4. Gasoline or Gasoline/Ethanol Blend Loading at Bulk Gasoline Terminals. No person shall load gasoline or gasoline/ethanol blend into any tank, trucks, or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

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

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

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

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

[Rule 62-296.510(3) & 62-4.070 (3), F.A.C.]

A.5. Vapor Collection System Design.

(1) The facility shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading.

(2) The vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

[40 CFR 60.502(a), (d)]

A.6. Vapor Collection System Emissions Limit. 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 total organic compounds per liter of gasoline (or gasoline blended with ethanol) loaded.

[40 CFR 60.502(b)]

A.7. Gasoline Tank Truck Requirements.

(a)- (d) [Blank].

(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 previous 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 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). The facility is also allowed to use a terminal automation system to cross-check and lock out trucks with expired vapor tightness documentation.

(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 A.12 (d) - "Gauge Pressure Measurement").

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

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

[40 CFR 60.502(e)-(j)]

A.8. VCU – Operating and Design Standards

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

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

(c) The presence of the VCU 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]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting Note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

A.9. Subpart BBBBBB – Testing. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable testing and monitoring requirements for the loading rack specified in 40 CFR 63.11092 for the VRU and the VCU (see Appendix 4).

[40 CFR 63.11092]

A.10. Performance Testing Frequency. The owner or operator shall conduct a compliance test (see Condition A.12) prior to obtaining a renewed permit on the loading rack using the VRU and the VCU, and at such times when the PPD, after investigation, has good reason (such as failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements of the

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) plan) to believe that any applicable emission standard of the loading rack is being violated
[Rules 62-297.310(7) (a) 3. & 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.8(a)]

A.11. General Performance Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the owner or operator shall comply with the general compliance test requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. (see Appendix 9).
[Rules 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

A.12. Performance Testing Requirements. The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements during the formal compliance testing of its VRU and the VCU:

(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 required to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.502 (b) and (h), 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.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in 40 CFR 60.502 (b) as follows:

(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 total organic compounds 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 total organic compounds, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.

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

C_{ei} = concentration of total organic compounds at each interval "i", ppm.

L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.

n = number of testing intervals.

i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.

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

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

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

(6) *Total organic compounds 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]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

A.13. CAM Requirements. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in Appendix 10 of this permit. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 (12) & 62-213.440(1) (b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Notifications, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.14. General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit 001 is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 attached in the Appendices 2 and 3, respectively, and listed below
[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]

A.15. Performance Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPD, at least 30 days prior to the date on which the formal compliance tests for tanks are to begin, of 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)]

A.16. Notifications - Subpart BBBBBB. The owner or operator shall comply with all additional notification requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11093 (see Appendix 5)
[40 CFR 63.11093]

A.17. Performance Test Report Information. The compliance test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow PPD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and a general layout of the emissions unit tested including a sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream of the sampling point, including the distance to any upstream bends or other flow disturbances.
2. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters, and their operating parameters during each test run.

3. The normal type and amount of products loaded during each test run. Truck monitoring data sheets showing the amounts of accountable gasoline (or gasoline/ ethanol blend) loaded.
4. Test equipment specifications with instrument and calibration information. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
5. Measurement and data acquisition/ analysis/ computation procedures to obtain all measured and calculated data to determine compliance with the emission limiting standard. Detailed calculations of the emission rate including computer printout of measurements and VOC analyzer strip charts.
6. Results of the Method 21 testing (prior to the formal loading rack compliance testing) for leaks around all fittings, flanges, valves, and any other exposed potential leak sources.
7. The names of individuals, who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
8. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted is true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the PPD, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

[Rule 62-297.310(8) (c), and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

A.18. Reporting - Subpart BBBBBB . The owner or operator shall comply with all additional reporting requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11095 (see Appendix 8).
[40 CFR 63.11095]

A.19. 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.* A record of each monthly leak inspection of the vapor collection system, vapor processing system and loading racks required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.505]

A.20. Records - Subpart BBBBBB . The owner or operator shall comply with all additional recordkeeping requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11094 (see Appendix 7).
[40 CFR 63.11094]

A.21 Test Results. Test results records shall be maintained at the terminal for at least five years and be made available to PPD upon request.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

A.22. Throughput. The owner or operator shall maintain product throughput records for the previous 12 months along with the total product throughput for the previous 12 months.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection B.

This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID	Brief Description
009	Petroleum Product Storage Tanks – Fixed Roofs

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. (a) Capacity and Content of Tanks. The owner or operator shall store only products with maximum true vapor pressure (TVP) less than 3.5 kPa (0.5 psia) in Tank No. 29636, and less than 15.0 kPa (2.2 psia) in Tank No. 2213.

Tank ID	Capacity (gallons)
29636	2,129,000
2213	25,000

(b) Throughput. To maintain the facility's classification as a synthetic minor source for HAPs, the throughput of petroleum products for Tank 29636 shall not exceed 600,000,000 gallons per year and the throughput of petroleum products and denatured ethanol for Tank 2213 shall not exceed 396,000 gallons per year, each calculated on a twelve-month rolling basis.

[Rules 62-210.200 (318), F.A.C. (TVP definition); and 40 CFR 60.110b(b) (product content); Rule 62-210.200 (245), F.A.C. (throughput limit -PTE),]
(Permitting Note. Fuel grade ethanol has a vapor pressure of 1.27 psia and cannot be stored in Tank 29636.)
(Permitting Note. Tank 2213 was previously included in the list of insignificant units for this facility. However, the product throughput for this tank can potentially be significant.)

B.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200(245) F.A.C.(PTE)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.3. Product Content and Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep records of TVP and product throughput for the previous 12 months along with the total product throughput for the previous 12 months.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

E.U. ID	Brief Description
015	Petroleum Product Storage Tanks - Internal Floating Roofs (IFR)

This emission unit consists of eight (8) IFR Petroleum Product Storage Tanks listed below.

{Permitting Note: (***IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION*** **-** This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C., Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks equipped with IFR. In addition, Tanks Nos. 29634, 30683, 31508 and 31633 were installed or modified after July 23, 1984 and are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb. All tanks are also subject to 40 CFR part 63, Subpart BBBBBB. }

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.1. (a) Capacity and Content. The owner or operator shall store liquid products with maximum true vapor pressure (TVP) equal to or less than the TVP of Gasoline in the tanks listed in the following table:

Tank ID	Primary Seal	Secondary Seal	Capacity (gallons)
29634	Mechanical Shoe	none	2,121,000
29635	Mechanical Shoe	rim-mounted	2,114,000
30683	Mechanical Shoe	none	3,994,000
31025	Mechanical Shoe	none	3,950,000
31631	Mechanical Shoe	none	1,780,000
31632	Mechanical Shoe	rim-mounted	1,786,000
31633	Mechanical Shoe	none	3,903,000
31508	Mechanical Shoe	none	2,708,000

(b) Throughput. To maintain the facility's classification as a synthetic minor source for HAPs, the throughput of petroleum products and denatured ethanol for each tank listed in this emission unit shall not exceed 600,000,000 gallons per year calculated on a twelve-month rolling basis.
[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200 (245), F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

C.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate continuously, i.e., 8,760 hours/year.
[Rule 62-210.200 (245) (PTE), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting Note: Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

C.3. Fixed Roof Tanks Retrofitted IFR – RACT

(1) *Applicability.* The control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C., shall apply to all fixed roof storage vessels with capacities equal to or greater than 42,000 gallons (159,000 liters; nominal design 1,000 barrels (bbls.) containing petroleum liquids whose true vapor pressure is greater than 1.50 psia (10.3 kilopascals) but shall not be used if the petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure of 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) or greater under actual storage conditions.

(2) *Control Technology*. The emission unit shall comply with the following:

(a) The tanks have been retrofitted with an IFR 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:

1. 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,
2. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
3. 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.]

C.4. IFR Tanks - Design Requirements of 40 CFR part 63, Subpart BBBBBB

The owner or operator shall equip each IFR storage tank according to 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) *NA (no double seal system requirements)*

(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.

[40 CFR 63.11087 (a), Table 1 To Subpart BBBBBB (Section b)]

C.5. IFR Tanks Nos. 30683, 29634, 31508 and 31633 Design (NSPS) . The following applies to IFR Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.112b (a) (1)]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting Note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

C.6. VOC Leak Testing. During the 12-month period prior to renewal of the operation permit, and whenever the tanks are emptied for non-operational reasons, the owner or operator shall check for VOC leaks in the IFR and roof seals using EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2.

[Rules 62-296.508(3) (a), 62.4.070(3), and 62.-297.440(2) (a) 2, F.A.C.]

[Permitting note. EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2 recommends routine inspections through the roof hatches be conducted at six months or shorter intervals, and a complete inspection of the seals and covers whenever the tanks are emptied for non-operational reasons (e.g. maintenance).]

C.7. Testing (Subpart BBBBBB). The owner or operator shall conduct the inspection requirements of 40 CFR 60.113b (a) for IFR storage tanks as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092.

(1) *Inspection 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 IFR 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 PPRAQD 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) *NA (no double seal system requirements)*

(4) *Inspection when Tanks are emptied and degassed.* Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraph (2) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.11092, 40 CFR 60.113b (a)]

C.8. Test Procedures for Tanks Nos. 30683, 29634, 31508 and 31633 (NSPS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 60.113b (a)]

{Permitting Note: In accordance with a response from USEPA, 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.}

Notification Requirements

C.9. Tanks Nos. 30683, 29634, 31508 and 31633 - General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit 015 is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 attached in the Appendices 2 and 3, respectively, and listed below

[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]

C.10. Tank VOC Leak Testing Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each VOC Leak Testing. - EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2 for the tanks to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such tests, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test s conducted for the owner or operator.
[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310 (7) (a) 9, F.A.C]

C.11. Notification Prior to the Refilling of Tanks Nos. Nos. 30683, 29634, 31508 and 31633 after Emptied and Degassed. The owner or operator shall notify the PPD in writing at least 30 days prior to filling each storage tank upon completion of the inspections required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a)(1) (installing the IFR) or 40 CFR 60.113b (a)(4) (emptying and degassing tanks). If the inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (4) is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the PPD at least 7 days prior to the filling 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 PPD at least 7 days prior to the filling.
[40 CFR 60.113b(a)(5)]

C.12. Notifications - Subpart BBBBBB. The owner or operator shall submit the applicable notifications specified in 40 CFR 63.9 (see Appendix 5).
[40 CFR 63.11093 (b)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C.13. Inspection Reports for IFR Tanks Nos. 30683, 29634, 31508 and 31633, all four NSPS Kb tanks. After the installation of IFR for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish PPD with a report that describes the IFR and certifies that the IFR meets the specifications of 40 CRF 60.112b (a) (1) (see "*IFR Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 Design (NSPS)*", above) and 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1) (see "*Test Procedures for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 (NSPS)*", above). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a) (3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(4) (see "*Test Procedures for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 (NSPS)*", above. Each record shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, IFR, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (2) ((see "*Test Procedures for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 (NSPS)*", above), are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (2), a report shall be furnished to the PPD within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

[40 CFR 60.115b (a)]

C.14. Tank VOC Leak Test Report. The VOC leak test report for the tanks shall be submitted to PPRAQD as soon as practical, but no later than 45 days after the test is completed.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310 (8) (b), F.A.C]

C.15. Recordkeeping and Reporting - Subpart BBBBBB . The owner or operator shall keep records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 60.115b for IFR storage tanks, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years (see Appendix 7 and 8).
[40 CFR 63.11094, 40 CFR 60.115b]

C.16. Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep records of product throughput for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 months basis).

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

C.17. Tanks Nos. 30683, 29634, 31508 and 31633 - Design and Operating Records.

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

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

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

(d) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa shall notify the PPD 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 PPD 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 PPD; or

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

[40 CFR 60.116b]

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID	Brief Description
016	Piping and Components

This emission unit consists of piping and equipment with potential for VOC leaks.
{Permitting Note. This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-297.440 F.A.C. (fugitive leak standard), and 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

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

Test Methods and Procedures

D.2. Leak Inspections and Repair – Subpart BBBBBB. The owner or operator shall implement the following:
(a) The owner or operator shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100 (i.e. valve, pump, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, flange or other connectors, and the entire vapor processing system). For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable.
(b) A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log book shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.
(c) Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the log book. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.
(d) Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed if the repair is not feasible within 15 days. The owner or operator shall provide in the semiannual report specified in 40 CFR 63.11095(b) (see Appendix 8) , the reason(s) why the repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed.
(e) The owner or operator must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in 40 CFR 63.11083
[40 CFR 63.11089]

D.3. Leak Repair Program. Whenever leaks are detected by sight, sound, smell, or other methods, the owner or operator shall record the location of each leak, date of detection, and date of repair.
[Rules 62-4.070(3)]

Notifications, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

D.4. Notifications (Subpart BBBBBB). The owner or operator shall submit the applicable notifications specified in 40 CFR 63.9 (see Appendix 5).
[40 CFR 63.11089 (f)]

D.5. Fugitive Equipment Leak Records. The owner or operator shall maintain records of the dates when the leaks were detected and repaired.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0110050-006-AC]

D.6. Records and Reports (Subpart BBBBBB). The owner or operator shall keep records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.11094 (see Appendix 7) and 40 CFR 63.11095 (see Appendix 8). [40 CFR 63.11089 (g)]

Appendix 1

NSPS - Performance Tests.

(40 CFR 60.8)

[Administrator means the administrator of USEPA or the authorized representative – PPD]

(a) Frequency. At such 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).

(b) Test methods and procedures. 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) Test conditions. 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) Notice of testing. 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) Testing facility requirements. 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) *NA. [three separate runs not required]*

Appendix 2

NSPS - Notification and Recordkeeping.

(40 CFR 60.7)

[Administrator means the administrator of USEPA or the authorized representative – PPD]

(a) Notification format. 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) to (3) *NA (new sources)*

(4) Physical or operational changes. A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 40 CFR 60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.

(5) to (7) *NA (CMS, opacity).*

(b) to (e) NA (CMS)

(f) File maintenance. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of all measurements, including performance testing measurements; all monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required by this part recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records, except as follows:

(1) to (2) *NA (CEMS).*

(3) The Administrator or delegated authority, upon notification to the source, may require the owner or operator to maintain all measurements as required by paragraph (f) of this section, if the Administrator or the delegated authority determines these records are required to more accurately assess the compliance status of the affected source.

(g) Similar notification. If notification substantially similar to that in paragraph (a) of this section is required by any other State or local agency, sending the Administrator a copy of that notification will satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

Appendix 3

General Notification and Reporting Requirements.

(40 CFR 60.19)

[Administrator means the administrator of USEPA or the authorized representative – PPD]

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

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

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

(e) Common submittal schedule. 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) Changes request.

(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 4

Testing and Monitoring Requirement - Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11092)

[Administrator is the USEPA]

[Loading Rack]

(a) *Loading Rack Performance Testing*. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(1) Conduct a performance test on the vapor processing and collection systems according to either paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) Use the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503 (Subpart XX), except a reading of 500 parts per million shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b) of this chapter.

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

(2) If the gasoline loading rack is operated in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires the loading rack to meet an emission limit of 80 milligrams (mg), or less, per liter of gasoline loaded (mg/l), the owner or operator may submit a statement by a responsible official certifying the compliance status of the loading rack in lieu of the test required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) If the owner or operator have conducted performance testing on the vapor processing and collection systems within 5 years prior to January 10, 2008, and the test is representative of current or anticipated operating processes and conditions, the owner or operator may submit the results of such testing in lieu of the test required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, provided the testing was conducted using the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503 of this chapter. Should the Administrator deem the prior test data unacceptable, the facility is still required to meet the requirement to conduct an initial performance test within 180 days of the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.11083; thus, previous test reports should be submitted as soon as possible after January 10, 2008.

(4) *NA (flares).*

(b) *Loading Rack Vapor Processing System - Monitored Operating Parameter Value*. For each performance test conducted under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) *Continuous Monitoring System (CMS).* 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 specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter as specified under paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Carbon Adsorption System. The owner or operator shall monitor the operation of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring organic compound concentration shall be installed in the exhaust air stream.

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

(*1*) Carbon adsorption devices shall be monitored as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(*1*)(*i*),(*ii*), and (*iii*) of this section.

(*i*) Vacuum level shall be monitored using a pressure transmitter installed in the vacuum pump suction line, with the measurements displayed on a gauge that can be visually observed. Each carbon bed shall be observed during one complete regeneration cycle on each day of operation of the loading rack to determine the maximum vacuum level achieved.

(*ii*) Conduct annual testing of the carbon activity for the carbon in each carbon bed. Carbon activity shall be tested in accordance with the butane working capacity test of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D 5228–92 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14), or by another suitable procedure as recommended by the manufacturer.

(*iii*) Conduct monthly measurements of the carbon bed outlet volatile organic compounds (VOC) concentration over the last 5 minutes of an adsorption cycle for each carbon bed, documenting the highest measured VOC concentration. Measurements shall be made using a portable analyzer, in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–7, EPA Method 21 for open-ended lines.

(*2*) Develop and submit to the Administrator a monitoring and inspection plan that describes the owner or operator's approach for meeting the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(*2*)(*i*) through (*v*) of this section.

(*i*) The lowest maximum required vacuum level and duration needed to assure regeneration of the carbon beds shall be determined by an engineering analysis or from the manufacturer's recommendation and shall be documented in the monitoring and inspection plan.

(*ii*) The owner or operator shall verify, during each day of operation of the loading rack, the proper valve sequencing, cycle time, gasoline flow, purge air flow, and operating temperatures. Verification shall be through visual observation or through an automated alarm or shutdown system that monitors and records system operation.

(*iii*) The owner or operator shall perform semi-annual preventive maintenance inspections of the carbon adsorption system according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the system.

(*iv*) The monitoring plan developed under paragraph (*2*) of this section shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the carbon adsorption system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(*2*)(*i*) through (*iii*) of this section, describe specific corrective actions that will be taken to correct any malfunction, and define what the owner or operator would consider to be a timely repair for each potential malfunction.

(*v*) The owner or operator shall document the maximum vacuum level observed on each carbon bed from each daily inspection and the maximum VOC concentration observed from each carbon bed on each monthly inspection as well as any system malfunction, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, and any activation of the automated alarm or shutdown system with a written entry into a log book or other permanent form of record. Such record shall also include a description of the corrective action taken and whether such corrective actions were taken in a timely manner, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, as well as an estimate of the amount of gasoline loaded during the period of the malfunction.

(ii) *NA (Refrigeration Condenser System).*

(iii) <u>Thermal Oxidation System (VCU)</u>. Where a thermal oxidation system other than a flare is used, the owner or operator shall monitor the operation of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) A CPMS capable of measuring temperature shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream from the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

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

(*1*) The presence of a thermal oxidation system 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.

(*2*) Develop and submit to the Administrator a monitoring and inspection plan that describes the owner or operator's approach for meeting the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(B)(*2*)(*i*) through (*v*) of this section.

(*i*) The thermal oxidation system shall be equipped to automatically prevent gasoline loading operations from beginning at any time that the pilot flame is absent.

(*ii*) The owner or operator shall verify, during each day of operation of the loading rack, the proper operation of the assist-air blower, the vapor line valve, and the emergency shutdown system. Verification shall be through visual observation or through an automated alarm or shutdown system that monitors and records system operation.

(*iii*) The owner or operator shall perform semi-annual preventive maintenance inspections of the thermal oxidation system according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the system.

(*iv*) The monitoring plan developed under paragraph (*2*) of this section shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the thermal oxidation system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(B)(*2*)(*ii*) and (*iii*) of this section, describe specific corrective actions that will be taken to correct any malfunction, and define what the owner or operator would consider to be a timely repair for each potential malfunction.

(*v*) The owner or operator shall document any system malfunction, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, and any activation of the automated alarm or shutdown system with a written entry into a log book or other permanent form of record. Such record shall also include a description of the corrective action taken and whether such corrective actions were taken in a timely manner, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, as well as an estimate of the amount of gasoline loaded during the period of the malfunction.

(iv) Monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor processing system other than those listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section will be allowed upon demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a).

(2) *NA* (*Flare)*.

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

(4) *Rationale for the Selected Operating Parameter Value*. Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a).

(5) *Testing Alternatives*. If the owner or operator have chosen to comply with the performance testing alternatives provided under paragraph (a)(2) or paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the monitored operating parameter value may be determined according to the provisions in paragraph (b)(5)(i) or paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section.

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

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

(c) <u>*Change in the Operating Parameter Value*</u>. For performance tests performed after the initial test required under paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.

(d) <u>*Vapor Processing System Operating Requirements*</u>. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the operating parameter value for the parameters described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(iv) or paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section is approved, each owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the alternative operating parameter value.

(3) Operation of the vapor processing system in a manner exceeding or going below the operating parameter value, as appropriate, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a), except as specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(4) For the monitoring and inspection, as required under paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(*2*) and (b)(1)(iii)(B)(*2*) of this section, malfunctions that are discovered shall not constitute a violation of the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a) if corrective actions as described in the monitoring and inspection plan are followed. The owner or operator must:

(i) Initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the problem within 1 hour;

(ii) Initiate corrective action to fix the problem within 24 hours;

(iii) Complete all corrective actions needed to fix the problem as soon as practicable consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions;

(iv) Minimize periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction; and

(v) Take any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the recurrence of the cause of the problem.

[Gasoline Cargo Tanks]

(f) *Annual Certification Test for Gasoline Cargo Tanks*. The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the test methods specified in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5

Notification Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11093)

[Notifications shall be sent to USEPA (Administrator) until the State of Florida adopts Subpart BBBBBB]

(a) *Notification of Compliance Status*. The owner or operator shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(h) as follow:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.9 (h) (3)] After a title V permit has been issued to the owner or operator of an affected source, the owner or operator of such source shall comply with all requirements for compliance status reports contained in the source's title V permit, including reports required under this part. After a title V permit has been issued to the owner or operator of an affected source, and each time a notification of compliance status is required under this part, the owner or operator of such source shall submit the notification of compliance status to the appropriate permitting authority following completion of the relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.9 (h) (4)] [Blank]

[40 CFR 63.9 (h) (5)] If an owner or operator of an affected source submits estimates or preliminary information in the application for approval of construction or reconstruction required in 40 CFR 63.5(d) in place of the actual emissions data or control efficiencies required in paragraphs (d)(1)(ii)(H) and (d)(2) of 40 CFR 63.5, the owner or operator shall submit the actual emissions data and other

correct information as soon as available but no later than with the initial notification of compliance status required in this section.

The Notification of Compliance Status must specify which of the compliance options included in Table 1 (see Appendix 6 is used to comply with this subpart.

(b) *Notification of Performance Test*. As specified in 40 CFR 63.9(e), the owner or operator shall submit a Notification of Performance Test to the Administrator (i.e. PPD) 60 days prior to initiating testing required by 40 CFR 63.11092(a) (Loading Rack Performance Testing) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b) (Monitored Operating Parameter).

(c) Each owner or operator of any affected source under this subpart must submit additional notifications specified in 40 CFR 63.9, as applicable.

Citation	Subject	Brief description
40 CFR 63.9(b)(1)–(2), (4)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each
40 CFR 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate
40 CFR 63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification about use of COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy alternative
40 CFR 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted
40 CFR 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change

Appendix 6

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

[Administrator is the USEPA]

If owner or operator own or operate	Then the owner or operator must
1. A gasoline storage tank with a capacity of less than 75 cubic meters (m^3)	Equip each gasoline storage tank with a fixed roof that is mounted to the storage tank in a stationary manner, and maintain all openings in a closed position at all times when not in use.
2. A gasoline storage tank with a capacity of greater than or equal to 75 m^3	(a) Reduce emissions of total organic HAP or TOC by 95 weight-percent with a closed vent system and control device as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter; or
	(b) Equip each internal floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) of this chapter, except for the secondary seal requirements under 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B) and the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(iv) through (ix) of this chapter; and
	(c) Equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2) of this chapter, except that the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter shall only be required if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(i) of this chapter; or
	(d) Equip and operate each internal and external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1) and (b), and equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(2) if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1).

Appendix 7

Recordkeeping Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11094)

[Administrator is the USEPA]

[Gasoline Storage Tanks]

(a) For internal floating roof gasoline storage tanks, the owner or operator shall keep records as specified in Subpart Kb - 40 CFR 60.115b, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years.

[Gasoline Cargo Tanker Trucks]

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

(1) Annual certification testing performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(1) (see Appendix 4) and periodic railcar bubble leak testing performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(2).

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

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

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

(iii) Cargo tank identification number.

(iv) Test location and date.

(v) Tester name and signature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Equipment Leak]

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

(e) The owner or operator shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (7) of this section.

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

(f) The owner or operator shall:

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) or 40 CFR 63.11092(e). This record shall indicate the time intervals during which loadings of gasoline cargo tanks have occurred or, alternatively, shall record the operating parameter data only during such loadings. The date and time of day shall also be indicated at reasonable intervals on this record.

(2) Record and report simultaneously with the Notification of Compliance Status required under 40 CFR 63.11093(b) (see Appendix 5):

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

(ii) *NA (flares).*

(3) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible copy of the monitoring and inspection plan required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(*2*) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(*2*) (see Appendix 4).

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

(5) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor processing system or monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures.

Appendix 8

Reporting Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11095)

[Administrator is the USEPA]

(a) The owner or operator shall include in a semiannual compliance report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable:

(1) ***Storage Vessels***. For storage vessels, complying with option 2(b) Table 1 to Subpart BBBBBB ("IFR requirements"), the information specified in 40 CFR 60.115b(a), as follows:

(i) Furnish PPD with a report that describes the IFR and certifies that the IFR meets the specifications of 40 CRF 60.112b (a) (1) ("*roof and closure devices*") and 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1) (*"Inspection prior to initial fill."*). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a) (3).

(ii) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(iii) If the IFR 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 are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the PPD 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.

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

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

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

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

(2) Each reloading of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11094(b) (see Appendix 7).

(3) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) (see Appendix 4). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor collection and processing systems or the CMS.

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

(5) For each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:

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

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

Appendix 9

General Compliance Test Requirements

(Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.)

Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the following testing requirements apply to each emissions unit for which testing is required. The terms "stack" and "duct" are used interchangeably in this appendix.

("Department" refers to Florida Department of Environmental Protection.)

("PPD" refers to Broward County Pollution Prevention Division.)

TR1. Required Number of Test Runs. For mass emission limitations, a compliance test shall consist of three complete and separate determinations of the total air pollutant emission rate through the test section of the stack or duct and three complete and separate determinations of any applicable process variables corresponding to the three distinct time periods during which the stack emission rate was measured; provided, however, that three complete and separate determinations shall not be required if the process variables are not subject to variation during a compliance test, or if three determinations are not necessary in order to calculate the unit's emission rate. The three required test runs shall be completed within one consecutive five-day period. In the event that a sample is lost or one of the three runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, and a valid third run cannot be obtained within the five-day period allowed for the test, the Secretary or his or her designee may accept the results of two complete runs as proof of compliance, provided that the arithmetic mean of the two complete runs is at least 20% below the allowable emission limiting standard. [Rule 62-297.310(1), F.A.C.]

TR2. Operating Rate During Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at permitted capacity. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the maximum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unit operation is limited to 110 percent of the test rate until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

TR3. Calculation of Emission Rate. For each emissions performance test, the indicated emission rate or concentration shall be the arithmetic average of the emission rate or concentration determined by each of the three separate test runs unless otherwise specified in a particular test method or applicable rule. [Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C.]

TR4. Applicable Test Procedures.

a. *Required Sampling Time*.

(1) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule, the required sampling time for each test run shall be no less than one hour and no greater than four hours, and the sampling time at each sampling point shall be of equal intervals of at least two minutes.

(2) N/A (Opacity Compliance Tests).

b. *Minimum Sample Volume*. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable rule or test method, the minimum sample volume per run shall be 25 dry standard cubic feet.

c. *Required Flow Rate Range.* For EPA Method 5 particulate sampling, acid mist/sulfur dioxide, and fluoride sampling which uses Greenburg Smith type impingers, the sampling nozzle and sampling time shall be selected such that the average sampling rate will be between 0.5 and 1.0 actual cubic feet per minute, and the required minimum sampling volume will be obtained.

d. *Calibration of Sampling Equipment*. Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 297.310-1, F.A.C.

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE			
ITEM	**MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY**	**REFERENCE INSTRUMENT**	**TOLERANCE**
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass	5° F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5° F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/- 0.001" mean of at least three readings; Max. deviation between readings, 0.004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, when 5% change observed, annually	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
	2. One Point: Semiannually		
	3. Check after each test series	Comparison check	5%

e. *Allowed Modification to EPA Method 5*. When EPA Method 5 is required, the following modification is allowed: the heated filter may be separated from the impingers by a flexible tube.

[Rule 62-297.310(4), F.A.C.]

TR5. Determination of Process Variables.

a. *Required Equipment*. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which compliance tests are required shall install, operate, and maintain equipment or instruments necessary to determine process variables, such as process weight input or heat input, when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

b. *Accuracy of Equipment*. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables, including devices such as belt scales, weight hoppers, flow meters, and tank scales, shall be calibrated and adjusted to indicate the true value of the parameter being measured with sufficient accuracy to allow the applicable process variable to be determined within 10% of its true value.

[Rule 62-297.310(5), F.A.C.]

TR6. Sampling Facilities. The permittee shall install permanent stack sampling ports and provide sampling facilities that meet the requirements of Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. All stack sampling facilities must also comply with all applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

a. *Permanent Test Facilities*. The owner or operator of an emissions unit for which a compliance test, other than a visible emissions test, is required on at least an annual basis, shall install and maintain permanent stack sampling facilities.

b. *Temporary Test Facilities*. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is not required to conduct a compliance test on at least an annual basis may use permanent or temporary stack sampling facilities. If the owner chooses to use temporary sampling facilities on an emissions unit, and the PPRAQD elects to test the unit, such temporary facilities shall be installed on the emissions unit within 5 days of a request by the PPD and remain on the emissions unit until the test is completed.

c. *Sampling Ports*.
   (1) All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.
   (2) The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.
   (3) The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.
   (4) For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.
   (5) On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

d. *Work Platforms*.
   (1) Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.
   (2) On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.
   (3) On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.
   (4) All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toe board, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

e. *Access to Work Platform*.
   (1) Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.
   (2) Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toe boards.

f. *Electrical Power*.
   (1) A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.
   (2) If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's

property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

g. *Sampling Equipment Support*.

(1) A three-quarter inch eyebolt and an angle bracket shall be attached directly above each port on vertical stacks and above each row of sampling ports on the sides of horizontal ducts.

(a) The bracket shall be a standard 3 inch × 3 inch × one-quarter inch equal-legs bracket which is 1 and one-half inches wide. A hole that is one-half inch in diameter shall be drilled through the exact center of the horizontal portion of the bracket. The horizontal portion of the bracket shall be located 14 inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

(b) A three-eighth inch bolt which protrudes 2 inches from the stack may be substituted for the required bracket. The bolt shall be located 15 and one-half inches above the centerline of the sampling port.

(c) The three-quarter inch eyebolt shall be capable of supporting a 500 pound working load. For stacks that are less than 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 48 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. For stacks that are greater than or equal to 12 feet in diameter, the eyebolt shall be located 60 inches above the horizontal portion of the angle bracket. If the eyebolt is more than 120 inches above the platform, a length of chain shall be attached to it to bring the free end of the chain to within safe reach from the platform.

(2) A complete monorail or dual rail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

(3) When the sample ports are located in the top of a horizontal duct, a frame shall be provided above the port to allow the sample probe to be secured during the test.

[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

TR7. Special Compliance Tests. When the PPD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a Department rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the PPD. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.]

TR8. Waiver of Compliance Test Requirements. If the owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to a compliance test requirement demonstrates to the PPD, pursuant to the procedure established in Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., that the compliance of the emissions unit with an applicable weight emission limiting standard can be adequately determined by means other than the designated test procedure, such as specifying a surrogate standard of no visible emissions for particulate matter sources equipped with a bag house or specifying a fuel analysis for sulfur dioxide emissions, the PPD shall waive the compliance test requirements for such emissions units and order that the alternate means of determining compliance be used, provided, however, the provisions of paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C., shall apply.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(c), F.A.C.]

Appendix 10
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 PPD.

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)]

<u>40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.</u>

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 vapor combustion unit (VCU), respectively]

Emissions Unit 001
Petroleum Liquid Loading Rack with Carbon Adsorption
Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) and a Backup Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) For Controlling VOC Emissions

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

		Indicator 1
I.	**Parameter Measurement Approach**	Outlet VOC concentration (percent hydrocarbon as propane) Use of a continuous hydrocarbon concentration analyzer.
II.	**Indicator Range** **Action Level Range**	The indicator range of the analyzer is 0-5% hydrocarbon, 3.7% hydrocarbon is equivalent to the 35mg/liter limit specified in the permit. A shutdown alarm (which diverts the gasoline vapors to the VCU or ceases loading at the racks) will activate at a level equal to 90% of the 35 mg/liter equivalent concentration. The VRU is programmed to trigger a warning alarm when the VOC emissions exceed 75% of the 35 mg/liter equivalent concentration. These alarms are based upon on 6-hour rolling averages.
	Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range	Loading rack shutdown alarms will be recorded by the data acquisition system. Gasoline loading at the racks will cease or the vapors will be diverted to the VCU if the CEM reaches 90% of the 35 mg/liter standard on a 6-hour rolling average basis. An exceedance occurs if the emissions from the VRU exceed the concentration equivalent to the 35 mg/liter standard on a 6-hour rolling average basis.
III	**Response to Indicators** **Action Level Range**	Gasoline load rack operations are automatically shut down or vapors are redirected to the VCU if the emissions exceed the concentration equivalent to 90% of the 35 mg/liter standard. Breach of the action level range will trigger an investigation, corrective action and an internal reporting requirement. Upon an action level alarm being acknowledged by the facility, a corrective action will be initiated within 24 hours.
	Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range	Gasoline load rack operations are automatically shut down or vapors are redirected to the VCU if the emissions exceed the concentration equivalent to 90% of the 35 mg/liter standard. Breach of the action level range will trigger an investigation, corrective action and an internal reporting requirement. Upon an action level alarm being acknowledged by the facility, a corrective action will be initiated within 24 hours.
IV	**Performance Criteria** **Data Representativeness**	Concentrations less than 35 mg/liter equivalent concentration indicate that the carbon adsorption system is working properly. Stack tests are conducted in accordance with accepted EPA methods.
	Verification of Operational Status	Verification of CEMS operational status is done by way of daily visual observation of the CEMS system.
	QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Daily automatic zero (low level) and high level calibration drift checks. Adjust if the drift exceeds 2.5% of the span value.
	Monitoring Frequency	The outlet concentration is monitored at least once every minute and the 6-hour average is continually updated with each data acquisition point.
V.	**Data Collection Procedures**	CEMS data is collected and compiled in a data acquisition system (DAS).
	Averaging Period	Rolling 6-hour averaging period in accordance with NSPS XX 6-hour source testing requirements.

Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) Bypass Monitoring	The VRU/VCU control system is designed such that either system can operate as the primary control device for gasoline vapor processing and both systems have the capacity to handle the maximum flow rate of vapors from gasoline loading; however, the VRU is the primary control device during normal gasoline loading operations. Under normal operating conditions, bypass of the APCD (i.e., the VRU) cannot occur based upon the physical design of the load rack. Specifically, all vapors collected at the gasoline loading rack flow through a single header to the VRU/VCU. There are no other vapor lines leaving the gasoline loading rack; thus there are no alternate pathways for vapors to bypass the VRU/VCU during normal operation. A second header is present to send ethanol loading vapors from the load rack directly to the VCU. Additionally, the load rack is designed to prohibit loading operations from commencing unless either the VRU or VCU are online and ready to receive vapors from load rack operations.

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

		Indicator 2
I.	**Parameter**	Documentation of inspection, maintenance, carbon bed testing, and operator training.
	Measurement Approach	Periodic inspections and maintenance by properly trained personnel. Daily inspections are performed by operators. These inspections include checks of regenerating bed operating temperatures, cycle time, operating pressures, and verification of relevant fluid levels. Quarterly maintenance is performed by the VRU vendor under a maintenance contract in accordance with the standard maintenance specifications for the system. Testing of the carbon in each bed (lab analysis of absorptive capacity) is performed biennially.
II.	**Indicator Range** **Action Level Range** **Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range**	As indicated by the vendor and listed in the operations manual. A reportable incident (although not necessarily indicative of emission of VOC above permitted levels) occurs if the periodic inspections, scheduled preventative maintenance, or carbon test is not performed or documented, or if corrective action is not initiated within 24 hours of detection of any issues identified during inspection, maintenance, or testing.
III	**Response to Indicators** **Action Level Range**	Corrective actions will be initiated within 24 hours of the detection of the incident.
	Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range	A reportable incident will trigger an investigation, corrective action, and an external reporting requirement. Corrective actions will be initiated immediately upon detection of the reportable incident.
IV	**Performance Criteria** **Data Representativeness**	VRU operation will be verified by trained personnel using documented inspection and maintenance procedures. Carbon samples will be properly taken using representative samples from both beds.
	Verification of Operational Status	Daily inspections (each day an operator is on duty during normal working days).
	QA/QC Practices and Criteria	New operators are given 40 hours of hands-on training with a qualified operator, prior to working alone or performing VRU maintenance. Quarterly maintenance is performed by a licensed contractor.
	Monitoring Frequency	Daily inspections (each day an operator is on duty during normal working days). Quarterly scheduled maintenance by a licensed contractor. Biennial carbon bed testing.
V.	**Data Collection Procedures**	Results of daily inspections are recorded in the VRU Weekly Inspection Report. Incidents when plant personnel take the VRU out of service for routine maintenance by plant personnel are recorded in a Monthly Maintenance and Malfunction Report. These records are maintained on site. The maintenance service company prepares a quarterly maintenance report and a copy is left at the terminal prior to their departure. Results of the carbon bed testing are maintained onsite.
	Averaging Period	N/A.
	Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) Bypass Monitoring	The VRU/VCU control system is designed such that either system can operate as the primary control device for gasoline vapor processing and both systems have the capacity to handle the maximum flow rate of vapors from gasoline loading; however, the VRU is the primary control device during

	normal gasoline loading operations. Under normal operating conditions, bypass of the APCD (i.e., the VRU) cannot occur based upon the physical design of the load rack. Specifically, all vapors collected at the gasoline loading rack flow through a single header to the VRU/VCU. There are no other vapor lines leaving the gasoline loading rack; thus there are no alternate pathways for vapors to bypass the VRU/VCU during normal operation. A second header is present to send ethanol loading vapors from the load rack directly to the VCU. Additionally, the load rack is designed to prohibit loading operations from commencing unless either the VRU or VCU are online and ready to receive vapors from load rack operations.

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

		Indicator 3
I.	**Parameter**	Vapor collection system leak check.
	Measurement Approach	Monthly sight, sound smell inspection of the vapor collection system [as required by 40 CFR 60.502(j) and 40 CFR 63.11089].
II.	**Indicator Range**	Detection of a leak using sight, sound smell inspection techniques.
	Action Level Range	
	Excursion Level Range/ Reportable Incident Range	A reportable incident (although not necessarily indicative of emission of VOC above permitted levels) occurs if, after detection of a leak using sight, sound, smell inspection techniques, final repair is not accomplished within 15 days of detection.
III	**Response to Indicators**	
	Action Level Range	As required by 40 CFR 60.502(j) and 40 CFR 63.11089(c), initial attempt at repair will be made within 5 calendar days of detection.
	Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range	A reportable incident will trigger an investigation, corrective action and an external reporting requirement. Corrective actions will be initiated immediately upon detection of the reportable incident.
IV	**Performance Criteria**	
	A. Data Representativeness	Leaks are inspected using techniques prescribed by 40 CFR 60.502(j) and 40 CFR 63.11089.
	B. Verification of Operational Status	NA
	C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Leaks are inspected using techniques prescribed by 40 CFR 60.502(j) and 40 CFR 63.11089.
	D. Monitoring Frequency	At least monthly.
V.	**Data Collection Procedures**	Records of monthly inspections and records of repair are maintained on file at the facility.
	Averaging Period	NA
	Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) Bypass Monitoring	The VRU/VCU control system is designed such that either system can operate as the primary control device for gasoline vapor processing and both systems have the capacity to handle the maximum

	flow rate of vapors from gasoline loading; however, the VRU is the primary control device during normal gasoline loading operations. Under normal operating conditions, bypass of the APCD (i.e., the VRU) cannot occur based upon the physical design of the load rack. Specifically, all vapors collected at the gasoline loading rack flow through a single header to the VRU/VCU. There are no other vapor lines leaving the gasoline loading rack; thus there are no alternate pathways for vapors to bypass the VRU/VCU during normal operation. A second header is present to send ethanol loading vapors from the load rack directly to the VCU. Additionally, the load rack is designed to prohibit loading operations from commencing unless either the VRU or VCU are online and ready to receive vapors from load rack operations.

TABLE 2.a: MONITORING APPROACH – Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) - Indicator No 1

	EMISSION UNIT 001 – LOADING RACK WITH VCU	
		Indicator No. 1
I.	**Indicator Monitoring Approach**	Presence of Flame Flame presence is monitored using an ultraviolet flame detector (UFD). {Operations Note. After a tanker truck is hooked up at the loading rack, a remote signal is sent to the VCU programmable logic controller (PLC) to automatically ignite the pilot flame. After the UFD verifies that a flame is present, a green light is on in the operator's office. If the UFD signal is lost during loading, the loading rack automatically shuts down and the green light is off}.
II.	**Indicator Range**	An excursion occurs whenever the UFD signal is lost during loading (i.e. the flame is absent) resulting in an automatic shutoff at the loading rack, making loading impossible.
	QIP threshold	Not more than 6 excursions in any semi-annual reporting period
III	**Performance Criteria** **A. Data Representativeness**	The UFD is wired into the stack to detect the presence of the flame.
	B. Verification of Operational Status	A green light in operator's office is on whenever the UFD detects the presence of a flame.
	C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Manufacturer's routine maintenance requirements include keeping the flame detection system adjusted for the smoothest, most reliable operation, and ensuring that the flame signal current is above the manufacturer's minimum acceptable level.
	D. Monitoring Frequency	The UFD operates continuously, when the VCU is operating.
	E. Data Collection Procedures	The UFD continuously senses the ultraviolet radiation emitted by the combustion flames and generates a current (microamps) signal to the PLC.
	F. Averaging Period	NA