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

NOTICE OF AIR POLLUTION PERMIT

ISSUED TO:

PERMITTEE:
Buckeye Terminals, LLC
Authorized Representative:
Mr. Michael Miller
Operations Manager
Buckeye Terminals, LLC
848 McCloskey Blvd
Tampa, Florida 33605

AIRS ID NO: 0110061
DRAFT Permit Number: 0110061-022-AC
Issue Date: 2015
Expiration Date: May 26, 2016

Facility: Buckeye Terminals, LLC – Fort Lauderdale Terminal

Location: 1501 S.E. 20th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida.

Project Description: Construction permit to replace the two vapor recovery units (VRUs), at the truck loading rack, with one VRU. There will be no changes to the applicable requirements and limitations.

The Standard Industry Classification (SIC) is 5171; and the North American Industry Classification Standard (NAICS) Code is 424710.
Lat/Long: 26°05'50" N / 80°07'39" **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 17; 587.50 Km. E; 2886.70 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 (protection of air quality) 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 Division (PPD) 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 [E]
5. Appendix 1, NSPS, Subpart A– General Provisions

Executed in Broward County, Florida

_____
Robert C. Wong
Environmental Licensing Manager
POLLUTION PREVENTION DIVISION

1. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Buckeye Terminals, LLC - Fort Lauderdale Terminal is a petroleum and denatured ethanol products bulk terminal that receives light petroleum products from marine vessels. The products are held in storage tanks at the terminal for subsequent transfer to tank trucks through a loading rack. Vapors containing volatile organic chemicals (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) displaced during tank truck loading operations are captured and routed to two vapor recovery unit (VRUs). Product recovered by the VRUs are returned to the terminal storage tanks. The source currently operates a loading rack with 3 bays and two vapor recovery units (VRUs) for loading petroleum products, gasoline/ethanol blend, and ethanol. Upon completion of the installation of the new VRU, the terminal will only operate one VRU. The VRU is a John Zink, Model No.: S12-AAD-3-80-80-8 with a 20 feet exhaust stack, and an actual volumetric flow rate of 662 cfm. The terminal also consists of internal floating roof (IFR) storage tank No. 8714, geodesic dome fixed roof with internal floater (GIFR) tank No. 8708, external floating roof (EFR) tanks Nos. 8706 and 8707, fixed roof tanks Nos. 8705 and 8709, for storing additives and distillates, piping and equipment including valves, fittings, and other equipment associated with petroleum products and ethanol loading or unloading operations, and one emergency generator diesel engine (670 hp). The products throughput limit is 410,000,000 gallons per year in order to maintain synthetic minor source status.

The following figure shows the general process flow diagram for the terminal:

The operation is subject to the following Federal, State of Florida and Broward County regulations:

Summary of Federal Regulations	Summary of State of Florida Regulations
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB (Only Federally Enforceable)	62-296.320(2) F.A.C. - Objectionable Odor
	62-296.320(4) (b) F.A.C. - General Visible Emissions Standards -20% opacity facility-wide, per DEP Guidance, DARM-PER- 33 62-296.320(4)(c) and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.- Unconfined Particulate Matter
NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart A	62-296.320(1) (a) F.A.C. - VOC or Organic Solvent Emissions
40 CFR 60, Subpart XX 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb	Subpart XX 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. Rule 62-297.440 F.A.C. and RACT Rule 62-296.508 F.A.C.
40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	Federal regulations adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-208.800(8)(b)(55) F.A.C. and 62-204.800(11)(b)82, F.A.C.
Summary of County Regulations	
Broward County Chapter 27 Air Pollution Control, Article IV, Sec. 27-175(b), (c), (d) & (h)	These regulations refer to: Concealment of emissions (b), Circumvention of air pollution control equipment (c), Maintenance (d) and Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter (h). Note: (b), (c) and (d) are not federally enforceable.

PERMITTING NOTE: *This permit includes* all *emission units and requirements of the FESOP 0110061-018-AF to consolidate the permits while maintaining the synthetically minor status.*

The facility consists of the following regulated emissions units:

EU No.	Brief Description
001	*Loading rack with 3 bays and 1 VRU for* loading petroleum products, gasoline/ethanol blend, and ethanol.
012	*Floating roof tanks for storing petroleum products and denatured ethanol.* This emission unit consists of IFR Tank No 8714, GIFR Tank No. 8708, and EFR Tanks Nos. 8706 and 8707.
009	*Fixed roof tanks Nos. 8705 and 8709,* for storing additives and distillates.
013	*Piping and Equipment* (Fugitive Emission Sources.)
014	*One Emergency Generator Diesel Engine.*

2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. 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 PPD 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 PPD.
[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 PPD.
[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 PPD 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 PPD 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 PPD 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 PPD 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 PPD 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 PPD immediately by phone at 954-519-1499 or by Email at PPDHOTLINE@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 PPD, may be used by the PPD as evidence in any enforcement proceeding arising under the Florida Statues 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 PPD 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 PPD.
[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 PPD.
    (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 PPD 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 PPD, 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. **Not Federally Enforceable.** 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. 62-210.200 (Definitions), F.A.C. and Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(e)]

18. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards - 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 PPD. 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), F.A.C. and Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(f)]

19. General Visible Emissions Standard. 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. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement.
[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)(1), F.A.C. and Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(i)]

20. Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include: [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c) and 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Broward County, Sec. 27-175(h)]
    (a) Paving and maintenance of parking areas and yards.
    (b) Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.
    (c) Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals, or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads.
    (d) Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner/operator.
    (e) Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
    [Rule 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.]

20. **Not Federally Enforceable.** 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.
[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(b)]

21. 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)]

22. **Not Federally Enforceable.** 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(a)]

23. Special Compliance Tests. When PPD, after investigation, has good reason (such as complaints, increased visible emissions or questionable maintenance of control equipment) to believe that any applicable emission standard contained in a PPD rule or in a permit issued pursuant to those rules is being violated, it shall require the owner or operator of the emissions unit to conduct compliance

tests which identify the nature and quantity of pollutant emissions from the emissions unit and to provide a report on the results of said tests to the PPD.
[Rule 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C.]

24. Operating Permit. Sixty days before the expiration date of this construction permit, the permittee shall apply for a permit renewal 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.]

25. Annual Operation Report (AOR). The AOR shall be submitted to the PPD 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 PPD.
[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}

26. Capacity. As requested by the permittee, in order to maintain the facility as a synthetic minor source for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP), the facility-wide potential to emit (PTE) air pollutants at the source are synthetically limited to 84.3 TPY VOC and 4.38 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 Ill) 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}

27. Applicable Federal Regulations – NESHAPS Subpart BBBBBB. 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 BBBBBB which is not currently adopted by the State of Florida (i.e. BBBBBB is only federally enforceable). [Rule 62-4.160(3), F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note: Subpart BBBBBB establishes national emission limitations and management practices for HAP emitted from area source gasoline distribution bulk terminals. The following is a summary of Subpart BBBBBB 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 Janua1y 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first. Tank No. 8714, which is subject to and com plies with the control requirements of NSPS 40 CFR part 60 subpart Kb will be deemed to be in compliance with Subpart BBBBBB according to 40CFR 63.11087(f).
(b) Testing and monitoring requirements. The owner or operator is required to comply with 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 63.11094 and 40 CFR 63.11095}*

4. EMISSIONS UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

E.U. ID No.	Brief Description
001	Loading rack with 3 bays and 1 VRU

{Permitting Note: This emissions 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. ***Also, in order to maintain truck loading operations, a portable vapor combustion unit (VCU) will be installed and operated for a maximum throughput of 16,000,000 gallons per event, while the new VCU's installation work is completed. Details of the temporary VCU, including emission calculations were received on June 15, 2015. Buckeye will record the gallons of gasoline loaded and the number of days that the VCU is in use. The VCU will be disconnected upon completion of the installation of the VRU and sent to another terminal until it is needed again. The terminal shall notify PPD every time they will operate the portable VCU at the site.}***

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Throughput. The combined throughput of gasoline and gasoline/ethanol blend shall not exceed 410, 000, 000 gallons per year, calculated on a twelve-month 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).}

Emission Limitations and Standards

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. **Not Federally Enforceable.** 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 Loading Operations (Gasoline Tank Truck) - NSPS Requirements.

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

(b) *Vapor collection system emissions limit*. (See Condition A.2.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

this section.

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

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

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

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

(h) *Gauge pressure during product loading.* The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d) (see Condition 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 TOC liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

[40 CFR 60.502]

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 the VRU during testing.}

{Permitting Note. The owner or operator is currently operating a CMS for the loading rack using the alternative option listed in 40 CFR 63.11092 (b) (1) (i) (B) of Subpart BBBBBB.}

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 PPD, 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 is 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:

$$E = KL(VesiCe;)/L10^6$$

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 x 10^6 for propane and 2.41 x 10^6 for butane, mg/scm.

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

(5) *Volume (Vesi) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval.* Method 2A shall be used to determine Vesi:

(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 nun 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.8. General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit (EU) 001 is subject to the NSPS requirements of 40 CFR 60.7 and 60.19 listed in Appendix 1 below.

[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]

A.9. Compliance Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPD, 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.10. Compliance Test Report Submittal. The compliance test report shall be submitted to the PPD 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.11 Compliance Test Report Information. The compliance test report shall provide sufficient detail on the emissions unit tested and the test procedures used to allow PPD to determine if the test was properly conducted and the test results properly computed. As a minimum, the test report shall provide the following information:

1. The type, location, and a general layout of the emissions unit tested including a sketch of the duct within 8 stack diameters upstream of the sampling point, including the distance to any upstream bends or other flow disturbances.
2. The type of air pollution control devices installed on the emissions unit, their general condition, their normal operating parameters, and their operating parameters during each test run.
3. The normal type and amount of products loaded during each test run. Truck monitoring data sheets showing the amounts of accountable gasoline (or gasoline/ ethanol blend) loaded.
4. Test equipment specifications with instrument and calibration information. Data related to the required calibration of the test equipment.
5. Measurement and data acquisition/ analysis/ computation procedures to obtain all measured and calculated data to determine compliance with the emission limiting standard. Detailed calculations of the emission rate including computer printout of measurements

and VOC analyzer strip charts.

6. Results of the Method 21 testing (prior to the formal loading rack compliance testing) for leaks around all fittings, flanges, valves, and any other exposed potential leak sources.
7. The names of individuals, who furnished the process variable data, conducted the test, analyzed the samples and prepared the report.
8. A certification that, to the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent, all data submitted is true and correct. When a compliance test is conducted for the PPD, the person who conducts the test shall provide the certification with respect to the test procedures used. The owner or his authorized agent shall certify that all data required and provided to the person conducting the test are true and correct to his knowledge.

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

A.12. 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 60.5020) 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)(l) 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.l3. Performance Test Results. Test results records shall be maintained at the terminal for at least 5 years and be made available to PPD upon request.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 1 a, F.A.C.]

A.l4. Throughputs Records. The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of productsthroughputs 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 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 Subpart BBBBBB in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11087(/).}

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	Primarv 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]

Emission Limitations and Standards

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,

(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 /FR.* 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 B.3; 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 45012-77-036 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 jill.* 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-sea/ 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 I0 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.

40CFR60.113b

(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 PPD, 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)(l) 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 PPD 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 PPD with a report that describes the IFR and certifies that the IFR meets the specifications of 40 CRF 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 PPD within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

[40 CFR 60.115b (a)]

B.ll. 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 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa shall notify the PPD within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the maximum true vapor pressure value..

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

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

(2) For refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the PPD specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard r e ference texts, or

(ii) Determined by ASTM Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17); or

(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the PPD; or

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

[40 CFR 60.116b]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit:

EU ID Number	Description
009	Fixed Roof Storage Tanks

C.1. Capacity and Content of Tanks

Tank ID	Tank Description	Product
8709	Vertical Fixed Roof (20,118 gal)	Additives
8705	Horizontal Fixed Roof (5,718 gal)	Additive or Distillates

(b) Throughput. The throughput shall not exceed 1,330,300 gallons additives and distillates c a l c u l a t e d 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 piping and equipment associated with gasoline loading, and ethanol blending that are sources of fugitive emissions. Equipment means each valve, pump, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, and flange or other connector in the gasoline liquid transfer and vapor collection systems. This definition also includes the entire vapor processing system except the exhaust port(s) or stack(s).

{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.l. 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 450/2-78-051recommends 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.l2. (c),

(e), & (t) [40 CFR 60.505 (c), (e) & (t)]
{Permitting Note. The owner or operator should also keep records of leak inspections for equipment used in unloading and ethanol blending operation.}

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit.

EU ID Number	Description
014	Emergency Generator Diesel Engine

EU 014 consists of a 670 hp Daewood Model PU222T1 CI RICE manufactured in 2004. The CI RICE was installed in 2006 to operate the emergency generator.
{Permitting Note: This emission unit is regulated under NESHAP- 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(11) (b) 82F.A.C, except that the Secretary is not the Administrator for purposes of the authorities cited at 40 C.F.R 63.6670(c) (1) through (5). This RICE is exempted from regulations under 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – New Source Performance for Stationary Internal Combustion engines (ICE) based upon the manufacturer date}

E.l. Emergency Operating Requirements. To maintain classification as an emergency CI RICE, EU 014 shall meet the following:

(1) The RICE shall operate to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation.

(2) The RICE shall operate under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f), as follow.

(a)- (e). [NA]

(f) Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f) (1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) The owner or operator may operate an emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f) (2) (i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f) (3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f) (2).

(i) The RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) The RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) The RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) [NA, RICE located at major sources of HAP]

(4) The RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency

situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f) (2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f) (4) (i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

(3) The RICE is operated as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in Condition E.1. (2) (f) (2) (ii) or (iii) and (t) (4) (i) or (ii).

[40 CFR 63.6675, 6640 (f)]

E.2. Operating Standards. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements in Table 2d to subpart ZZZZ as follow.

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63-Reguirements for Existing CI RICE located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

For each . . .	*Owner or Operator shall meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .*

14. Emergency CI RICE [2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [1] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary

1Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of Subpart ZZZZ.

2If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of Subpart ZZZZ, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources shall report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[40 CFR 63.6603(a]

E.3. Fuel Requirements. Beginning January 1, 2015, if any RICE that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (2) (ii) and (iii) (see Condition E.1) or that operates for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (4) (ii) (see Condition E.1), shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.51O(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted. Rule 40 CFR 80.51O (b) requires that diesel fuel to meet the following per-gallon standards:

(1) Sulfur content.

(i) 15 ppm (0.0015% S) maximum for NR diesel fuel.

(2) Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows:

(i) A minimum cetane index of 40; or

(ii) A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent. [40 CFR 63.6604 (b)]

E.4. Operation and Maintenance Requirements

(a)- (d) [NA].

(e) The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or own maintenance plan which shall provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(f) The owner or operator shall install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

[40 CFR 63.6625]

E.5. Demonstrating Continuous Compliance with the Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

(a) The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limitation in Table 2d to subpart ZZZZ (see Condition E.2) according to methods specified in Table 6 to subpart ZZZZ below:

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63-Continuous Compliance with Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

For each . . .	*Complying with the requirement to . . .*	*The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .*
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP.	a. Work or Management practices.	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(b) *Response to deviations.* The owner or operator shall report each instance of not meeting each operating limitation in Table 2d (see Condition E.2). These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in Subpart ZZZZ. These deviations shall be reported according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650 (see Condition E.6).

(c) (d) [NA, non-emergency, new]

(e) *General provisions.* The owner or operator shall also report each instance of not meeting the applicable general provisions of 40 CFR 63 listed in Table 8 of subpart ZZZZ.

(f) *Emergency operations.* The owner or operator shall operate each RICE according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.6640 (f) (1) through (4) (see Condition E.1) [40 CFR 63.6640]

Recordkeeping Requirements

E.6. Reporting Requirements.

(a) *Compliance report.* The owner or operator shall submit each applicable report in Table 7 of subpart ZZZZ.

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63-Requirements for Reports

For each ...	*The owner or operator shall submit a report that contain.....*	*Submit the report . . .*
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (2) (ii) and (iii) (emergency demand response, voltage deviation) or that operate for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (4) (ii) (50 hours non-emergency situations) (see Condition E.1)	a. The following information in 40 CFR 63.6650(h) (1): (i) Company name and address where the engine is located. (ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. (iii) Engine site rating and model year. (iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place. (v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (2) (ii) and (iii) (emergency demand response, voltage deviation), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (2) (ii) and (iii). (vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (2) (ii) and (iii). (vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (4) (ii) (50 hours non-emergency situations), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (4) (ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine. (viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in 40 CFR 63.6604 (see Condition E.3) that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period. (iX) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in 40 CFR 63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations and the corrective action taken	i. Annually according to the following requirements in 40 CFR 63.6650(h) (2)- (3): (2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year. (3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13

[40 CFR 63.6650]

E.7. Recordkeeping Requirements.

(a) – (c) [NA]

(d) The owner or operator shall keep the records required in Table 6 in Condition E.5 to show continuous compliance with each applicable emission or operating limitation.

(e) The owner or operator shall keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the RICE and after-treatment control device was operated and maintained according to source maintenance plan.

(f) The owner or operator shall keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (2) (ii) or (iii) (emergency demand response, voltage deviation) or 40 CFR 63.6640(f) (4) (ii) (50 hours non- emergency situations), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

[40 CFR 63.6655]

E.8. Records - Form and Retention Period

(a) Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR63.10 (b) (1).

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b) (1), the owner or operator shall keep each record for *5* years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) The owner or operator shall keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least *5* years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.660]