



Jeb Bush
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection

Central District
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803-3767

Colleen M. Castille
Secretary

Permittee:

Transmontaing

P. O. Box 5660
Denver, CO 80217
Attention: Dudley Tarlton, V. P. of ESOH

FINAL Permit No.: 0090029-006-AV

Facility ID No.: 0090029

SIC Nos.: 51, 5171

Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

This permit is for the operation of the Cape Canaveral Terminal. This facility is located at 8952 North Atlantic Avenue, Cape Canaveral, Brevard County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 539.0 km East and 3142.0 km North; Latitude: 28° 24' 24" North and Longitude: 80° 36' 09" West.

Statement of Basis: This Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to 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 permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

Appendix CAM

Appendix I-1, LIST of INSIGNIFICANT EMISSION UNITS and/or ACTIVITIES

Appendix SS-1 Stack Sampling Facilities

Appendix TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 12/2/02)

Appendix 60- A: NSPS Subpart A, General Provisions

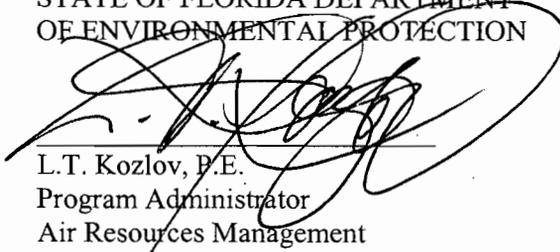
(Modified for Subparts Dc, Kb, K, and XX)

Table 297.310-1, Calibration Schedule

Renewal Application Due Date: October 30, 2008

Expiration Date: April 30, 2009

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION


L.T. Kozlov, P.E.
Program Administrator
Air Resources Management

LTK/azt

"More Protection, Less Process"

Printed on recycled paper.

Section I. Facility Information.

Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility is a bulk gasoline terminal which contains the following emission units:

- a) Steam Boiler No. 1 - Cleaver Brooks, Model CB621-100 (3.4 MMBTU/hr)
- b) Steam Boiler No. 2 - Cleaver Brooks, Model CB655-150 (5.0 MMBTU/hr)
- c) Asphalt Heaters No. 5 and 6 - First Thermal Systems (10.53 MMBTU/hr each)
- d) Fourteen Petroleum Storage Tanks {subject to Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A..C.} as follows:
- e) Five (5) tanks in Tank Farm not included.

<u>Tank #</u>	<u>Worse-Case Product</u>	<u>Shell Capacity (bbl)</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>
1	Asphalt	80,265	FR
2	#2 Fuel Oil	55,778	FR
3	Asphalt	33,607	FR
4	Asphalt	20,109	FR
5	Asphalt	1,214	FR
6	Asphalt	20,097	FR
9	Gasoline	33,741	IFR
10	Asphalt	3,010	FR
11	Asphalt	3,009	FR
12	Gasoline	8,955	IFR
14	Asphalt	1,497	FR
15	Gasoline	54,919	EFR w/dome
19	Anti-Strip	264	FR
23	Additive	237	FR

- e) Five Petroleum Storage Tanks {subject to NSPS Subpart Kb or K} as follows:

<u>Tank #</u>	<u>Worse-Case Product</u>	<u>Shell Capacity (bbl)</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>	<u>NSPS</u>
7	#2 Fuel Oil	65,270	FR	Kb
8	Gasoline	121,838	IFR	Kb
13	Gasoline	8,048	IFR	Kb
17	Gasoline	99,388	IFR	K
18	Gasoline	98,317	IFR	K

- f) South Gasoline Loading Rack (SLR) {subject to NSPS Subpart XX} with nine gasoline loading arms and three diesel loading arms and equipped with a John Zink Vapor Combustion Unit which provides a VOC reduction efficiency of approximately 98%.

g) North Loading Rack (NLR) with one #2 fuel oil loading position and one #6 fuel oil loading position. / Asphalt Loading Rack (ALR) with one asphalt loading position and one anti-strip loading position. / Marine Loading/Unloading and Vessel Bunkering. / Fugitive Emissions from valves, flanges, fittings, pumps, etc.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emission units and/or activities. Based on the initial Title V Renewal permit application received October 8, 2003, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

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

E.U. ID No./Brief Description

- 001 Steam Boiler No. 1
- 002 Steam Boiler No. 2
- 024 Asphalt Heaters No. 5 and 6
- 025 Fourteen Petroleum Storage Tanks
- 026 Five Petroleum Storage Tanks
- 006 South Gasoline Loading Rack with Flare
- 019 North Loading Rack, Asphalt Loading Rack, Marine Loading/Unloading and Vessel Bunkering, and Fugitive Emissions from Valves, Flanges, Fittings, Pumps, Etc.

Please reference the Permit No., Facility ID No., and appropriate Emissions Unit(s) ID No(s). on all correspondence, test report submittals, applications, etc.

Subsection C. Relevant Documents.

The documents listed below are not a part of this permit, however, are specifically related to this permitting action.

These documents are provided to the permittee for information purposes only:

- Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers
- Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

These documents are on file with permitting authority:

- Renewal Title V Permit Application receivedOctober 8, 2003.
- Additional Information Request dated November 18, 2003
- Additional Information ReceivedDecember 12, 2003.
- Additional Information Request datedJanuary 8, 2004
- Additional Information Received dated.....February 18, 2004.
- Additional Information Request datedMarch 16, 2004.
- Additional Information Received dated.....March 29, 2004.
- Amendment Request Denied dated..... April 16, 2004.
- Construction Permit Application dated..... May 19, 2004.

Section II. Facility-wide Conditions.

The following conditions apply facility-wide:

1. APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is a part of this permit. APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.

2. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. The permittee shall not 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.]

3. General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. General Visible Emissions Standard. Except for emissions units that are subject to a particulate matter or opacity limit set forth or established by rule and reflected by conditions in this permit, no person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity). EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-297, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1. & 4., F.A.C.]

4. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA).

- a. The permittee shall submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center when, and if, such requirement becomes applicable. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent to:

RMP Reporting Center
Post Office Box 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515
Telephone: 301/429-5018

and,

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

[40 CFR 68]

5. Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities. Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities, is part of this permit.

[Rules 62-213.440(1), 62-213.430(6) and 62-4.040(1)(b), F.A.C.]

6. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department. To comply, procedures to minimize pollutant emissions shall include the following:

- a) tightly cover or close all VOC containers when they are not in use,
- b) tightly cover, where possible, all open troughs, basins, baths, tanks, etc. when they are not in use,
- c) maintain all piping, valves, fittings, etc. in good operating condition,
- d) prevent excessive air turbulence across exposed VOC's,
- e) immediately confine and clean up VOC spills and make sure certain wastes are placed in closed containers for reuse, recycling or proper disposal.

[Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

7. When appropriate, any recordings, monitoring, or reporting requirements that are time-specific shall be in accordance with the effective date of the permit, which defines day one.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

8. The permittee shall submit all compliance related notifications and reports required of this permit to the Department of Environmental Protection's Central District office:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3319 Maguire Blvd., Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803
Telephone: 407/894-7555

9. Any reports, data, notifications, certifications, and requests required to be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, should be sent to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
Air Enforcement Section
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 404/562-9099; Fax: 404/562-9095

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-210.370(3) F.A.C. (see Condition 24. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS.)}

10. Certification by Responsible Official (RO). In addition to the professional engineering certification required for applications by Rule 62-4.050(3), F.A.C., any application form, report, compliance statement, compliance plan and compliance schedule submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., shall contain a certification signed by a responsible official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. Any responsible official who fails to submit any required information or who has submitted incorrect information shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary information or correct information.

[Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.]

Annual Statements

11. Annual Operating Report. A DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" including the Emissions Report, shall be completed for each calendar year on or before March 1 of the following year and submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection's Central District office:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3319 Maguire Blvd., Suite 232
Orlando, Florida 32803
Telephone: 407/894-7555

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-210.370(3) F.A.C. (see Condition 24. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS.)}

12. Statement of Compliance. The annual statement of compliance pursuant to Rule 62-213.440(3)(a)2., F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department and EPA within 60 (sixty) days after the end of the calendar year using DEP Form No. 62-213.900(7), F.A.C. The required elements of the compliance certification are listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 70.6(c)(5)(iii) as indicated in Condition Number 51 of Appendix TV-4, Title V Conditions.

[Rules 62-213.440(3) and 62-213.900, F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: This condition implements the requirements of Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3., F.A.C. (see Condition 51. of APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS.)}

Section III. Emissions Unit(s) and Conditions.

Subsection A. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No./ Brief Description

001 Steam Boiler No. 1
002 Steam Boiler No. 2
024 Asphalt Heaters No. 5 and 6

{Permitting note: The asphalt heaters are regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units and Subpart A, General Provisions, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.. The boilers and heaters are subject to Rule 62-296.406(2)&(3), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination}

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A1. Capacity. The maximum hourly heat input rates are as follows:

- a) steam boiler no. 1 - 3.4 MMBTU/hr.
- b) steam boiler no. 2 - 5.0 MMBTU/hr.
- c) asphalt heater no. 5 - 10.53 MMBTU/hr.
- d) asphalt heater no. 6 - 10.53 MMBTU/hr.

[Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C. and construction permit 0090029-001-AC]

A2. Methods of Operation. Each boiler is allowed to fire no. 2 fuel oil only and each heater is allowed to fire natural gas or no. 2 fuel oil only.

[Rule 62.210.200, (PTE), F.A.C. and construction permit 0090029-001-AC]

A3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing.

See Section IV, Specific Condition 5. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

A4. BACT Determined by DEP:

The amount of particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions from each boiler and heater will be limited by the firing of new no. 2 fuel oil only having a sulfur content not to exceed 0.5 percent, by weight. The term "new" means oil which has been refined from crude oil and has not been used.

[Rule 62-296.406(2)&(3), F.A.C., construction permit 0090029-001-AC, and 40 CFR 60.42c(d)]

A5. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40%.

[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

A6. Each unit shall demonstrate compliance with its visible emission limit in accordance with DEP Method 9 annually on or within 60 days prior to the date of April 2. The test period shall be a minimum of 60 minutes.

[Rules 62-297.401(9)(c), 62-297.310(4)(a)2., 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C., and construction permit 0090029-001-AC]

A7. DEP Method 9. The provisions of EPA Method 9 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) are adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

a) EPA Method 9, Section 2.4, Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be made and recorded by a certified observer at sequential fifteen-second intervals during the required period of observation.

b) EPA Method 9, Section 2.5, Data Reduction. For a set of observations to be acceptable, the observer shall have made and recorded, or verified the recording of, at least 90 percent of the possible individual observations during the required observation period. For single-valued opacity standards (e.g. 20 percent opacity), the test result shall be the highest valid six-minute average for the set of observations taken. For multiple-valued opacity standards (e.g. 20 percent opacity, except that an opacity of 40 percent is permissible for not more than two minutes per hour) opacity shall be computed as follows:

1) For the basic part of the standard (i.e., 20 percent opacity) the opacity shall be determined as specified above for a single-valued opacity standard.

2) For the short-term average part of the standard, opacity shall be the highest valid short-term average (i.e., two-minute, three-minute average) for the set of observations taken.

In order to be valid, any required average (i.e., a six-minute or two-minute average) shall be based on all of the valid observations in the sequential subset of observations selected, and the selected subset shall contain at least 90 percent of the observations possible for the required averaging time. Each required average shall be calculated by summing the opacity value of each of the valid observations in the subset, dividing this sum by the number of valid observations in the subset, and rounding the result to the nearest whole number. The number of missing observations in the subset shall be indicated in parenthesis after the subset average value.

[Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C.]

A8. Sulfur Dioxide - Sulfur Content. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the liquid fuel sulfur limit by providing a fuel analysis upon each fuel delivery to the boiler/heater fuel supply tank.

[Rules 62-213.440 and 62-296.406(3), F.A.C.]

A9. The fuel sulfur content, percent by weight, for liquid fuels shall be evaluated using one of ASTM D2622-94, ASTM D4294-90(95), ASTM 1552-95, ASTM D1266-91, or both ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-95 or latest editions.

[Rules 62-213.440, 62-296.406(3) and 62-297.440, F.A.C.]

A10. Frequency of Compliance Tests. The following provisions apply only to those emissions units that are subject to an emissions limiting standard for which compliance testing is required.

(a) General Compliance Testing.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit that is subject to any emission-limiting standard shall conduct a compliance test that demonstrates compliance with the applicable emission-limiting standard prior to obtaining a renewed operation permit. Emissions units that are required to conduct an annual compliance test may submit the most recent annual compliance test to satisfy the requirements of this provision. In renewing an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., or d., F.A.C., the Department shall not require submission of emission compliance test results for any emissions unit that, during the year prior to renewal:

- a. Did not operate; or
- b. In the case of a fuel burning emissions unit, burned liquid fuel for a total of no more than 400 hours.

4. During each federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30), unless otherwise specified by rule, order, or permit, the owner or operator of each emissions unit shall have a formal compliance test conducted for:

- a. Visible emissions, if there is an applicable standard;
- b. Each of the following pollutants, if there is an applicable standard, and if the emissions unit emits or has the potential to emit: 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead; 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or 100 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant; and,
- c. Each NESHAP pollutant, if there is an applicable emission standard.

5. The owner or operator shall notify the Department, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time, and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owner or operator.

6. An annual compliance test conducted for visible emissions shall not be required for units exempted from permitting at Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., or units permitted under the General Permit provisions at Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C.

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

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

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

A11. By this permit, annual emissions compliance testing for visible emissions is not required for these emissions units while burning:

- a. only gaseous fuel(s); or
- b. gaseous fuel(s) in combination with any amount of liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year; or
- c. only liquid fuel(s) for less than 400 hours per year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4., F.A.C.]

Monitoring of Operations

A12. Determination of Process Variables.

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

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

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A13. In order to demonstrate compliance with conditions no. A1, A2, and A4, the permittee shall maintain records at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date the data is recorded. The records at a minimum shall contain the following:

Hourly

- a) date/hour
- b) heat input rate

Monthly

- a) month
- b) fuel type
- c) certification from the fuel oil supplier
of the no. 2 fuel oil sulfur content

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. and 40 CFR 60.42c(g)&(h)(1)]

NSPS Conditions - Asphalt Heater Only

A14. The asphalt heaters are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions. See attached Appendix 60-A.

[Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

A15. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

[Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)4., F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc]

A16. The asphalt heaters are subject to the following specific conditions based on Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)4., F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units:

a) Standard for Sulfur Dioxide (60.42c):

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under paragraphs (h)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 million Btu/hr).

b) Compliance and Performance Test Methods and Procedures for Sulfur Dioxide (60.44c):

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under 60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under 60.46c(d)(2).

(h) For affected facilities subject to 60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification, the certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable.

c) Emission Monitoring for Sulfur Dioxide (60.46c):

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

d) Reporting and recordkeeping requirements (60.48c):

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 60.42c shall submit quarterly reports to the Administrator. The initial quarterly report shall be postmarked by the 30th day of the third month following the completion of the initial performance test. Each subsequently quarterly report shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under 60.43c shall keep records and submit quarterly reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (ng/J or lb/million Btu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period in the quarter; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the quarterly report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the quarter.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier; and

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 60.41c.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

Subsection B. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No./ Brief Description

025 Fourteen Petroleum Storage Tanks {subject to Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A..C.}

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B1. Capacity. Individual tanks are permitted as follows:

<u>Tank #</u>	<u>Worse Case Product</u>	<u>Shell Capacity (bbl)</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>
1	Asphalt	80,265	FR
2	#2 Fuel Oil	55,778	FR
3	Asphalt	33,607	FR
4	Asphalt	20,109	FR
5	Asphalt	1,214	FR
6	Asphalt	20,097	FR
9	Gasoline	33,741	IFR
10	Asphalt	3,010	FR
11	Asphalt	3,009	FR
12	Gasoline	8,955	IFR
14	Asphalt	1,497	FR
15	Gasoline	54,919	EFR w/dome
19	Anti-Strip	264	FR
23	Additive	237	FR

[Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C., construction permit 0090029-001-AC, and Title V permit application received 6/14/96]

B2. No person shall circumvent any pollution control device or allow the emissions of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.

[Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B3. In order to demonstrate compliance with condition no. B1, the permittee shall maintain records at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date the data is recorded. The records at a minimum shall contain the following:

Monthly

petroleum type and tank capacity

[Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C.]

Subsection C. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No./ Brief Description

026 Three Petroleum Storage Tanks {subject to NSPS Subpart Kb} and
Two Petroleum Storage Tanks {subject to NSPS Subpart K}

{Permitting note: This emission unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984 or 40 CFR 60, Subpart K, Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978, and Subpart A, General Provisions, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.}

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C1. Capacity. Individual tanks are permitted as follows:

<u>Tank #</u>	<u>Worse Case Product</u>	<u>Shell Capacity (bbl)</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>	<u>NSPS</u>
7	#2 Fuel Oil	65,270	FR	Kb
8	Gasoline	121,838	IFR	Kb
13	Gasoline	8,043	IFR	Kb
17	Gasoline	99,388	IFR	K
18	Gasoline	98,317	IFR	K

[Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C., construction permit 0090029-001-AC, and Title V application received 6/14/96]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

C2. In order to demonstrate compliance with condition no. C1, the permittee shall maintain records at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date the data is recorded. The records at a minimum shall contain the following:

Monthly
petroleum type and tank capacity

[Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C.]

NSPS Conditions

C3. Each tank is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions. See attached Appendix 60-A.

[Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

C4. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb and K.
[Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)15. and 14., F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts Kb and K]

C5. Tanks 7, 8, and 13 are subject to the following specific conditions based on **Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)15., F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb**, for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels:

a) Standard for Volatile Organic Compounds (60.112b):

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof 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 internal floating roof 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) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(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 internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet 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 noncontact internal floating roof 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 internal floating roof 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 internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof 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 internal floating roof 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 internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in 60.114b of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ which contains a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A closed vent system and control device as specified in 60.112b(a)(3).

(2) A system equivalent to that described in paragraph (b)(1) as provided in 60.114b of this subpart.

b) Testing and procedures (60.113b):

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 60.112b.

(a) After installing the control equipment required to meet 60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall:

(1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. 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 60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(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) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this

paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

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

c) Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements (60.115b):

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with 60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of 60.112b(a)(1) and 60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4).

Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

d) Monitoring of Operations (60.116b):

(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 of each storage vessel as specified in 60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 75 m³ is subject to no provision of this subpart other than those required by this paragraph.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, 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 greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, 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 or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range.

(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 crude oil or 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 60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa. (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 60.17); or

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

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

(f) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements.

(1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in 60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; and a physical test at least once every 6 months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:

(i) ASTM Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference _ see 60.17); or

(ii) ASTM Method D323-82 (incorporated by reference _ see 60.17); or

(iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

(g) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specifications of 60.112b is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

e) Delegation of Authority (60.117b):

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: 60.111b(f)(4), 60.114b, 60.116b(e)(3)(iii), 60.116b(e)(3)(iv), and 60.116b(f)(2)(iii).

C6. Tanks 17 and 18 are subject to the following specific conditions based on **Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)14., F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K**, for Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels:

a) Standard for Volatile Organic Compounds (60.112):

(a) The owner or operator of any storage vessel to which this subpart applies shall store petroleum liquids as follows:

(1) If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid as stored, is equal to or greater than 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) but not greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system, or their equivalents.

(2) If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid as stored is greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a vapor recovery system or its equivalent.

b) Monitoring of Operations (60.113):

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator subject to this subpart shall maintain a record of the petroleum liquid stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that liquid during the respective storage period.

(b) Available data on the typical Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517, unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(c) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa (2.0 psia) or whose physical properties preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated true vapor pressure is greater than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia).

(d) The following are exempt from the requirements of this section:

(1) Each owner or operator of each affected facility which stores petroleum liquids with a Reid vapor pressure of less than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia) provided the maximum true vapor pressure does not exceed 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia).

(2) Each owner or operator of each affected facility equipped with a vapor recovery and return or disposal system in accordance with the requirements of 60.112.

Subsection D. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No./ Brief Description

006 South Gasoline Loading Rack with Flare {subject to NSPS Subpart XX}

{Permitting note: This emission unit is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals, and Subpart A, General Provisions, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.}

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D1. Capacity. The maximum throughput rate for the South Loading Rack is 7,500,000 bbls of gasoline per consecutive twelve months and 2,400,000 bbls of diesel fuel per consecutive twelve months (42 gals per bbl).

[Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C., construction permit 0090029-001-AC, and Title V application received 6/14/96]

D2. No person shall circumvent any pollution control device or allow the emissions of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.

[Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

D3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See Section IV Specific Condition 5. [Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

D4. Emissions 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.

[Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)52., F.A.C. and construction permit 0090029-001-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

D5. The emission unit shall demonstrate compliance with its emission limit and performance standards in accordance with EPA Methods 2B, 21, and 25A or 25B, prior to permit expiration date.

[Rules 62-297.401(2)(a), 62-297.310(21), 62-297.310(22), 62-297.401(25)(a)&(b), and 62-204.800(7)(b)7. & 52., F.A.C.]

D6. The permittee shall comply with the requirements contained in APPENDIX SS-1, Stack Sampling Facilities, attached to this permit.

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

Monitoring of Operations

D7. Determination of Process Variables.

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

conjunction with emissions data to determine the compliance of the emissions unit with applicable emission limiting standards.

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

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

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

D8. In order to demonstrate compliance with condition no. D1, the permittee shall maintain records at the facility for a period of at least 5 years from the date the data is recorded. The records at a minimum shall contain the following:

Monthly

- a) month
- b) consecutive 12 month
total of:
 - petroleum type and throughput rates

[Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C.]

D9. Supporting documentation, such as Material Safety Data Sheets, purchase orders, etc., shall be kept which includes sufficient information to determine compliance. The documents shall be kept at the facility for at least 5 years and made available to the Department. Daily logs shall be completed within 7 business days and the monthly logs shall be completed by the end of the following month.

[Rules 62-4.070(3), and 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

NSPS Conditions

D10. This emission unit is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions. See attached Appendix 60-A.

[Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

D11. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX.

[Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)52., F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX]

D12. This emission unit is subject to the following specific conditions based on **Rule 62-204.800(7)(b)52., F.A.C. and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX**, for Bulk Gasoline Terminals:

a) Standard for Volatile Organic Compounds (60.502):

On and after the date on which 60.8(a) requires a performance test to be completed, the owner or operator of each bulk gasoline terminal containing an affected facility shall comply with the requirements of this section.

(a) Each affected 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) The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, except as noted in paragraph (c) of this section.

(d) Each 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) Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

(1) The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in 60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility.

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

(3) 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.

(4) The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each non vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 3 weeks after the loading has occurred.

(5) 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 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.

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

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

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

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

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

[48 FR 37590, Aug. 18, 1983; 48 FR 56580, Dec. 22, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 6678, Feb. 14, 1989]

b) Test Methods and Procedures (60.503):

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in 60.8, 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 60.8(b). The three-run requirement of 60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

(b) Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with 60.502 (b), (c), and (h), the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all

potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

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

(1) The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter 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) 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) The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = K \sum_{i=1}^n (Vesi \text{ } Cei) / (L \text{ } 10^6)$$

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) 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) The following methods shall be used to determine the volume (Vesi) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval:

(i) Method 2B shall be used for combustion vapor processing systems.

(ii) Method 2A shall be used for all other vapor processing systems.

(6) Method 25A or 25B shall be used for determining the total organic compounds concentration (Cei) at each interval. 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) To determine the volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period 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) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in 60.502(h) as follows:

(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.

c) Reporting and Recordkeeping (60.505):

(a) The tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under 60.502(e)(1) shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection.

(b) 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 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).

(c) A record of each monthly leak inspection required under 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) The terminal owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under 60.502(e)(4) on file at the terminal for at least 2 years.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) 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.

d) Reconstruction (60.506):

For purposes of this subpart:

(a) The cost of the following frequently replaced components of the affected facility shall not be considered in calculating either the "fixed capital cost of the new components" or the "fixed capital costs that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility" under 60.15: pump seals, loading arm gaskets and swivels, coupler gaskets, overfill sensor couplers and cables, flexible vapor hoses, and grounding cables and connectors.

(b) Under 60.15, the "fixed capital cost of the new components" includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in 60.506(a)) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following December 17, 1980. For purposes of this paragraph, "commenced" means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring.

D13. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

Construction and Testing of John Zink Vapor Combustion Unit

D14. Notice of completion of construction of the John Zink Vapor Combustion unit needs to be provided to this office after the unit is placed in operation. Compliance testing of the John Zink Vapor Combustion unit will be completed ninety days after being placed in operation.

[Application information received via comment letter dated June 28, 2004, and Specific Condition 2a, Appendix SC, Permit 0090029-007-AC]

Subsection E. This section addresses the following emissions unit(s).

E.U. ID No./ Brief Description

019 North Loading Rack, Asphalt Loading Rack, Marine Loading/Unloading and
Vessel Bunkering, and Fugitive Emissions from Valves, Flanges, Fittings, Pumps, Etc.

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

E1. Hours of Operation. The maximum hours of operation are 8760 hours per consecutive twelve months.

[Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C., construction permit 0090029-001-AC, and Title V permit application received 6/14/96]

Section IV . Common Conditions

1. **Hours of Operation.** Each unit is allowed to operate a maximum of 8760 hours per consecutive twelve months. [Rule 62-210.200, (PTE), F.A.C. and Construction permit 0090029-001-AC]
2. At least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this operation permit, the permittee shall submit to this office four air permit applications, DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1). [Rule 62-4.090(1) F.A.C.]
3. A DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), "Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant emitting Facility" including the Emissions Report, Shall be completed for each calendar year on or before March 1 of the following year and submitted to the air compliance section of this office. [Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]
4. At least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test is due to begin, the permittee shall provide written notification of the test to the air compliance section of this office. The notification must include the following information: the date, time and location of each test; the name and telephone number of the facility's contact person who will be responsible for coordinating the test; and the name, company and telephone number of the person conducting the test. [Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)9, F.A.C.]
5. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operation at permitted capacity. Permitted capacity is defined as 90 to 100 percent of the maximum operation rate allowed by the permit. If it is impractical to test at permitted capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the minimum permitted capacity; in this case, subsequent emissions unity operation is limited to 110 percent of the test load until a new test is conducted. Once the unit is so limited, operation at higher capacities is allowed for no more than 15 consecutive days for the purpose of additional compliance testing to regain the authority to operate at the permitted capacity. [Rule 62-297.310(2)&(2)(b), F.A.C.]
6. Reports of the required test report shall be filed with the air compliance section of this office as soon as practical but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed. [Rule 62-297.310(8), F.A.C.]
7. Excess emissions from this emissions unit resulting from malfunction shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 23 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration. [Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.]
8. Excess emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized. [Rule 62-210.700(2) F.A.C.]
9. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation or any other equipment or process failure which may be reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be prohibited. [Rule 62-210.700(4) F.A.C.]

10. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report if requested by the Department. [Rule 62-210.700(6) F.A.C.]

APPENDIX CAM

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements

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

40 CFR 64.6 Approval of Monitoring.

1. The attached CAM plan(s), as submitted by the applicant, is/are approved for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR 64.3.
[40 CFR 64.6(a)]
2. The attached CAM plan(s) include the following information:
 - (i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
 - (ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and
 - (iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy 40 CFR 64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.[40 CFR 64.6(c)(1)]
3. The attached CAM plan(s) describe the means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance of the permitted limits or an excursion from the stated indicator ranges and averaging periods for purposes of responding to (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 9.**) and reporting exceedances or excursions (see **CAM Conditions 10. - 14.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]
4. The permittee is required to conduct the monitoring specified in the attached CAM plan(s) and shall fulfill the obligations specified in the conditions below (see **CAM Conditions 5. - 17.**).
[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3)]

40 CFR 64.7 Operation of Approved Monitoring.

5. Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this appendix upon the effective date of this Title V permit.
[40 CFR 64.7(a)]
6. Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
[40 CFR 64.7(b)]
7. Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
[40 CFR 64.7(c)]
8. Response to excursions or exceedances.
 - a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions, if allowed by this

permit). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

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

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

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

[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

40 CFR 64.8 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

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

[40 CFR 64.8(a)]

11. Elements of a QIP:

- a. The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.
- b. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:
 - (i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
 - (ii) Process operation changes.
 - (iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
 - (iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
 - (v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under **CAM Condition 11.b(i) through (iv)**, above).

[40 CFR 64.8(b)]

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

[40 CFR 64.8(c)]

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

- a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
- b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 64.8(d)]

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

[40 CFR 64.8(e)]

40 CFR 64.9 Reporting And Recordkeeping Requirements.

15. General reporting requirements.

- a. On and after the date specified in **CAM Condition 5**, by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this appendix, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports semi-annually to the permitting authority in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.
- b. A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and the following information, as applicable:
 - (i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
 - (ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
 - (iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in **CAM Conditions 10. through 14.** Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

[40 CFR 64.9(a)]

16. General recordkeeping requirements.

- a. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2., F.A.C. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to **CAM Conditions 10. through 14.** and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).
- b. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[40 CFR 64.9(b)]

40 CFR 64.10 Savings Provisions.

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

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

[40 CFR 64.10]

Coastal Fuels Marketing, Inc. – Cape Canaveral Terminal

Emissions Unit 006

**Petroleum Liquid Loading Rack
VOC Emissions Controlled By a Vapor Combustion Unit**

TABLE 1: MONITORING APPROACH

EMISSION UNIT 006 – LOADING RACK WITH VAPOR COMBUSTION**UNIT**

	Indicator No. 1	Indicator No. 2
I. Indicator	Presence of Flame	Magnahelic Gauges readings.
Monitoring Approach	Flame presence is monitored using a thermocouple.	Magnahelic Gauges are used to verify that all vapors from loading operations are directed to the VCU (i.e. no bypass of the collection system).
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined when the thermocouple indicates that the flame is absent or below 300 degrees Fahrenheit during loading.	An excursion is defined when the reading on the gauges is below 1.0 inches of water column during loading or when the reading of the gauge reaches 17.7 inches of water. If the pressure reaches 17.0 inches of water, the loading rack immediately shuts down. The 17.0 inches of water reading serves as an early detection, keeping the pressure relief valve closed.
III. Performance Criteria		
A. Data	The thermocouple is wired into the flare to detect the presence of the flame.	The Magnahelic gauge is connected to the gas flow line.
B. Verification of Operational Status	Loading occurs when the system is operational. If the thermocouple notifies that the flame is absent during loading, an automatic shutoff occurs at the loading rack, making loading impossible.	The Magnahelic gauge is calibrated yearly, and the operation of this gauge is conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.
C. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	A validation check is conducted at least once each week.	Accuracy verification is done by reading the gauge with a known pressure. This validation check will be conducted at least once each fiscal year.
D. Monitoring Frequency	The thermocouple operates continuously, when the VCU is operating	It is checked daily and recorded weekly.
E. Data Collection Procedures	If the thermocouple detects a low pilot light temperature, loading cannot occur, which in turn will notify terminal personnel of a problem.	Terminal personnel manually record excursions.
F. Averaging Period	NA	NA

Appendix A-1, Abbreviations, Acronyms, Citations, and Identification Numbers

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

°F:	Degrees Fahrenheit
BACT:	Best Available Control Technology
CFR:	Code of Federal Regulations
DEP:	State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
DARM:	Division of Air Resource Management
EPA:	United States Environmental Protection Agency
F.A.C.:	Florida Administrative Code
F.S.:	Florida Statute
ISO:	International Standards Organization
LAT:	Latitude
LONG:	Longitude
MMBtu:	million British thermal units
MW:	Megawatt
ORIS:	Office of Regulatory Information Systems
SOA:	Specific Operating Agreement
UTM:	Universal Transverse Mercator

Citations:

The following examples illustrate the methods used in this permit to abbreviate and cite the references of rules, regulations, guidance memorandums, permit numbers, and ID numbers.

Code of Federal Regulations:

Example: [40 CFR 60.334]

Where:	40	reference to	Title 40
	CFR	reference to	Code of Federal Regulations
	60	reference to	Part 60
	60.334	reference to	Regulation 60.334

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rules:

Example: [Rule 62-213, F.A.C.]

Where:	62	reference to	Title 62
	62-213	reference to	Chapter 62-213
	62-213.205	reference to	Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.

ISO: International Standards Organization refers to those conditions at 288 degrees K, 60 percent relative humidity, and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Identification Numbers:

Facility Identification (ID) Number:

Example: Facility ID No.: 1050221

Where:

105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by state database.

Permit Numbers:

Example: 1050221-002-AV, or
1050221-001-AC

Where:

AC = Air Construction Permit
AV = Air Operation Permit (Title V Source)
105 = 3-digit number code identifying the facility is located in Polk County
0221 = 4-digit number assigned by permit tracking database
001 or 002 = 3-digit sequential project number assigned by permit tracking database

Example: PSD-FL-185
PA95-01
AC53-208321

Where:

PSD = Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit
PA = Power Plant Siting Act Permit
AC = old Air Construction Permit numbering

Appendix H-1, Permit History/ID Number Changes

Coastal Fuels Marketing, Inc.
Cape Canaveral Terminal

FINAL Permit No.: 0090029-006-AV
Facility ID No.: 0090029

Permit History (for tracking purposes):

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Extended Date</u> ^{1,2}	<u>Revised Date(s)</u>
all	Modification	0090029-005-AC	10/30/98	05/30/02		
all	Revision-Withdrawn	0090029-004-AV	--	--		
all	Title V Permit	0090029-003-AV	04/07/99	04/07/04		
all	Change to Boilers/Tanks 17-18	0090029-002-AC	09/04/96	09/04/01		
-001	Steam Boiler No. 1	0090029-001-AC	09/04/96	03/31/01		02/24/97&10/30/98
-002	Steam Boiler No. 2	"	"	"		"
-025	Fifteen Petroleum Storage Tanks	"	"	"		"
-026	Three Petroleum Storage Tanks	"	"	"		"
-006	South Loading Rack w/Flare	"	"	"		"
-019	North Truck Loading Rack, Asphalt Loading Rack, Marine Loading/Unloading and Vessel Bunkering, and Fugitive Emissions from Valves, Flanges, Fittings, Pumps, Etc.	"	"	"		"

Notes:

1 - AO permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-210.300(2)(a)3.a., F.A.C., effective 03/21/96.

2 - AC permit(s) automatic extension(s) in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)4., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96.

{Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C., effective 03/20/96, allows Title V Sources to operate under existing valid permits}

Appendix I-1, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.

Coastal Fuels Marketing, Inc.
Cape Canaveral Terminal

FINAL Permit No.: 0090029-006-AV
Facility I.D. No.: 0090029

The facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities listed in Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., Categorical Exemptions, are exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining the potential emissions of the facility containing such emissions units. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under Rule 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if they are contained within a Title V source; however, such emissions units and activities shall be considered insignificant for Title V purposes provided they also meet the criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. No emissions unit shall be entitled to an exemption from permitting under Rule 62.210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to make the facility a Title V source.

The below listed emissions units and/or activities are considered insignificant pursuant to Rule 62-213.430(6), F.A.C.

Brief Description of Emissions Units and/or Activities

1. Small Horizontal Tanks (less than 10,000 gal.)
2. Terminal Rectifiers
3. Maintenance Sand Blasting Operations
4. Maintenance Painting Operations
5. Fuel Blenders
6. Small Gas/Diesel Engines
7. Maintenance Shop Activities
8. Boat Motors
9. Antifreeze in Flare Knockout Tank
10. Vehicle Fueling
11. Mobile Sources
12. Gas Explosion Meters and Calibration Gases
13. Propane Storage Tanks
14. HVAC Systems
15. Truck Rack Funnels/Slop Buckets
16. Emergency Tank Unloading to Ships or Barges
17. Monitoring Wells
18. Lawn Maintenance and Equipment
19. Storm-water Ponds
20. Chemical/Solvent Storage in Closed Containers
21. Waste Storage in Closed Containers
22. Sample Collection and Storage in Closed Containers
23. All Applicable Activities Identified on EPA's White Paper Trivial List Dated July 10, 1995
24. Five (5) tanks not included under the Tank Farm section.

<u>Tank #</u>	<u>Worst-Case Product</u>	<u>Shell Capacity (bbl)</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>
24	Additive	238	FR
24A	Distillate	190	FR
25	PCW	238	FR
26	Additive	47	FR
29	Additive	11	FR

APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)

Stack Sampling Facilities Provided by the Owner of an Emissions Unit. This section describes the minimum requirements for stack sampling facilities that are necessary to sample point emissions units. Sampling facilities include sampling ports, work platforms, access to work platforms, electrical power, and sampling equipment support. Emissions units must provide these facilities at their expense. All stack sampling facilities must meet any Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety and Health Standards described in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts D and E.

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

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

(c) Sampling Ports.

1. All sampling ports shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches.

2. The ports shall be capable of being sealed when not in use.

3. The sampling ports shall be located in the stack at least 2 stack diameters or equivalent diameters downstream and at least 0.5 stack diameter or equivalent diameter upstream from any fan, bend, constriction or other flow disturbance.

4. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct has been filed prior to December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 15 feet or less. For stacks with a larger diameter, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. For emissions units for which a complete application to construct is filed on or after December 1, 1980, at least two sampling ports, 90 degrees apart, shall be installed at each sampling location on all circular stacks that have an outside diameter of 10 feet or less. For stacks with larger diameters, four sampling ports, each 90 degrees apart, shall be installed. On horizontal circular ducts, the ports shall be located so that the probe can enter the stack vertically, horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.

5. On rectangular ducts, the cross sectional area shall be divided into the number of equal areas in accordance with EPA Method 1. Sampling ports shall be provided which allow access to each sampling point. The ports shall be located so that the probe can be inserted perpendicular to the gas flow.

(d) Work Platforms.

1. Minimum size of the working platform shall be 24 square feet in area. Platforms shall be at least 3 feet wide.

2. On circular stacks with 2 sampling ports, the platform shall extend at least 110 degrees around the stack.

3. On circular stacks with more than two sampling ports, the work platform shall extend 360 degrees around the stack.

4. All platforms shall be equipped with an adequate safety rail (ropes are not acceptable), toeboard, and hinged floor-opening cover if ladder access is used to reach the platform. The safety rail directly in line with the sampling ports shall be removable so that no obstruction exists in an area 14 inches below each sample port and 6 inches on either side of the sampling port.

(e) Access to Work Platform.

1. Ladders to the work platform exceeding 15 feet in length shall have safety cages or fall arresters with a minimum of 3 compatible safety belts available for use by sampling personnel.

2. Walkways over free-fall areas shall be equipped with safety rails and toeboards.

APPENDIX SS-1, STACK SAMPLING FACILITIES (version dated 10/07/96)
(continued)

(f) Electrical Power.

1. A minimum of two 120-volt AC, 20-amp outlets shall be provided at the sampling platform within 20 feet of each sampling port.

2. If extension cords are used to provide the electrical power, they shall be kept on the plant's property and be available immediately upon request by sampling personnel.

(g) Sampling Equipment Support.

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

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

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

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

2. A complete monorail or dualrail arrangement may be substituted for the eyebolt and bracket.

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

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

1 of 14

APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS (version dated 02/12/02)

APPENDIX TV-4, TITLE V CONDITIONS, is distributed to the permittee only. Other persons requesting copies of these conditions shall be provided one copy when requested or otherwise appropriate.

Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

1. **Not federally enforceable. General Prohibition.** Any stationary installation which will reasonably be expected to be a source of pollution shall not be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded, or modified without the appropriate and valid permits issued by the Department, unless the source is exempted by Department rule. The Department may issue a permit only after it receives reasonable assurance that the installation will not cause pollution in violation of any of the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S., or the rules promulgated thereunder. A permitted installation may only be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded or modified in a manner that is consistent with the terms of the permit.

[Rule 62-4.030, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); Section 403.087, Florida Statute (F.S.)]

2. **Not federally enforceable. Procedures to Obtain Permits and Other Authorizations; Applications.**

(1) Any person desiring to obtain a permit from the Department shall apply on forms prescribed by the Department and shall submit such additional information as the Department by law may require.

(2) All applications and supporting documents shall be filed in quadruplicate with the Department.

(3) To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution, shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S. All applications for a Department permit shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida except, when the application is for renewal of an air pollution operation permit at a non-Title V source as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or where professional engineering is not required by Chapter 471, F.S. Where required by Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., applicable portions of permit applications and supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.

(4) Processing fees for air construction permits shall be in accordance with Rule 62-4.050(4), F.A.C.

(5)(a) To be considered by the Department, each application must be accompanied by the proper processing fee. The fee shall be paid by check, payable to the Department of Environmental Protection. The fee is non-refundable except as provided in Section 120.60, F.S., and in this section.

(c) Upon receipt of the proper application fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin.

(d) If the applicant does not submit the required fee within ten days of receipt of written notification, the Department shall either return the unprocessed application or arrange with the applicant for the pick up of the application.

(e) If an applicant submits an application fee in excess of the required fee, the permit processing time requirements of Sections 120.60(2) and 403.0876, F.S., shall begin upon receipt, and the Department shall refund to the applicant the amount received in excess of the required fee.

(6) Any substantial modification to a complete application shall require an additional processing fee determined pursuant to the schedule set forth in Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C., and shall restart the time requirements of Sections 120.60 and 403.0876, F.S. For purposes of this Subsection, the term "substantial modification" shall mean a modification which is reasonably expected to lead to substantially different environmental impacts which require a detailed review.

(7) Modifications to existing permits proposed by the permittee which require substantial changes in the existing permit or require substantial evaluation by the Department of potential impacts of the proposed modifications shall require the same fee as a new application for the same time duration except for modification under Chapter 62-45, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.]

3. **Standards for Issuing or Denying Permits.** Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., the issuance of a permit does not relieve any person from complying with the requirements of Chapter 403, F.S., or Department rules.

[Rule 62-4.070(7), F.A.C.]

4. **Modification of Permit Conditions.**

(1) For good cause and after notice and an administrative hearing, if requested, the Department may require the permittee to conform to new or additional conditions. The Department shall allow the permittee a reasonable time to conform to the new or additional conditions and on application of the permittee the Department may grant additional time. For the purpose of this section, good cause shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: (**also, see Condition No. 38.**)

(a) A showing that an improvement in effluent or emission quality or quantity can be accomplished because of technological advances without unreasonable hardship.

(b) A showing that a higher degree of treatment is necessary to effect the intent and purpose of Chapter 403, F.S.

(c) A showing of any change in the environment or surrounding conditions that requires a modification to conform to applicable air or water quality standards.

(e) Adoption or revision of Florida Statutes, rules, or standards which require the modification of a permit condition for compliance.

(2) A permittee may request a modification of a permit by applying to the Department.

(3) A permittee may request that a permit be extended as a modification of the permit. Such a request must be submitted to the Department in writing before the expiration of the permit. Upon timely submittal of a request for extension, unless the permit automatically expires by statute or rule, the permit will remain in effect until final agency action is taken on the request. For construction permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that, upon completion, the extended permit will comply with the standards and conditions required by applicable regulation. For all other permits, an extension shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate reasonable assurances that the extended permit will comply with the standards and

18P15

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
40 CFR 60
Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources
Other General Provisions
(Modified for Subparts Dc, Kb, and XX)

This document has also been edited to specifically reflect the requirements applicable to Subparts Dc, Kb, and XX. **Additionally, the terms owner or operator are synonymous with permittee and, where appropriate, Administrator is synonymous with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.**

Subpart A--General Provisions

Sec.

- 60.5 Determination of construction or modification
- 60.6 Review of plans
- 60.7 Notification and record keeping
- 60.8 Performance tests
- 60.9 Availability of information
- 60.10 State authority
- 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements
- 60.12 Circumvention
- 60.14 Modification
- 60.15 Reconstruction
- 60.17 Incorporation by reference
- 60.18 General control device requirements
- 60.19 General notification and reporting requirements

TABLE 297.310-1 CALIBRATION SCHEDULE
(version dated 10/07/96)

[Note: This table is referenced in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

ITEM	MINIMUM CALIBRATION FREQUENCY	REFERENCE INSTRUMENT	TOLERANCE
Liquid in glass thermometer	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer or equivalent, or thermometric points	+/-2%
Bimetallic thermometer	Quarterly	Calib. liq. in glass thermometer	5 degrees F
Thermocouple	Annually	ASTM Hg in glass ref. thermometer, NBS calibrated reference and potentiometer	5 degrees F
Barometer	Monthly	Hg barometer or NOAA station	+/-1% scale
Pitot Tube	When required or when damaged	By construction or measurements in wind tunnel D greater than 16" and standard pitot tube	See EPA Method 2, Fig. 2-2 & 2-3
Probe Nozzles	Before each test or when nicked, dented, or corroded	Micrometer	+/-0.001" mean of at least three readings Max. deviation between readings .004"
Dry Gas Meter and Orifice Meter	1. Full Scale: When received, When 5% change observed, Annually 2. One Point: Semiannually 3. Check after each test series	Spirometer or calibrated wet test or dry gas test meter	2%
		Comparison check	5%

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Coastal Fuels Marketing, Inc.
Cape Canaveral Terminal
Facility ID No.: 0090029
Brevard County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
FINAL Permit No.: 0090029-006-AV

This Title V air operation permit renewal is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to 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 permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This facility is a bulk gasoline terminal which contains the following emission units:

- a) Steam Boiler No. 1 - Cleaver Brooks, Model CB621-100 (3.4 MMBTU/hr)
- b) Steam Boiler No. 2 - Cleaver Brooks, Model CB655-150 (5.0 MMBTU/hr)
- c) Asphalt Heaters No. 5 and 6 - First Thermal Systems (10.53 MMBTU/hr each)
- d) Fourteen Petroleum Storage Tanks {subject to Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A..C.} as follows:

<u>Tank #</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Capacity (bbl)</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>
1	Asphalt	80,265	FR
2	#2 Fuel Oil	55,778	FR
3	Asphalt	33,607	FR
4	Asphalt	20,109	FR
5	Asphalt	1,214	FR
6	Asphalt	20,097	FR
9	Gasoline	33,741	IFR
10	Asphalt	3,010	FR
11	Asphalt	3,009	FR
12	Gasoline	8,955	IFR
14	Asphalt	1,497	FR
15	Gasoline	54,919	EFR w/dome
19	Anti-Strip	264	FR
23	Additive	237	FR

- e) Five Petroleum Storage Tanks {subject to NSPS Subpart Kb or K} as follows:

<u>Tank #</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Capacity (bbl)</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>	<u>NSPS</u>
7	#2 Fuel Oil	65,270	FR	Kb
8	Gasoline	121,838	IFR	Kb
13	Gasoline	8,048	IFR	Kb
17	Gasoline	99,388	IFR	K
18	Gasoline	98,317	IFR	K

f) South Gasoline Loading Rack (SLR) A and B {subject to NSPS Subpart XX} with four gasoline loading arms and four diesel loading arms and equipped with a John Zink Vapor Combustion Unit which provides a VOC reduction efficiency of approximately 98%.

g) North Loading Rack (NLR) with one #2 fuel oil loading position and one #6 fuel oil loading position. / Asphalt Loading Rack (ALR) with one asphalt loading position and one anti-strip loading position. / Marine Loading/Unloading and Vessel Bunkering. / Fugitive Emissions from valves, flanges, fittings, pumps, etc.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emission units and/or activities

Based on the initial Title V permit application received June 14, 1996 and the renewal application received October 8, 2003, this facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

The applicable emission limitations are as follows:

a) Two Steam Boilers and Two Asphalt Heaters - VE limit per Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C.; BACT per Rule 62-296.406(2)&(3), F.A.C.; excess emissions per Rule 62-210.700(1), (2), (3)&(4), F.A.C.; annual PM, NOX, & SO2 limits per construction permit; (heaters only) 40 CFR Part 60, NSPS Subpart Dc

b) Fourteen Petroleum Storage Tanks - general VOC standard per Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.

c) Five Petroleum Storage Tanks - 40 CFR Part 60, NSPS Subpart Kb or K

d) South Gasoline Loading Rack (SLR) - 40 CFR Part 60, NSPS Subpart XX (35 mg/liter)

e) North Loading Rack (NLR) with one #2 fuel oil loading position and one #6 fuel oil loading position. / Asphalt Loading Rack (ALR) with one asphalt loading position and one anti-strip loading position. / Marine Loading/Unloading and Vessel Bunkering. / Fugitive Emissions from valves, flanges, fittings, pumps, etc. - general VOC standard per Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.

FINAL Determination

Title V Air Operation Permit
FINAL Permit Project No.: 0090029-006-AV
Transmontaigne
Page 1 of 1

I. Comment(s).

No comments were received from the USEPA during their 45 day review period of the PROPOSED Permit.

II. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the permitting authority hereby issues the FINAL Permit.