



Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
POLLUTION PREVENTION, REMEDIATION AND AIR QUALITY DIVISION – AIR QUALITY
One North University Drive, Suite 203, Plantation, Florida 33324

FINAL PERMIT

Permittee:

Peter Haid, Authorized Representative
Hess Corporation
1501 SE 20th Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33316

Air Permit No.: 0110061-016-AF

Project: Operating Permit Renewal

Date of Issue: 7/10/2012

Expiration Date: 1/11/2017

Renewal Application Due Date: 11/12/2016

Facility:

Hess Corp -Fort Lauderdale Terminal is an existing bulk petroleum and ethanol products storage and distribution terminal (Standard Industrial Classification Code 5171) located at 1501 S.E 20th Street, Port Everglades Terminal, Broward County, Florida. The Latitude/longitude is 26°05'50"N/80°07'39"W.

Project Description:

The project is for the revision of existing air operating permit No 0110061-014-AF to regulate Tanks Nos. 8706 and 8707 as existing external floating roof (EFR) tanks.

(Note. Construction permit No. 0110061-007-AC authorized the addition of geodesic domes to the EFR Tanks Nos. 8706, 8707, and 8708. Hess Corporation chooses not to add geodesic domes to the EFR Tanks Nos. 8706 and 8707 until further notice.)

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.

In Accordance with: Revision request letter from Hess Corporation received 3/20/2012, and construction permit 0110061-007-AC issued 4/11/2007

Note. This permit supersedes and voids existing operating permit No. 0110061-014-AF.

This permit is organized by the following sections.

1. Facility Description
2. General Conditions
3. Facility-wide Conditions
4. Emissions Unit Specific Conditions
5. Appendices

Executed in Broward County, Florida

Daniela Banu

Air Quality Administrator

Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division

/SJ

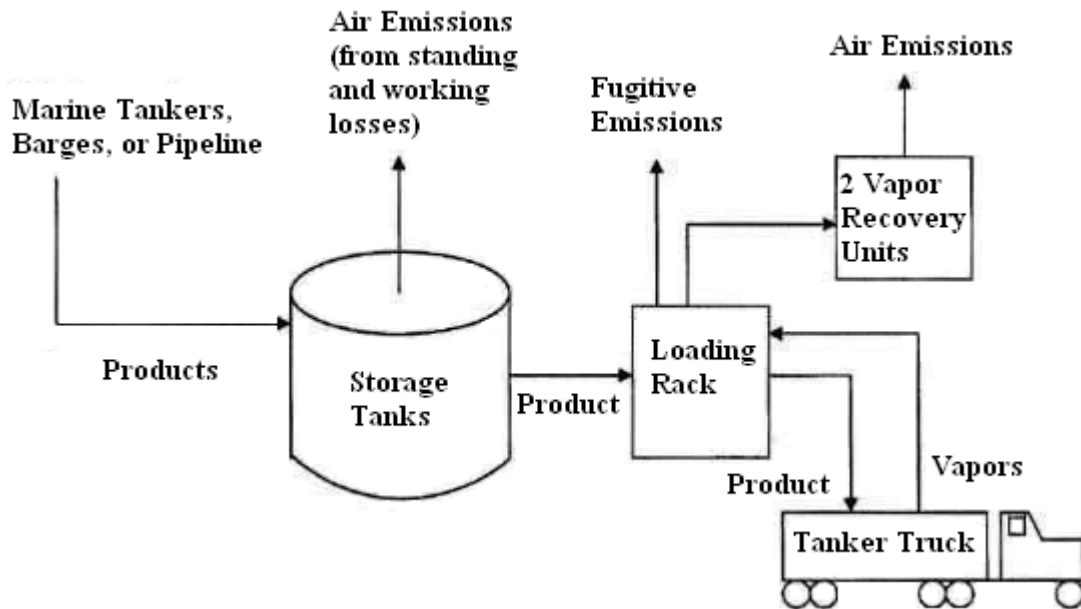
Abbreviations

CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations
EFR:	External Floating Roof (A cover is in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon, and is supported by the stored petroleum liquid and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.)
F.A.C.:	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP:	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
F.S.:	Florida Statutes
GDGACT:	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities Notifications, Records, and Reports
GIFR:	Geodesic Dome Fixed Roof with Internal Floater
HAP:	Hazardous Air Pollutants
IFR:	Internal Floating Roof (A cover or roofing in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the stored petroleum liquid, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.)
NESHAP:	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NSPS:	New Source Performance Standards
PPRAQD:	Broward County Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division
PSD:	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACT:	Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C.: Reasonably Available Control Technology
SIC:	Standard Industrial Classification Code
VOC:	Volatile organic Compounds
VRU:	Vapor Recovery Units

1. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Hess Corp -Fort Lauderdale Terminal operates the following emission units (EU):

Section	EU No.	Brief Description
[A]	001	<i>Loading rack with 3 bays and 2 VRUs</i> for loading petroleum products, gasoline/ethanol blend, and ethanol. Each VRU cannot handle full vapor load independently.
[B]	012	<i>Floating roof tanks for storing petroleum products and denatured ethanol.</i> This emission unit consists of IFR Tank No 8714, GIFR Tank No. 8708, and EFR Tanks Nos. 8706 and 8707. .
[C]	009	<i>Fixed roof tanks</i> for storing additives and distillates.
[D]	013	<i>Piping and Equipment</i> (Fugitive Emission Sources)



Facility Regulatory Classification

Title III: The facility is a synthetic minor source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

Title V: The facility is a synthetic minor source of volatile organic compounds (VOC) in accordance with Chapter 62-213 (Title V), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

PSD: The facility is not a major stationary source in accordance with Rule 62-212.400(PSD), F.A.C.

NESHAP: The facility operates emission units subject to the GDGACT which is not adopted by Florida (i.e. only federally enforceable).

NSPS: The facility operates emission units subject to the NSPS.

2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

(Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.)

1. Terms of Permit. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth herein are accepted and must be completed by the Permittee and enforceable by the PPRAQD pursuant to this Code and Sections 403.141, 403.727, or 403.859 through 403.861 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.). The Permittee is placed on notice that PPRAQD will review this permit periodically and may initiate administrative and/or judicial action for any violation of the conditions by the Permittee, its agents, employees, servants or representatives.
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.
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.

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 of Florida. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.
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.
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.
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.
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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Work Site Copy. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. Reporting Noncompliance. The Permittee shall report any periods of noncompliance to the PPRAQD immediately by phone 954-519-1499 or by Email EPDHOTLINE@broward.org. This also applies when the period of non-compliance is first determined after normal business hours or on weekends and holidays.
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.

3. FACILITY-WIDE CONDITIONS

1. Capacity. The potential to emit (PTE) air pollutants at the source are synthetically limited to 84.3 TPY VOC and 4.3 TPY HAPs.
[Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-210.200(PTE)]
{Permitting Note. The PTE is an indicator of the extent of future modifications permitted before the source becomes a major VOC (Title V) or HAP (Title III) source. The major VOC and HAP thresholds are 100 TPY non-fugitive VOC and 25 TPY total HAPS (or 10 TPY of a single HAP), respectively}
2. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.
[Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C.]
3. 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.
[Rule 62-296.320(1) (a), F.A.C.]
4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement.
[Rule 62-296.320(4) (b), F.A.C.]
5. 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.,]

6. (1) Concealment. No person shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which will conceal any emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of any provisions of Broward County Codes.
- (2) Maintenance. No person shall operate any air pollution control equipment or systems without proper and sufficient maintenance to assure compliance with Broward County Codes.
[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(b)]
7. Operating Permit Renewal. Sixty days before the expiration date of this operation 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 62-090 (1), F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note: The Permittee may also elect to submit the application electronically using the FDEP EPSAP software available at <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.]}
8. Annual Operating Report (AOR). The AOR shall be submitted to the PPRAQD by April 1 of the following year. If the report is submitted using FDEP's electronic annual operating report software (EAOR), there is no requirement to submit a copy to PPRAQD.
[Rule 62-210.370(3) (c), F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. Information on the EAOR submittal is available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/default.htm> .}
9. Applicable Federal Regulations - GDGACT. The issuance of this permit does not authorize any infringement of applicable federal regulations not currently adopted by the State of Florida. The existing source is subject to the applicable requirements of the GDGACT which is not currently adopted by the State of Florida (i.e. the GDGACT is only federally enforceable). [Rule 62-4.160(3), F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note: The GDGACT establishes national emission limitations and management practices for HAP emitted from area source gasoline distribution bulk terminals. The following is a summary of the GDGACT requirements for the source:
 - (a) Emission limit and management practice. The loading rack (EU-001) is required to comply with the emission limit and management practices in Conditions A.2 and A5 (e)-(j), respectively. As an alternative for cargo tanks to meet the management practices specified in Table 2 to Subpart BBBBBB, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.422(e).
Tanks of EU-012 are required to comply with the management practices of Table 1 to subpart BBBBBB at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first. Tank No. 8714, which is subject to (and comply with) the control requirements of NSPS 40 CFR part 60 subpart Kb will be deemed to be in compliance with the GDGACT in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11087(f).
 - (b) Testing and monitoring requirements. The owner or operator is required to comply the applicable testing and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092.
 - (c) Notifications. The owner or operator is required to submit the applicable notifications as required under 40 CFR 63.11093.
 - (d) Recordkeeping and reporting. The owner or operator is required to keep records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.11094 and 40 CFR 63.11095.}

4. EMISSIONS UNITS SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EU ID Number	Description
001	Loading Rack with 2 VRU

{Permitting Note: 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.; and RACT Rule 62-296.510 F.A.C. }

Emission Limitations and Standards

A.1. Products Throughput. The throughput shall not exceed 410,000,000 gallons/year of gasoline and gasoline/ethanol blend, calculated on a 12-month rolling average basis.

[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

{Permitting Note. The throughput and the emission limits (see Condition A.2) serve to ensure synthetic minor status is maintained).}

A.2. Loading Rack Emission Limit. The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall not exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.

[40 CFR 60.502 (b)]

A.3. Loading Non-Gasoline Products. Displaced vapors generated during the loading of products shall be vented to a vapor control system and the standards required in 40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart XX, shall apply to the loading rack, unless the owners or operators can demonstrate as a practical matter that the tank trucks being loaded do not contain gasoline vapors.

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

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

A.4. Loading Gasoline. No person shall load gasoline into any tanks, trucks, or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

- (a) Displaced vapors are vented only to the vapor control system; and
- (b) A means is provided to prevent liquid waste from the loading device to exceed the quantity specified for the self-sealing coupler or adapter according to API regulation RP 1004 (or equivalent) upon the loading device being disconnected or when it is not in use (the above referenced are available from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 "L" Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037); and,
- (c) All loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight; and
- (d) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a properly installed and operated vapor control system complying with F.A.C. Rule 62-296.510 and which recovers vapors from the equipment being controlled or which directs all vapors to a combustion or incineration system.

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

A.5. Gasoline Tank Truck - NSPS Requirements.

- (a) *Vapor collection system design.* 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) *Vapor collection system emissions limit.* (See Condition A.2.)
- (d) *Vapor collection system design.* 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.
- (e) *Loading requirements.* Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:
 - (1) *Vapor tightness documentation.* The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility. The vapor

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

1. Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test--EPA Reference Method 27.
 2. Tank owner and address.
 3. Tank identification number.
 4. Testing location.
 5. Date of test.
 6. Tester name and signature.
 7. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
 8. Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).
- (2) *Tank identification number - records.* The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.
- (3) *Tank identification number – cross checking.*
- (i) The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (e)(2) of this section with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:
 - (A) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter; or
 - (B) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually.
 - (ii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (B) of this section reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.
- (4) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck notification.* The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 1 week of the documentation cross-check in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.
- (5) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck reloading.* The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.
- (6) *Alternate procedures.* Alternate procedures (e.g., a computerized card lock-out system) to those described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the administrator (EPA).
- (f) *Vapor collection equipment compatibility.* The owner or operator shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system.
- (g) *Vapor collection systems connections.* The owner or operator shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.
- (h) *Gauge pressure during product loading.* The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d) (see Condition A.7 (d)).
- (i) *Pressure-vacuum vent.* No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).
- (j) *Vapor leaks.* Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total

organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

[40 CFR 60.502]

Test Methods and Procedures

(Permitting Note. Since each VRU cannot process the full vapor load from the loading rack independently, exhaust gas volume samples are collected from both VRU during testing.)

A.6. Testing Frequency

- (1) *Formal Compliance Testing on the Loading Rack.* During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), the owner or operator shall conduct formal compliance testing on the loading rack using the applicable test methods and procedures (see Conditions A.7). The owner or operator shall also conduct compliance testing at such times when the PPRAQD, after investigation, has good reason to believe that the applicable emission standard of the loading rack is being exceeded.
- (2) *Gasoline Cargo Trucks.* Owners of gasoline cargo trucks loading gasoline at the terminal shall update the cargo truck vapor tightness certification at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27 (see Condition A.5 (e) (1))

[Rule 62-4.070(3); F.A.C., 40 CFR 60.8(a), Construction Permit No. 0110061-002-AC]

{Permitting Note. Testing during each fiscal year is required to provide reasonable assurance that the source can continue to operate as a synthetic minor source.}

A.7. Performance Testing Requirements. The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements during the formal compliance testing of the loading rack:

- (a) *Reference methods and procedures.* In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8 (see Appendix 1), the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR.60.8(b). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.
- (b) *Monitor for leakage of vapor.* Immediately before the performance test on the vapor processing and liquid loading equipment, the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor from 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 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.

Vesi = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.

Cei = 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:
- (6) *Total organic compounds concentration (Cei) at each interval.* Method 25A (flame ionization detector) or 25B (nondispersive infrared detector, NDIR) 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]

Notifications, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.9. General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit (EU) 001 is subject to the NSPS requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 in Appendix 1.

[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]

A.10. Compliance Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPRAQD, at least 30 days prior to the date on which the formal compliance tests are to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

[40 CFR 60.8 (d)]

A.11. Compliance Test Report Submittal. The compliance test report shall be submitted to the PPRAQD 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.12. 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 a general layout of the emissions unit tested including a sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream of the sampling point, including the distance to any upstream bends or other flow disturbances.
2. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters, and their operating parameters during each test run.
3. The normal type and amount of products loaded during each test run. Truck monitoring data sheets showing the amounts of accountable gasoline (or gasoline/ ethanol blend) loaded.
4. Test equipment specifications with instrument and calibration information. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
5. Measurement and data acquisition/ analysis/ computation procedures to obtain all measured and calculated data to determine compliance with the emission limiting standard. Detailed calculations of the emission rate including computer printout of measurements and VOC analyzer strip charts.
6. Results of the Method 21 testing (prior to the formal loading rack compliance testing) for leaks around all fittings, flanges, valves, and any other exposed potential leak sources.
7. The names of individuals, who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
8. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted is true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the 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), and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

A.13. Records - NSPS.

- (a) *Tank Truck Vapor Tightness Documentation.* The tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under 40 CFR 60.502(e) (1) shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection.
- (b) *Documentation File for each Gasoline Tank Truck.* The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:
 - (1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test - EPA Method 27.
 - (2) Tank owner and address.
 - (3) Tank identification number.
 - (4) Testing location.
 - (5) Date of test.
 - (6) Tester name and signature.
 - (7) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
 - (8) Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).
- (c) *Leak Inspection Report.* A record of each monthly leak inspection of the vapor collection system, vapor processing system and loading racks required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:
 - (1) Date of inspection.
 - (2) Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak).
 - (3) Leak determination method.
 - (4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days).

- (5) Inspector name and signature.
- (d) *Non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck documentations.* The terminal owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under 40 CFR 60.502(e) (4), non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the facility, on file at the terminal for at least 2 years.
- (e) *Alternative to keeping records at the terminal.* As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section, an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section.
- (1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.
- (i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e) (1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.
- (ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e) (1) of this section.
- (2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.
- (i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e) (2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.
- (ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e) (2) of this section
- (f) *Replacements or additions of components.* The owner or operator of an affected facility shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 3 years.
- [40 CFR 60.505]

A.14. Performance Test Results. Test results records shall be maintained at the terminal for at least 5 years and be made available to PPRAQD upon request.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 1.a, F.A.C.]

A.15. Throughputs Records. The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of products throughputs for the previous 12 months (i.e. a rolling 12 months total basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EU ID Number	Description
012	Floating Roof Storage Tanks

This emission unit consists of IFR, EFR, and GIFR tanks that store gasoline or any other product (e.g. Ethanol) with a lower vapor pressure.

{Permitting Note: This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C.: Reasonably Available Control Technology - Petroleum Liquid Storage. Tank No. 8714 is also regulated by Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)16 F.A.C., which adopts by reference 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.}

{Permitting Note: Tanks of EU-012 are required to comply with the management practices of the GDGACT at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first. Tank No. 8714, which is subject to (and comply with) the control requirements of NSPS 40 CFR part 60 subpart Kb will be deemed to be in compliance with the GDGACT in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11087(f).}

Definitions

Initial fill or initial filling means the first introduction of liquid into a storage vessel that is either newly constructed or has not been in liquid service for a year or longer.

Mechanical shoe seal or metallic shoe seal means a rim seal consisting of a band of metal (or other suitable material) as the sliding contact with the wall of the storage vessel, and a fabric seal to close the annular space between the band and the rim of the floating roof deck. The band is typically formed as a series of sheets (shoes) that are overlapped or joined together to form a ring. The lower end of the band extends into the stored liquid.

Rim seal means a device attached to the rim of a floating roof deck that spans the annular space between the deck and the wall of the storage vessel.

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

Tank ID	Control	Primary Seal	Secondary Seal	Capacity (gallons)
8706	EFR	Mechanical Shoe	Rim Mounted	3,782,604
8707	EFR	Mechanical Shoe	Rim Mounted	3,782,226
8708	GIFR	Mechanical Shoe	Rim Mounted	3,783,486
8714	IFR	Mechanical Shoe	Rim Mounted	3,675,000

- (b) Throughput. The throughput shall not exceed 500 million gallons of gasoline and ethanol calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.

[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C., Construction Permit 0110061-007-AC]

B.2. EFR Tanks No. 8706 and 8707 – RACT Requirements. The EFR Tanks No. 8706 and 8707 shall not store a petroleum liquid unless:

- (1) The vessel has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim-mounted secondary seal); or another closure or device, approved by PPRAQD, which is equally effective in controlling emissions; and,
- (2) All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:
 - (a) The seal(s) are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall; and,
 - (b) There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal(s) or seal fabric; and,
 - (c) For vapor mounted (primary) seals, the accumulated area of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 1.0 square inch per foot of tank diameter (21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter); and,
- (3) All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are:
 - (a) Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use;
 - (b) Equipped with projections in the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times;
- (4) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times when the roof is floating off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
- (5) Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and,
- (6) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

[Rule 62-296.516 (2) (a), F.A.C.]

B.3. IFR Tank No 8714 and GIFR Tank No. 8708 – RACT Requirements

- (1) *Applicability.* The true vapor pressure of products stored in the tanks shall not exceed 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) under actual storage conditions.
- (2) *Control Technology.* The tanks shall comply with the following:
 - (a) The tanks have been retrofitted with an IFR equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or have been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,
 - (b) The tanks are maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,
 - (c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:
 - (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.4. NSPS Design Requirements for Tank 8714

- (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.5. Tanks Inspections - RACT. Prior to initial filling of any storage vessel in EU 012 and at least once per year, the owner or operator shall inspect IFR Tank No 8714 and GIFR Tank No. 8708 using EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2 methodology to determine compliance with the requirements listed in Condition B3; and inspect EFR Tanks No. 8706 and 8707 using EPA Method 21 and p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047 to determine compliance with the requirements listed in Condition B.2.

[Rules 62-296.508 (3) (a), 62-296.516 (3) (a), F.A.C, 62-297.310 (7) (a) 3& and 62-4.070 (3) F.A.C]

[Permitting Note. EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2 methodology requires visual inspection of the floating cover through the roof hatches.]

B.6. Test Procedures – NSPS for Tank 8714 .

- (1) *Prior to initial fill.* Visually inspect the IFR, the primary seal, and the secondary seal, prior to filling the storage vessel with Volatile Organic Liquid (VOL). If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the IFR, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.
- (2) *Inspection at least once every 12 months after initial fill.* Visually inspect the IFR and the primary seal or the secondary seal through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the administrator in the inspection report required in Sec. 60.115b (3) (Condition B.9 (3)). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.
- (3) *For vessels equipped with a double-seal system (i.e. two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the IFR. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous)*
 - (i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or
 - (ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
- (4) *Inspection at least every 10 years.* After the tank is emptied and degassed, visually inspect the IFR, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeves. If the IFR has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

[40 CFR 60.113b(a)]

[Permitting Note: USEPA does not require that tanks be taken out of service to do the inspection if the owner or operator can overcome the safety issues (confined space) while the tank is in service.]

Notification

B.7. Tank Inspection Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPRAQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each inspection(see Condition B.5) is 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.

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

B.8. Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements – NSPS for Tank 8714 . Tank 8714 is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 listed in the Appendix 1, below.
[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]

B.9. Notification prior to the initial filling tanks after installing IFRs or refilling tanks after emptied and degassed – NSPS for Tank 8714 .

The owner or operator shall notify the PPRAQD in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a)(1) and (a)(4) (see Condition B.6. (1) and (4)) to afford the PPRAQD the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a)(4) is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the PPRAQD at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the PPRAQD at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.10. Inspection Reports – NSPS for Tank 8714 . 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 CFR 60.112b (a) (1) (see Condition No. B.4) and 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1) (see Condition No. B.6). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a) (3) (see Appendix 1).
- (2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1), (a) (2), and (a) (4) (see Condition No. B.6)). Each record shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, IFR, and fittings).
- (3) If any of the conditions described in 40 CFR 60.113b (a) (2) (see Condition No. B.6), 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)]

B.11. Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of product throughputs for the previous 12 months (i.e. a rolling 12 month total basis).

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

B.12. Design and Operating Records – NSPS for Tank 8714 .

- (a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.
- (b) The owner or operator shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.
- (c) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the volatile organic liquid (VOL) stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.
- (d) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa shall notify the PPRAQD within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the maximum true vapor pressure value..

- (e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below:
- (1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.
 - (2) For refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:
 - (i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the 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]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EU ID Number	Description
009	Fixed Roof Storage Tanks

C.1. (a) Capacity and Content of Tanks.

Tank No.	Tank Description	Product
8709	Vertical Fixed Roof (20,118 gal)	Additives
8705	Horizontal Fixed Roof (5,718gal)	Additives or Distillates

- (b) **Throughput.** The throughput shall not exceed 1,330,300 gallons additives and distillates calculated on a twelve-month rolling total basis.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.]

{**Permitting Note:** The throughput limits contributes to maintaining the facility status as a synthetic minor for VOC and HAPs.}

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

- C.2. Throughput.** The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of the total petroleum products throughputs for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 months total basis).

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

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

EU ID Number	Description
--------------	-------------

013	Piping and Equipment
-----	----------------------

This emission unit consists of all equipment in gasoline service that are sources of fugitive leaks during loading, unloading, and ethanol/ gasoline blending operations.

{Permitting Note. This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-297.440 F.A.C Supplementary Test Procedures at Gasoline Bulk Terminals; and Rule 62-204.800 98) (b) 55, FAC which adopts NSPS 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart XX, Bulk Gasoline Terminals; amended December 19, 2003, at 68 FR 70959; except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. 60.502(e)(6).}

Standards and Procedures

D.1. Vapor Tight Fittings during Loading Operations. No person shall load gasoline or denatured ethanol into any tank, trucks, or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless all loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight
[Rule 62-296.510 (3) (c)]

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

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

{Permitting Note. This leak standard is used demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1 when using a combustible gas detector.}

{Permitting Note. When monitoring for leakage of vapor using EPA Method 21, NSPS threshold for leak repair is 10,000 ppm (as methane)}

{Permitting Note. EPA 450/2-78-051 recommends that the owner or operator keep records for two years indicating the last time the vapor collection system pass the leak standard requirements, and identifying points where the VOC leakage exceed the leak standard.}

D.3. Leak Inspections during Loading– NSPS. Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each leak detection shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

[40 CFR 60.502 (j)]

Notifications, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

D.4. General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit (EU) 013 is subject is subject to the NSPS general notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements listed in 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19. (see Appendix 1).

[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]

D.5. Leak Records during Loading - NSPS. See Condition A.13. (c), (e), & (f)

[40 CFR 60.505 (c), (e) & (f)]

{Permitting Note. The owner or operator should also keep records of leak inspections for equipment used in unloading and ethanol blending operation.}

5. APPENDICES

Appendix 1

NSPS Subpart A - General Provisions

(Edited)

§ 60.1 Applicability.

§ 60.2 Definitions.

§ 60.3 Units and abbreviations.

§ 60.4 Address.

§ 60.5 Determination of construction or modification.

§ 60.6 Review of plans.

§ 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

- (a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification or, if acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, electronic notification, as follows:
- (1) A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under §60.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.
 - (2) [Reserved]
 - (3) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.
 - (4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in §60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.
 - (5) A notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences in accordance with §60.13(c). Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.
 - (6) A notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity observations required by §60.11(e)(1) of this part. The notification shall also include, if appropriate, a request for the Administrator to provide a visible emissions reader during a performance test. The notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.
 - (7) A notification that continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determine compliance with the applicable opacity standard during a performance test required by §60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by §60.11(e)(5) of this part. This notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to the date of the performance test.
- (b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.
- (c), (d), (e), (f) [Sources requiring continuous monitoring device by a NSPS rule].

§ 60.8 Performance tests.

- (a) [Initial startup requirements]

- (b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.
- (c) Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.
- (d) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) by mutual agreement.
- (e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:
 - (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.
 - (2) Safe sampling platform(s).
 - (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).
 - (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.
- (f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

§ 60.9 Availability of information.

§ 60.10 State authority.

§ 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

§ 60.12 Circumvention.

§ 60.13 Monitoring requirements

§ 60.14 Modification.

§ 60.15 Reconstruction.

§ 60.16 Priority list.**§ 60.17 Incorporations by reference.****§ 60.18 General control device and work practice requirements.****§ 60.19 General notification and reporting requirements.**

(a) Time period. 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) Postmark deadline. 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) Changing dates for periodic reports. 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 schedule for periodic reports. 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) Adjustment of a time period or postmark deadline. (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.

Table 1 to Subpart A to Part 60–Detection Sensitivity Levels (grams per hour)

Monitoring frequency per subpart^a	Detection sensitivity level
Bi-Monthly	60
Semi-Quarterly	85
Monthly	100

^aWhen this alternative work practice is used to identify leaking equipment, the owner or operator must choose one of the monitoring frequencies listed in this table in lieu of the monitoring frequency specified in the applicable subpart. Bi-monthly means every other month. Semi-quarterly means twice per quarter. Monthly means once per month.