



Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
POLLUTION PREVENTION REMEDIATION AND AIR QUALITY DIVISION
 One North University Drive, Suite 203, Plantation, Florida 33324
 954-519-1260 • FAX 954-519-1495

NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT

Mr. Les Millman, Florida Complex Manager
 Motiva Enterprises, LLC.
 Post Office Box 21108
 Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33335

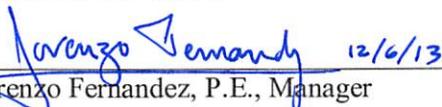
**VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
 RETURN EMAIL RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Dear Mr. Millman:

Enclosed is construction permit number 0110050-008-AC to the facility located at the above-referenced location in Broward County, Florida issued pursuant to Section 403.087 of the Florida Statutes, Broward County's Specific Operating Agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and Broward County Code Chapter 27 Article IV which adopts Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-4, 62-296 and 62-297.

Persons whose substantial interests are affected by this permit have a right, pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes, to petition for an administrative determination (hearing) on it. The petition must conform to the requirements of Chapters 62-103 and 28-5.201, FAC, and must be filed (received) in the Office of the Broward County Attorney at 115 South Andrews Avenue, Room: 423, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301-1872 within fourteen (14) days of receipt of this notice. Failure to file a petition within the fourteen (14) days constitutes a waiver of any right such person has to an administrative determination (hearing) pursuant to Section 120.57, Florida Statutes and Chapter 27. This permit is final and effective on the date filed with the Clerk of the PPRAQD unless a petition is filed in accordance with this paragraph or unless a request for extension of time in which to file a petition is filed within the time specified for filing a petition and conforms to Rule 62-103.070, FAC. Upon timely filing of a petition or a request for an extension of time, this permit will not be effective until further Order of the PPRAQD. When the Order (Permit) is final, any party to the Order has the right to seek judicial review of the Order pursuant to Section 120.68, Florida Statutes, by the filing of a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 9.110, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, in the Office of the Broward County Attorney at 115 South Andrews Avenue, Suite 423, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301-1872 and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date the Final Order is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

Executed in Broward County, Florida
 POLLUTION PREVENTION, REMEDIATION AND AIR
 QUALITY DIVISION

 12/6/13

 Lorenzo Fernandez, P.E., Manager
 Environmental Assessment, Remediation and Air Quality

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned duly designated deputy agency clerk hereby certifies that this Final Permit was sent by electronic mail (or a link to these documents made available electronically on a publicly accessible server) with return receipt or e-mail receipt requested before the close of business on 12/6/13 to the persons listed below.

Joe Lurix, SFDEP, Air Program Administrator, joe.lurix@dep.state.fl.us

Les Millman, Motiva Enterprises, LLC., via e-mail

Mike Waller, P.E., Ashworth Leininger Group, via e-mail

Clerk Stamp

FILING AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT FILED on this date, pursuant to Section 120.52(7), Florida Statutes, with the designated agency clerk, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.



(Clerk)

12/6/13

(Date)



Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
POLLUTION PREVENTION REMEDIATION AND AIR QUALITY DIVISION
One North University Drive, Suite 203, Plantation, Florida 33324
954-519-1260 • FAX 954-519-1495

NOTICE OF AIR POLLUTION PERMIT

ISSUED TO:

PERMITTEE:

Motiva Enterprises, LLC.
Authorized Representative:
Mr. Les Millman, Florida Complex Manager
Motiva Enterprises, LLC.
Post Office Box 21108
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33335

AIRS ID NO: 0110050
Permit Number: 0110050-008-AC
Issue Date: December 6, 2013
Expiration Date: October 14, 2014

Facility Name: Motiva Enterprises, LLC – Port Everglades South Terminal is located at 1200 S.E. 28th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida.

Project Description: Construction permit to replace the existing vapor combustor unit (VCU) used to control volatile organic compounds emission (VOC) vapors from the truck loading rack (EU 001) with an upgraded more reliable unit. The existing VCU operates intermittently as a back-up to an existing vapor recovery unit (VRU), while loading gasoline tank trucks, and as a primary vapor control unit for loading ethanol tank trucks. This project will not result in an increase in air pollutant emissions from those defined in the current AV permit. Also, there will not be any changes to the applicable requirements.

SIC Code: 5171 NAICS Code: 424710.

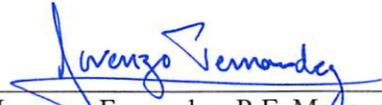
Lat/Long: 26°04'45" N / 80°07'54" **UTM:** Zone 17; 586.80 Km. E; 2884.50 Km. N

Statement of Basis: This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.) Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules 62-4 and 62-210 through 62-297 (permitting requirements) and Broward County Code, Chapter 27 (emission limitations) and in conformance with all existing regulations of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The above named Permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents attached hereto or on file with the Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division (PPRAQD) and made a part hereof.

This permit is organized by the following sections.

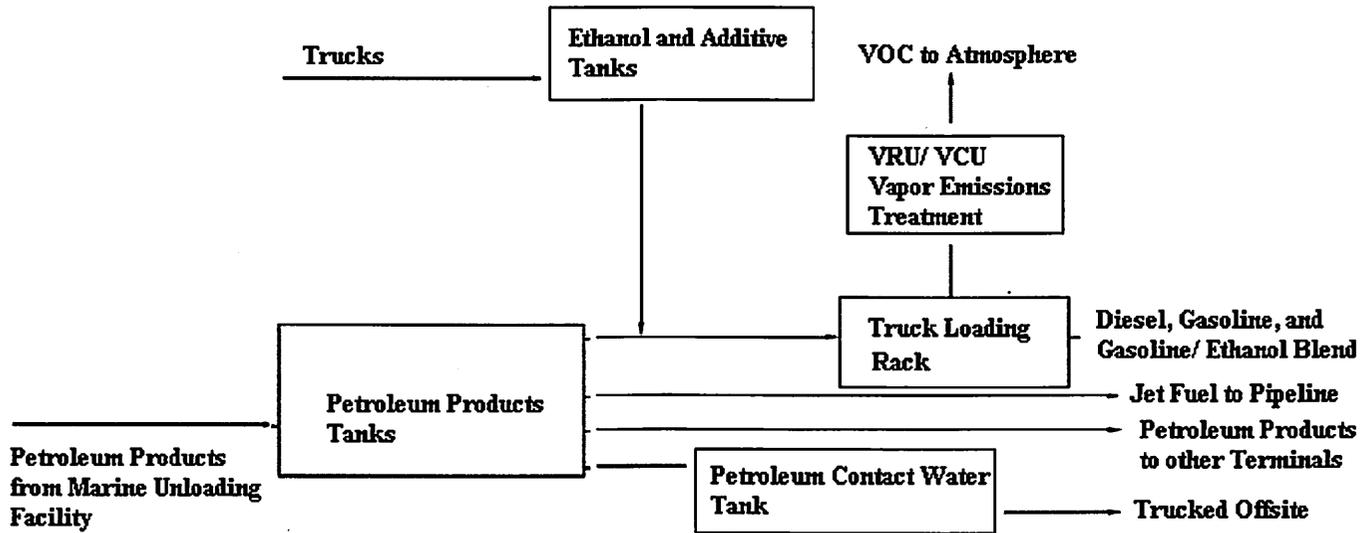
- 1. Facility Description
- 2. General Conditions
- 3. Facility-wide Conditions
- 4. Emissions Unit Specific Conditions, Subsections [A] to [D]
- 5. Attachments 1 to 5

Executed in Broward County, Florida
POLLUTION PREVENTION, REMEDIATION AND IR QUALITY DIVISION

 12/6/13
Lorenzo Fernandez, P.E., Manager
Environmental Assessment, Remediation and Air Quality

1. 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 the general process flow diagram for the terminal:



The main classes of products handled at the terminal are Gasoline, Denatured Ethanol, Avjet fuel and Distillate. The terminal receives refined Petroleum Products by pipeline and Denatured Ethanol by trucks. Gasoline/ethanol blend is produced by blending ethanol and gasoline at the loading rack. The products are stored onsite and are distributed either by pipeline or the terminal loading rack. Vapor emissions (VOCs and HAPs) generated during bottom loading operations at the loading rack are controlled by a primary vapor recovery unit (VRU) and vapor combustion unit (VCU) connected in parallel, which represents the vapor treatment system. The vapors are directed to a VRU or VCU for treatment. The existing emission units (EU) are:

The facility consists of the following emissions units:

<u>E.U. ID</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
<u>No.</u>	
001	Loading Rack with a VRU and VCU connected in parallel.
009	Petroleum Products Storage Tanks – Fixed Roof
015	Petroleum Product Storage Tanks - Internal Floating Roofs (IFR)
016	Piping and Components (fugitives)

2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- Terms of Permit. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit, are “permit conditions” and are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.727, or

403.859 through 403.861, F.S. The Permittee is placed on notice that the PPRAQD will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.
[Rule 62-4.160 (1), F.A.C.]

2. **Permit Validity.** This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the approved drawings or exhibits. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the PPRAQD.
[Rule 62-4.160 (2), F.A.C.]
3. **Disclaimer.** As provided in subsections 403.087(6) and 403.722(5), F.S., the issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, or any violations of federal, state or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.
[Rule 62-4.160 (3), F.A.C.]
4. **Disclaimer.** This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interest have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
[Rule 62-4.160 (4), F.A.C.]
5. **Liability.** This permit does not relieve the Permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the Permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes and FDEP rule, unless specifically authorized by an order from the PPRAQD.
[Rule 62-4.160 (5), F.A.C.]
6. **Operation and Maintenance.** The Permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by county and state rules. This provision included the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by PPRAQD and FDEP rules.
[Rule 62-4.160 (6), F.A.C.]
7. **Onsite Inspection Activities.** The Permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized PPRAQD personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times (depending on the nature of the concern being investigated), access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:
 - (a) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
 - (b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - (c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or PPRAQD and FDEP rules.
[Rule 62-4.160 (7), F.A.C.]
8. **Notice of Noncompliance.** If, for any reason, the Permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the Permittee shall immediately provide PPRAQD with the following information:
 - (a) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and
 - (b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times, or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent

recurrence of the noncompliance. The Permittee shall be responsible for any enforcement action by PPRAQD for penalties or for revocation of this permit.
[Rule 62-4.160 (8), F.A.C.]

9. **Reporting Noncompliance.** The Permittee shall report any periods of noncompliance to the PPRAQD immediately by phone at 954-519-1499 or by Email at PPRAQDHOTLINE@broward.org. This also applies when the period of non-compliance is first determined after normal business hours or on weekends and holidays.
[Rules 62-4.130 and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]
10. **Evidence Materials.** By accepting this permit, the Permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted facility or activity, that are submitted to the PPRAQD, may be used by the PPRAQD as evidence in any enforcement proceeding arising under the Florida Statutes or F.A.C. rules, except where such use is prohibited by Section 403.111 and 403.73, Florida Statutes. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.
[Rule 62-4.160 (9), F.A.C.]
11. **Rule Changes.** The Permittee agrees to comply with changes in Florida Department of Environmental Protection rules and Florida Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the Permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Florida Statutes or FDEP rules.
[Rule 62-4.160 (10), F.A.C.]
12. **Permit Transfer.** This permit is transferable only upon PPRAQD approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120 and 62-730.300 F.A.C., as applicable. The Permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer approved by the PPRAQD.
[Rule 62-4.160 (11), F.A.C.]
13. **Work Site Copy.** This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
[Rule 62-4.160 (12), F.A.C.]
14. **Miscellaneous Compliance Requirements.** The Permittee shall comply with the following:
 - (a) Upon request, the Permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under FDEP rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the PPRAQD.
 - (b) The Permittee shall hold at the facility or other location designated by this permit records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recording for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by PPRAQD rule.
 - (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. The person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
 3. The dates analyses were performed.
 4. The person responsible for performing the analyses;
 5. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 6. The results of such analyses.
[Rule 62-4.160 (14), F.A.C.]

15. Information Submittal. When requested by the PPRAQD, the Permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the Permittee becomes aware the relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to the PPRAQD, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.
[Rule 62-4.160 (15), F.A.C.]
16. Rules Adoption. Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-296 and 62-297, as amended, are adopted by Broward County Code, Sec. 27-173.
[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-173]

3. FACILITY-WIDE CONDITIONS

17. Synthetic Minor Source of HAP Emissions. In order to maintain a synthetic minor classification under the Title III permitting program, the owner or operator shall maintain records to demonstrate that in any consecutive twelve month period, the total emissions from all sources within the facility remain below the following threshold: 10 tons of any individual HAP, and 25 tons of total HAPs.
[Rules 62-210.200(159) (a), (b), F.A.C. - (PTE) Rules]
18. Objectionable Odor. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C. and Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(e)]
19. VOC or Organic Solvents Emissions. The owner or operator shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the PPRAQD. Displaced vapors generated during the loading of gasoline and denatured ethanol products shall be vented to a vapor control system.
[Rule 62-296.320(1) (a), and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., and Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(f)]
20. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere any air pollutants from sources, the opacity of which is equal or greater than 20 percent. If the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet visible emission standards given in this section, such failure shall not be a violation of this prohibition.
[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(i)]
21. 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.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(b)]
22. 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 and Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(c)]
23. Maintenance. No person shall operate any air pollution control equipment or systems without proper and sufficient maintenance to assure compliance with Broward County Codes.
24. Special Compliance Tests. When PPRAQD, 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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD.
[Rule 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C.]

25. **Operating Permit.** Sixty days before the expiration date of this construction permit, the permittee shall apply for a renewal of permit using the forms incorporated by reference in the specific rule chapter for this type of permit.
[Rule 62-4.090 F.A.C.]
{**Permitting Note:** The permittee may also elect to submit the application electronically using the Electronic Permit Submittal and Processing system (EPSAP) via the <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/epsap/default.htm> website, along with the processing fee established in Rule 62-4.050(4), F.A.C. , [62-4.090(1) and 62-4.050(4), F.A.C.]
26. **Annual Operation Report (AOR).** The AOR shall be submitted to the PPRAQD by April 1 of the following year. If the permittee elects to use FDEP's electronic annual operation report software (EAOR), the report must be submitted directly to FDEP and there is no requirement to submit a copy to PPRAQD.
[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]
{**Permitting Note.** Information on the EAOR submittal is available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/default.htm>}

4. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

EU-001 <i>Loading Rack with a VRU and VCU connected in parallel</i>
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The truck loading facility is a bottom loading rack with four lanes; emissions during loading are controlled by a VRU and a backup VCU. The loading rack is modified by the addition of 8 risers and 2 arms to the loading rack to account for the addition of ethanol/gasoline blend loading operations.

{**Permitting Note:** (**IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION** - This emission unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(b) 53 F.A.C.; RACT 62-296.510 F.A.C.)}

Emission Limitations and Standards

- A.1. **Throughput.** To maintain the facility's classification as a synthetic minor source for HAPs, the throughput shall not exceed 600,000,000 gallons per year of gasoline and/or gasoline blended with ethanol, calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.

[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]
- A.2. **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), Rule 62-4.070 (3), F.A.C.]
- A.3. **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.4. Vapor Collection System Design.

- (a) 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.
- (b), (c) [reserved]
- (d) 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.5. Gasoline Tank Truck Requirements.

- (a)-(d) [reserved]
- (e) Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:
 - (1) 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) 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)(i) The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (e)(2) of this section with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the

corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:

- (A) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter; or
 - (B) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually.
- (ii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (B) of this section reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.
- (4) 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) The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.
 - (6) 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).
 - (f) 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) 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) 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 "Gauge pressure measurement" in Test Methods and Procedures section of this permit).
 - (i) 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) 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.
- [Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)53, F.A.C. which adopts by reference 40 CFR 60.502(e)-(j)]

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)]

A.7. VCU (Flare) - Design Requirements

(a), (b) [Reserved]

(c) (1) Visible Emissions. Flare shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by reference Method 22, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any two (2) consecutive hours.

(2) Pilot Flame. The flare shall be operated with a pilot flame present at all times. The presence of a pilot flame shall be continuously monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

(3) Required Net Heating Value. Flare (air-assisted) shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater. The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a Flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

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

where:

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

$$K = 1.740 \times 10^{-7} (1 / ppm)(gmole / scm)(MJ / Kcal)$$

where the standard temperature for (gmole / scm) is 20°C;

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

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

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Exit Velocity. Air-assisted flare shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity, V_{max} , as determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max} = 8.706 + 0.7084 (H_T)$$

H_T = The net heating value of gas in MJ/scf

- (d) Monitoring Requirements. Owners or operators of flares shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs.
- (e) Flare Operation. Flares shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.
[40 CFR 60.18]

Test Methods and Procedures

- A.8. Formal Compliance Tests.** During each federal fiscal year, the owner or operator shall conduct formal compliance tests on the vapor processing system and liquid loading equipment.
[Rule 62-4.070(3); F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.8(a)]
- A.9. Performance Test 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 Attachment 1), the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR. 60.8(b). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.
- (b) Monitor for leakage of vapor. Immediately before the performance test on the vapor processing and liquid loading equipment, the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.
- (c) (1) Test duration and gasoline loaded. The performance test shall be at least 6 hours long during which at least 80,000 gallons (302,800 liters) of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 80,000 gallons of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 80,000-gallons criterion need not be met. However, as much as possible, testing should be conducted during the 6-hour period in which the highest throughput normally occurs.
- (2) Intermittent operation. If the vapor processing system is intermittent in operation, the performance test shall begin at a reference vapor holder level and shall end at the same reference point. The test shall include at least two startups and shutdowns of the vapor processor. If this does not occur under automatically controlled operations, the system shall be manually controlled.
- (3) Emission rate computation. The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the following equation:

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

where:

- E = emission rate of total organic compounds, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.
 V_{esi} = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.
 C_{ei} = concentration of total organic compounds at each interval "i", ppm.

L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.

n = number of testing intervals.

i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.

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

- (4) 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) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ± 2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.
- (2) During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every 5 minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.
- [40 CFR 60.503]

- A.10.** Required Equipment and Accuracy of 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 when such data are needed in conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards. Equipment or instruments used to directly or indirectly determine process variables 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.]
- A.11.** Calibration of Sampling Equipment: Calibration of the sampling train equipment shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule shown in Attachment 4, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(4)(d), F.A.C.]

- A.12. Minimum Requirements for Stack Sampling. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in Attachment 5, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(6), F.A.C.]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- A.13. CAM Requirements. The owner or operator shall operate the loading rack in accordance with the department approved Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) plan. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 & 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

- A.14. (a) NSPS - Notification and Recordkeeping. See Attachment 2.
(b) General Notification and Reporting Requirements. See Attachment 3.
[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]
- A.15. Compliance Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify the PPRAQD at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date on which the formal compliance test is 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 owners.
[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C.]
- A.16. Compliance Test Report Submittal. The compliance test report shall be submitted to the PPRAQD, and Department of Environmental Protection, Southeast District as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310(8) (a) & (b), F.A.C.]
- A.17. Compliance Test Report Information. The compliance test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow PPRAQD 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 designation of the emissions unit tested.
 2. The facility at which the emissions unit is located.
 3. The owner or operator of the emissions unit.
 4. The normal type and amount of fuels used and materials processed, and the types and amounts of fuels used and material processed during each test run.
 5. The means, raw data and computations used to determine the amount of fuels used and materials processed, if necessary to determine compliance with an applicable emission limiting standard.
 6. 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.
 7. A sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream and 2 stack diameters downstream of the sampling ports, including the distance to any upstream and downstream bends or other flow disturbances.
 8. The date, starting time and duration of each sampling run.
 9. The test procedures used, including any alternative procedures authorized pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Where optional procedures are authorized in this chapter, indicate which option was used.
 10. The number of points sampled and configuration and location of the sampling plane.

11. For each sampling point for each run, the dry gas meter reading, velocity head, pressure drop across the stack, temperatures, average meter temperatures and sample time per point.
12. The type, manufacturer and configuration of the sampling equipment used.
13. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
14. The names of individuals who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
15. All measured and calculated data required to be determined by each applicable test procedure for each run.
16. The detailed calculations for one run that relate the collected data to the calculated emission rate.
17. The applicable emission standard, and the resulting maximum allowable emission rate for the emissions unit, plus the test result in the same form and unit of measure.
18. 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 PPRAQD, 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), F.A.C.]

- A.18.** (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) [reserved]

- (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.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)53 F.A.C., which adopts by reference 40 CFR 60.505]

A19. Test Results. Test results records shall be maintained at the terminal for at least five years and be made available to PPRAQD upon request.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b)1.a, F.A.C.]

A.20. Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep records of petroleum products throughputs for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 months basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

<i>EU-015</i>	<i>Petroleum Product Storage Tanks - Internal Floating Roofs (IFR)</i>
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This emission unit consists of eight (8) IFR Petroleum Products Storage Tanks. Tanks 31508 and 29634 are changed from fixed roof tanks to IFR tanks with mechanical shoe primary seals.

{Permitting Note: (**IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION** - This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C., Reasonably Available Control Technology - Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks equipped with IFR. In addition, Tanks No. 31633 and 306838 were installed after July 23, 1984 and are subject to Subpart Kb.)}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. (a) Capacity.

<u>Tank ID</u>	<u>Primary Seal</u>	<u>Secondary Seal</u>	<u>Capacity (gallons)</u>
29634	Mechanical Shoe	none	2,135,000
29635	Mechanical Shoe	rim-mounted	2,134,000
30683	Mechanical Shoe	none	3,978,000
31025	Mechanical Shoe	none	3,955,000
31631	Mechanical Shoe	none	1,770,000
31632	Mechanical Shoe	rim-mounted	1,772,000
31633	Mechanical Shoe	none	3,812,000
31508	Mechanical Shoe	none	2,798,208

The tanks may store gasoline, gasoline/ethanol blend, avjet fuel or distillate.

- (b) Throughput. To maintain the facility’s classification as a synthetic minor source for HAPs, the throughput shall not exceed 600,000,000 gallons per year of gasoline and/or blend of gasoline and ethanol, calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

Emission Limitations and Standards

B.2. IFR Tanks – Applicability and Required Control Technology

- (1) Applicability. The true vapor pressure of petroleum liquids stored in the floating roof storage tanks shall not exceed 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) under actual storage conditions.
- (2) Control Technology. The IFR Tanks shall comply with the following:
 - (a) The tanks have been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or have been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,
 - (b) The tanks are maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,
 - (c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:
 - (i) The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except on demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operational practices; and,
 - (ii) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
 - (iii) Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

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

B.3. IFR Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 (NSPS Rule). 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

- B.4. VOC Leak Testing.** Prior to issuance and renewal of the operating permit, the owner or operator shall check for VOC leaks in the IFR and roof seals using EPA Method 21 and EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2.
[Rules 62-296.508(3)(a), and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]
- B.5. Test Procedures for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 (NSPS Rule)**
- (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) [Reserved]
 - (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 60.113b(a)(1), (2), and (4)]

Notification Requirements

B.6. General Testing Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPRAQD, at least 30 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance tests for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 are 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. The notification for the other existing tanks in this emission unit shall be 15 days prior to the formal compliance test date.

[40 CFR 60.8 (d), Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C.]

B.7. Notification Prior to the Refilling of Tanks Nos. Nos. 30683 and 31633 after Emptied and Degassed. The owner or operator shall notify the PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD at least 7 days prior to the filling.

[40 CFR 60.113b(a)(5)]

Reporting Requirements

B.8. Inspection Reports for IFR Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633. After the installation of IFR for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

- (1) Furnish PPRAQD 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 (NSPS Rule)*", above) and 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1) (see "*Test Procedures for Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 (NSPS Rule)*", 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). 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 "*IFR Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 (NSPS Rule)*", above), are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the PPRAQD 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),(1), (2),(3)]

B.9. Compliance Test Report. The compliance test report shall be submitted to PPRAQD as soon as practical , but no later than 45 days after the test is completed.

[Rule 62-297.310 (8), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.10. Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep records of petroleum products throughputs for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 month basis).

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

B.11. Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633 - Design and Operating Records.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) For the life of the source, the owner or operator shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension and an analysis showing the capacity of IFR Tanks Nos. 30683 and 31633.

(c) For at least 5 years, 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) [Reserved]

(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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD; or

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

[40 CFR 60.116b (a), (b), (c) (e)]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

<i>EU-016 Piping and Components (fugitives)</i>
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This emission unit consists of existing piping and equipment with potential for leaks, and new piping and equipment for the 8 risers and 2 arms being added to the loading rack.

{Permitting Note. This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-297.440 F.A.C., Supplementary Test Procedures at Gasoline Bulk Terminals.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

- C.1. Leak Detection. 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.
 [Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 2.a., F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

- C.2. Formal Leak Tests. At least once each fiscal year during loading or unloading operations, the owner or operator shall test for fugitive VOC leaks from Piping and related Equipment using a combustible gas detector in accordance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051.

Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.
 [Rules 62-4.070(3)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

- C.3. 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.]

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

EU- 009	<i>Petroleum Products Storage Tanks – Fixed Roof</i>
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Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

- D.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.

<u>Tank ID</u>	<u>Capacity (gallons)</u>
29636	2,284,000
2213	23,000

- (b) Throughput. To maintain the facility’s classification as a synthetic minor source for HAPs, the throughput of petroleum products and denatured ethanol for all tanks facility-wide shall not exceed 600,000,000 gallons per year calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.

[Rules 62-210.200 (318), F.A.C. (TVP definition); Rule 62-296.508(1) 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 and is now included in the total allowable throughput.)

- D.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

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

Attachment 1
NSPS - Performance Tests.
(40 CFR 60.8)

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

- (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]*

Attachment 2
NSPS - Notification and Recordkeeping.
(40 CFR 60.7)

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

- (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.

Attachment 3
General Notification and Reporting Requirements.
(40 CFR 60.19)

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

- (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.

Attachment 4
Testing and Monitoring Requirement - Subpart BBBBBB

(40 CFR 63.11092)

[Administrator is the USEPA]

[Source shall comply no later than January 10, 2011]

[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) Thermal Oxidation System (VCU). 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) *Change in the Operating Parameter Value.* 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) *Vapor Processing System Operating Requirements.* 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 (Δp , Δv) 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.

Attachment 5
Notification Requirements – Subpart BBBBBB
(40 CFR 63.11093)

*[Notifications shall be sent to USEPA (Administrator) until the State of Florida adopts Subpart BBBBBB]
[Source shall comply no later than January 10, 2011]*

- (a) **Initial Notification.** In accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(b) (2), the owner or operator shall submit an Initial Notification no later than 120 calendar days after the effective date of the relevant standard (January 10, 2008), and shall provide the following information:
- (i) The name and address of the owner or operator;
 - (ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source;
 - (iii) An identification of the relevant standard or other requirement, that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date;
 - (iv) A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source and an identification of the types of emission points within the affected source subject to the relevant standard and types of hazardous air pollutants emitted; and
 - (v) A statement of whether the affected source is a major source or an area source

If the facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification is due, the Notification of Compliance Status required under paragraph (b) of this section may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification.

- (b) **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.

- (c) *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. PPRAQD) 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).
- (d) 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

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 PPRAQD 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 PPRAQD, 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 PPRAQD. [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 PPRAQD, 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 PPRAQD 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.]

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 PPRAQD.

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)]

40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.

15. General reporting requirements.

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. General recordkeeping requirements.

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

b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative

media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.
[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

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

- a. Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this appendix shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under Title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.
- b. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.
- c. Restrict or abrogate the authority of the administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

[40 CFR 64.10]

[**Note.** Table 1 and Table 2 present the monitoring approach when using the vapor recovery unit (VRU) and the portable vapor combustion unit (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	<u>Regeneration cycle vacuum.</u> Specifically, monitoring the vacuum on the regenerating bed to confirm that it remains at or above 25.5 inches of mercury (inches Hg) vacuum.
Measurement Approach	Pressure transmitter, relayed to system PLC.
II. Indicator Range	A corrective action is triggered when the regenerating carbon bed decreases to 26.5 inches Hg vacuum during regeneration. When the action level range is breached, a visual alarm is triggered on the control panel. This alarm must be acknowledged by an operator to turn off.
Action Level Range	
Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range	An excursion occurs if the vacuum level falls below 25.5 inches Hg during the regeneration cycle. At this time, rack activity is shut down, the main valve to the VRU is closed, and vapors are redirected to the VCU. The PLC on the VCU sees the pilot light, it will ignite the VCU. The switch from the VRU to the VCU requires 60 seconds. If the pilot light is not recognized at time of switch, the rack will remain shut down, disabling all loading until the problem with the VCU is resolved. Once the regenerating carbon bed returns to 26.5 inches Hg, vapors will be routed back to the VRU. Rack activity is shut down while the computer tells the VCU to shut down and reopens the main valve to the VRU. In the event that the vacuum level does not rise to 26.5 inches Hg., the VCU will continue to burn all vapors.
III Response to Indicators	
Action Level Range	Breach of the action level range will trigger an investigation, corrective action and an internal reporting requirement. The pilot flame on the VCU will also be ignited so that the VCU will be on stand-by to receive the re-routed vapors if the VRU is shut down due to the vacuum level decreasing below 25.5 inches Hg. Upon an action level alarm being acknowledged by the facility, a corrective action will be initiated within 24 hours. If the required corrective action cannot be conducted by onsite personnel, the contracted maintenance group will be notified of the incident within 24 hours and will be brought onsite as soon as possible. The pilot flame on the VCU will remain ignited and ready until the vacuum level rises above 26.5 inches Hg.
Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range	An excursion will trigger an investigation, corrective action, and an external reporting requirement. Upon the discontinuation of vapor flow to the VRU, a visual alarm is triggered and a corrective action will be initiated immediately upon acknowledgement of the alarm. If the required corrective action cannot be conducted by onsite personnel, the contracted maintenance group will be notified of the incident within 24 hours and will be brought onsite as soon as possible. Vapors will continue to be routed to the VCU

IV Performance Criteria Data Representativeness	<p>until such time that the problem with the VRU is resolved.</p>
Verification of Operational Status	<p>NA</p>
QA/QC Practices and Criteria	<p>Pressure transmitter is calibrated annually.</p> <p>Alarm light operation is visually checked each day that an operator is on duty during normal working days.</p> <p>New operators are given 40 hours of hands-on training by a qualified operator, prior to working independently</p>
Monitoring Frequency	<p>Pressure profile is monitored and recorded continuously during each regeneration cycle and visual alarms are triggered when the action level/excursion level is breached. Regeneration cycle is monitored visually, once per 24 hour shift when operator is on duty during normal working days. Alarm light is checked daily when operator is on duty.</p>
V. Data Collection Procedures	<p>The operator records the pressure profile during one regeneration cycle per 24 hour shift, except when operator is not on duty (weekends, holidays, etc.). Alarm light and status are checked and recorded once per day except when operator is not on duty (i.e., weekends, holidays). Alarm lights will not turn off until acknowledged. After the period when an operator is not on duty, the first, shift operator on duty will initiate VRU operation inspection as soon as possible after beginning shift. Excursion level alarm triggers rerouting of vapor flow to VCU.</p>
Averaging Period	<p>None.</p>
Air Pollution Control Device (APCD) Bypass Monitoring	<p>Under normal operating conditions, bypass of the APCD (i.e., the VRU) cannot occur based on the design of the PSEU. Specifically, all vapors collected at the loading rack are routed to the VRU. If the VRU shuts down, the excess vapors will be controlled by the VCU. Should the VCU become unoperational then an interlock will automatically shutdown the loading rack.</p>

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

	Indicator 2
<p>I. Parameter</p> <p>Measurement Approach</p>	<p>Documentation of inspection, maintenance and operator training program and biennial carbon bed testing.</p> <p>Proper VRU operation is verified by performing periodic inspections and maintenance by properly trained personnel. Daily operator checks include regenerating bed operating temperature profile, cycle time, operating pressures, operating temperatures, and verification of relevant fluid levels. Daily operator checks are performed each day that an operator is on duty during normal working days.</p> <p>Quarterly maintenance is performed by maintenance contractor. Biennial testing of the carbon in each bed will also be performed.</p>
<p>II. Indicator Range</p> <p>Action Level Range</p> <p>Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>A reportable incident occurs if the periodic inspections, scheduled preventative maintenance, or biennial carbon test is not performed or documented, or if corrective action is not initiated within 24 hours of detection to correct any problems identified during the inspection, maintenance of the unit or carbon testing.</p>
<p>III Response to Indicators</p> <p>Action Level Range</p> <p>Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>IV Performance Criteria</p> <p>Data Representativeness</p> <p>Verification of Operational Status</p> <p>QA/QC Practices and Criteria</p> <p>Monitoring Frequency</p>	<p>VRU operation will be verified by trained personnel using documented inspection and maintenance procedures.</p> <p>Carbon samples will be properly taken using representative samples from both beds.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>New operators are given 40 hours of hands-on training with a qualified operator, prior to working alone.</p> <p>Each operator is given one day of hands-on training annually with the VRU maintenance contractor on proper maintenance, operation and repair of the VRU.</p> <p>Quarterly maintenance is performed by licensed contractor with extensive knowledge of VRU operation and maintenance</p> <p>Periodic operation and maintenance checks conducted by onsite trained operators.</p> <p>Contract maintenance group performs quarterly scheduled maintenance.</p>

<p>V. Data Collection Procedures</p>	<p>Results of daily inspections are recorded in the VRU Weekly Inspection Report. Incidents when the VRU is taken out of service for routine maintenance by plant personnel are recorded in a Monthly Maintenance and Malfunction Report. Quarterly maintenance report is prepared by the maintenance service company and a copy is left at the terminal prior to their departure. Results of the biennial carbon bed testing are maintained onsite. Documentation of operator training along with the quarterly maintenance report and carbon bed test results are maintained onsite.</p>
<p>Averaging Period</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>APCD Bypass Monitoring</p>	<p>Under normal operating conditions, bypass of the APCD (i.e., the VRU) cannot occur based on the design of the PSEU. Specifically, all vapors collected at the loading rack are routed to the VRU. If the VRU shuts down, the excess vapors will be controlled by the VCU. Should the VCU become unoperational then an interlock will automatically shutdown the loading rack.</p>

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

<p>I. Parameter</p>	<p>Indicator 3</p>
<p>Measurement Approach</p>	<p>Documentation of inspection, maintenance and leak checks of vapor recovery system and bypass sources including the vacuum pressure relief valve on the vapor line from the loading rack to the vapor recovery unit. This relief valve protects the trailers at the loading racks from pressure. The relief valve will open at 18 inches of water column, or approximately 2/3rds psi. This relief valve does not protect the vapor recovery unit in any way. This valve will be checked monthly to ensure that it is operational.</p> <p>Monthly leak check of vapor collection system and any bypass sources. Tank truckers will show verification of fugitive leak checks.</p>
<p>II. Indicator Range</p> <p>Action Level Range</p> <p>Excursion Level Range</p>	<p>A corrective action is triggered if an LEL reading of 10% - <20% is detected during an inspection.</p> <p>An excursion occurs if the LEL exceeds 20%.</p>
<p>III Response to Indicators</p> <p>Action Level Range</p> <p>Excursion Level/Reportable Incident Range</p>	<p>Exceeding the action level range will trigger an investigation, corrective action and an internal reporting requirement. Leaks will be repaired within 15 calendar days. A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.</p> <p>A reportable incident will trigger an investigation, corrective action and an external reporting requirement. Leaks will be repaired within 15 calendar days. A first attempt at repair shall be made no later</p>

<p>IV Performance Criteria</p> <p>A. Data Representativeness</p> <p>B. Verification of Operational Status</p> <p>C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria</p> <p>D. Monitoring Frequency</p> <p>E. Averaging Period</p>	<p>than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.</p> <p>As required by 40 CFR 60.502(j), leaks are inspected using sight, sound, and smell, and a handheld Lower Explosive Limit monitor.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>Procedures are followed according to 40 CFR 60.502(j), NSPS for Bulk Gasoline Terminals.</p> <p>Monthly leak check of vapor collection system.</p> <p>NA</p>
<p>V. Data Collection Procedures</p> <p>APCD Bypass Monitoring</p>	<p>Records of leak checks, leaks found, and corrective actions taken are kept on file at the facility.</p> <p>Under normal operating conditions, bypass of the APCD (i.e., the VRU) cannot occur based on the design of the PSEU. Specifically, all vapors collected at the loading rack are routed to the VRU. If the VRU shuts down, the excess vapors will be controlled by the VCU. Should the VCU become unoperational then an interlock will automatically shutdown the loading rack.</p>

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	<p>Presence of Flame Flame presence is monitored using an ultraviolet flame detector (UFD).</p> <p>{<u>Operations Note</u>. 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}.</p>
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