TransMontaigne Terminals, LLC
North Terminal
Facility ID No.: 0110069
Broward County

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal
DRAFT Permit Project No.: 0110069-023-AV

Permitting and Compliance Authority:
Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
Pollution Prevention Division – Air Quality Program
One North University Drive, Suite 203
Plantation, FL 33324
Telephone: 954-519-1260
Fax: 954-519-1495

Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

Permit No. 0110069-023-AV

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Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
POLLUTION PREVENTION DIVISION – AIR QUALITY PROGRAM
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Permittee:
TransMontaigne Terminals, LLC
1670 Broadway Suite: 3100
Denver, CO 80202

DRAFT Permit NO.: 0110069-023-AV
Facility ID No.: 0110069
Facility: TransMontaigne Terminals, LLC
SIC No(s). 5171, 4491 **NAICS No.**: 424710
Project: Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal

The purpose of this permit is to renew the Title V Air Operation permit 0110069-020-AV for the TransMontaigne North Terminal at Port Everglades, Florida. TransMontaigne Terminals, LLC has also requested modifications to the permit. These modifications are detailed on the renewal application, received via EPSAP on May 26, 2015, they do not trigger revision of the construction permit, since they were not established through a construction permit. The rule requirements remain the same. The existing bulk petroleum terminal is located at 2401 Eisenhower Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida at Latitude: 26° 05' 40" North and Longitude : 80° 07' 00" West.

This Title V Air Operation Permit Renewal is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210 and 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the permitting authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Effective Date:
Renewal Application Due Date:
Expiration Date:

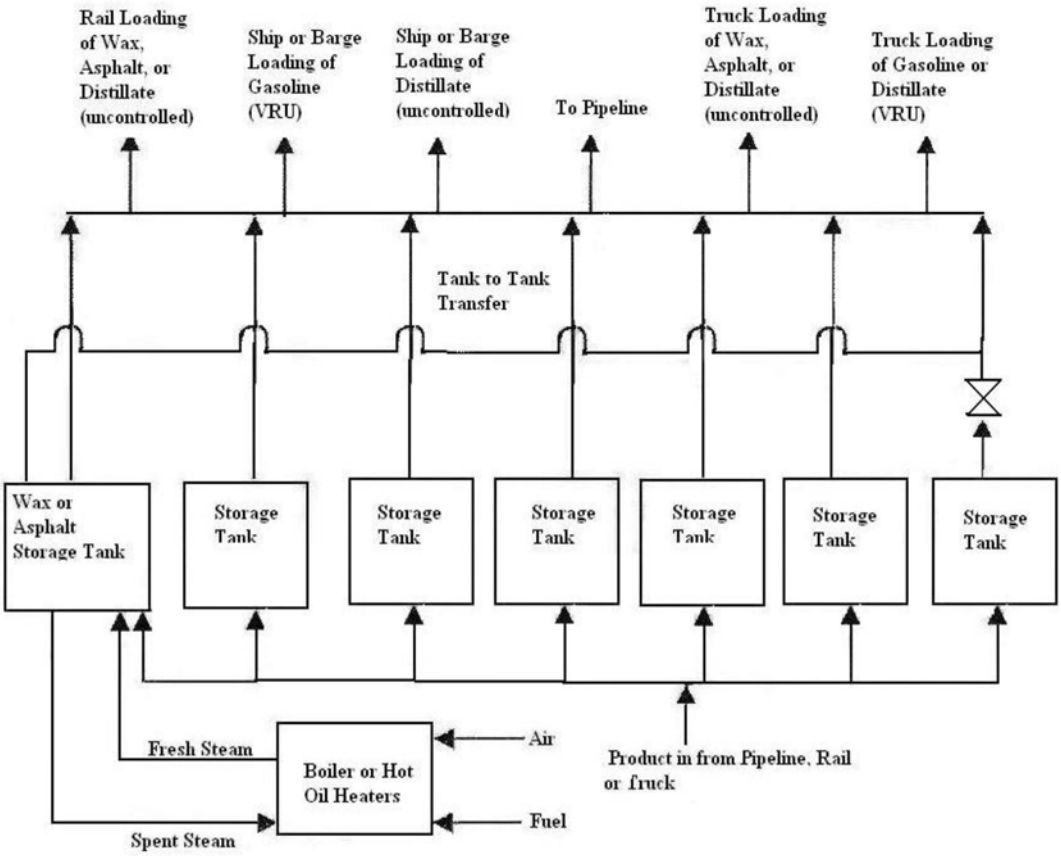
_____
Robert C. Wong
Environmental Licensing Manager
Pollution Prevention Division

rcw/omi

Broward County Board of County Commissioners
Mark Bogen • Dale V.C. Holness • Beam Furr• Chip LaMarca • Martin David Kiar • Stacy Ritter • Tim Ryan. • Barbara Sharief • Lois Wexler

Subsection A. Facility Description.

TransMontaigne -North Terminal is a bulk petroleum products terminal consisting of gasoline, distillate, denatured alcohol, gasoline ethanol/blend, wax and asphalt storage. The primary emission sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) include the petroleum products storage tanks and the petroleum products truck loading rack. The operations are shown on the following process flow diagram below:



PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

The facility is classified as a major source of VOC under the PSD Preconstruction Review Program, a major source of VOC under the Title V Operating Permit Program, and a synthetic minor source under the Title III- HAP Program.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
031	Loading Rack with a Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) for loading gasoline and distillate fuels to tank trucks. This emission unit consists of three loading positions, each equipped with vapor recovery line. During loading of the trucks, accomplished by submerged filling, the displaced vapors are routed to the VRU. This emission unit includes a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).
029	Hot Oil Heaters. This emissions unit consists of heater No. 1 (installed in July 1995) and No. 5 (installed in September 2010). The oil heaters recirculate fluids in a closed loop to heat the lines and tanks used to store and transport asphalt and No. 6 oil.

045	Marine Loading/Unloading and Vessel Bunkering. Marine vessel loading operation (MLO) at Berth 6 consists of controlled gasoline loading using a VRU. Berth means the loading arms, pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves; and other piping and valves necessary to fill marine tank vessels.
038	Boiler, No.1. The boiler is rated at 8.375 MMBTU/hr., and uses natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil. It is related to the wax and asphalt rail loading operation.
033	Petroleum Products (excluding Gasoline) Storage Tanks. This emissions unit consists of fixed roof tanks #s 201, 202, 204,205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 225, 227, 228,229, 230, 231, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, and 246; internal floating roof tanks #s. 203, 214, 215, and 218. Also, external floating tanks #s. 219 and 224. These tanks only store non-gasoline products.
040	Gasoline Storage Tanks with Internal Floating Roof (IFR) and Domed External Floating Roof (DEFR). These tanks store gasoline or products with maximum true vapor pressure (TVP) less than gasoline.
037	Fugitive Volatile Organic Compounds Emission Sources. This emission unit includes fugitive VOC emissions from equipment leaks, asphalt loading rack, and top loading rack for No. 2 and No. 6 fuel oil.
039	Eight Diesel Fired Engines–Yard Usage: Five (5) Cummins and three (3) Detroit engines used primarily to operate product pumps and do not qualify as emergency engines as they operate on a regular basis.

Subsection C. Summary of Applicable Regulations and Statutes:

Based on the Title V air operation permit renewal application received on May 26, 2015, the facility is classified as a synthetic minor source of volatile organic compounds (VOC) under the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program, and a major source of VOC under the Title V operating permit program. The facility was reclassified from a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) to a synthetic minor source of HAP by adopting self-imposed federally enforceable limits on the truck rack and marine loading operations. However, since the facility was a major source for HAP, the facility remains subject to applicable NESHAP regulations in accordance with the EPA's "once in always in" policy. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	**EU No(s).**
Federal Rule Citations	
MACT - 40 CFR part 63- Subpart Y	045
40 CFR 63, Subpart R	031,040
40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions	031,040,037,045
40 CFR 64, CAM	045
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ	039
40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc	029
State Rule Citations	
Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, 62-4 F.A.C.- Permits, 62-210 F.A.C. - Stationary Sources - General Requirements, 62-213 F.A.C. - Operation Permits For Major Sources of Air Pollution	Facility-wide
62-296.320(2), F.A.C. - Objectionable Odor- Facility-wide. 62-296.320(1) (a), F.A.C. - VOC or Organic Solvent Emissions –Facility-wide. 62-296.320(4) (b), F.A.C. - General Visible Emissions Standards -20% opacity facility-wide, per Florida DEP Guidance, DARM-PER-33	Facility-wide
RACT Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C.	031
RACT Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C.	040
Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C.	038
County Rule Citations	
Chapter 27 Air Pollution Control, Article IV, Sec. 27-175(b) & (a). These regulations refer to: Concealment of emissions (b) & Maintenance (a) (Not federally enforceable)	Facility-wide

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

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated. [Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. The following attachments provide information for convenience purposes only and do not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit: Table 1 (Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms), Table 2 (Summary of Compliance Requirements), and H (Permit History).}

FW2. Administrator and Compliance Authority. Except for subpart BBBBBB, PPD is the administrator and compliance authority for all federal regulations cited throughout this permit which are adopted and incorporated by reference by Florida. USEPA remains the administrator and compliance authority for Subpart BBBBBB.
[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW3. Not federally enforceable, Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.
[Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200 (220) (Definitions), F.A.C.]

FW4. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. 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, VOC or OS without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the PPD.
[Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

FW5. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement.
[Rule 62-296.320(4) (b), F.A.C.]

FW6. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined PM from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions.
The following constitutes the reasonable precautions to be taken by TransMontaigne –North terminal to prevent the emissions of unconfined particulate matter:

- Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards.
- Application of water or other dust suppressants to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.
- Application of asphalt, water or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads.
- Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the terminal to prevent re-entrainment.

[Rule 62-296.320(4) (c), F.A.C and, proposed by applicant in Title V air operation permit renewal application received on May 26, 2015]

FW7. Circumvention**.** No person shall circumvent any air pollution device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly. [Rule 62-210.650,

F.A.C.,]

FW8. Not Federally Enforceable.

(a) Maintenance. No person shall operate any air pollution control equipment or systems without proper and sufficient maintenance to assure compliance with Broward County Codes.

(b) Concealment. No person shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which will conceal any emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of any provisions of Broward County Codes.

[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(a) & (b)]

Annual Reports and Fees

FW9. Electronic Annual Operating Report and Title V Annual Emissions Fees. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm. [Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013)]

{Permitting Note: Resources to help you complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor. If you have questions or need assistance after reviewing the information posted on the EAOR website, please contact the Department by phone at (850) 717-9000 or email at eaor@dep.state.fl.us.}

{Permitting Note: The Title V Annual Emissions Fee form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(1)) has been repealed.
A separate Annual Emissions Fee form is no longer required to be submitted by March 1st each year.}

FW10. Annual Statement of Compliance. The owner or operator shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective. [Rules 62-213.440(3) (a) 2. & 3 and (3) (b), F.A.C.]

FW9. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If, and when, the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall:

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent electronically through EPA's Central Data Exchange system at the following address: https://cdx.epa.gov. Information on electronically submitting risk management plans using the Central Data Exchange system is available at: http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/index.htm. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

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

[40 CFR 68]

Subsection A. Emissions Unit 031

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 031:

E.U.	Brief Description
-031	Loading Rack with a Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU)

This emission unit consists of three loading positions, each equipped with a vapor recovery line. During loading of the trucks, accomplished by submerged filling, the displaced vapors are routed to the VRU. This emission unit includes a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS). The CEMS consists of an extractive system with a sampling point located in the absorber of the VRU. Concentration of VOC is measured at the sample point location.

{Permitting Note: (This emission unit is regulated under Rule 62-204.800(11) (b) 11 F.A.C. which adopts by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart R, Gasoline Distribution Facilities; and Rule 62-296.510 F.A.C., Bulk Gasoline Terminals. This emission unit is not subject to the CAM requirements under 40 CFR 64.)}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Throughput. The throughput shall not exceed 500,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 500,000,000 gallons per year of distillate, calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]
{Permitting Note: The self-imposed throughput and emission (see Condition A.4) limits contribute to maintaining the facility classification as a synthetic minor source of VOC and HAPs under the PSD and Title III programs, respectively.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

A.2. **[Not federally enforceable]** Loading Distillates**.** Total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during loading of distillates shall be directed to the loading rack vapor processing system, unless the owners or operator can demonstrate as a practical matter that the tank trucks being loaded do not contain gasoline vapors**.**
[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-177(f)]

A.3 Gasoline Loading at Bulk Gasoline Terminals. No person shall load gasoline into any tank, trucks, or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:
(a) Displaced vapors are vented only to the vapor control system; and
(b) A means is provided to prevent liquid waste from the loading device to exceed the quantity specified for the self-sealing coupler or adapter according to API regulation RP 1004 (or equivalent) upon the loading device being disconnected or when it is not in use (the above referenced are available from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 "L" Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037); and,
(c) All loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight (see Condition G.2. for vapor tightness standard); and
(d) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a properly installed and operated vapor control system complying with F.A.C. Rule 62-296.510 and which recovers vapors from the equipment being controlled or which directs all vapors to a combustion or incineration system.
[Rule 62-296.510(3), F.A.C.]

A.4. Loading Rack Emissions. Emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection and processing systems due to the loading of gasoline cargo tanks shall not exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.
[40 CFR 63.422(b)]

A.5. Loading Gasoline Tank Trucks. The owner or operator of the loading rack at a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of Subpart R shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.502 of this chapter except for paragraphs (b), (c), and (j) of that section. shall comply with the following requirements in 40 CFR 60.502, except for paragraphs (b), (c), and (j) of that section.

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

(b), (c) (NA for Subpart R)

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

(e) *Loading requirements.* Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks. A vapor-tight gasoline tank truck has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in Condition A.15.and which is subject at all times to the test requirements in Conditions A.16.(leak detection), A.17.(nitrogen decay) and A.18.(continuous decay) The following are requirements for gasoline tank truck:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The tank truck meets the test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(e) (see Condition A.15.).

(ii) For each gasoline cargo tank failing the test in 40 CFR 63.425 (f) or (g) (see Conditions A.16.A and A.17.) at the facility, the cargo tank either:

(A) Before repair work is performed on the cargo tank, meets the test requirements in 40 CFR

63.425 (g) or (h) (see Conditions A17. or A.18.), or
(B) After repair work is performed on the cargo tank before or during the tests in 40 CFR 63.425(g) or (h) (see Conditions A17. or A.18.), subsequently passes the annual certification test described in 40 CFR 63.425(e) (see Condition A.15.).

(6) *Alternate procedures*. Alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs (e) (1) through (5) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator (EPA). The owner or operator shall maintain and operate the automatic lockout system in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The lockout system prevents non-vapor-tight gasoline tanktruck from loading products.

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

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

(h) *Gauge pressure during product loading.* The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d) (see Condition A.14 (9)).

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

(j) (NA for Subpart R.)

[40 CFR 63.422(a), (c) 40 CFR 60.502(e)-(i)] (i)]

A.6 General Provisions. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, subpart A (see Section IV –Appendices, Appendix 6 of this permit).
[40 CFR 63.420(h)]

A.7 Standards and Maintenance Requirements. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions for compliance with standards and maintenance requirements (see Section IV –Appendices, appendices 4 and 6 of this permit).
[40 CFR 63.420(h)]

A.8. Excess Emissions.

(1) Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted provided: (a) Best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to, and (b) The duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24-hour period.
(2), (3) NA.
(4) Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.
(5) NA.
(6) In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the PPD 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.
[Rules 62-210.700, F.A.C]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

A.9. CEMS Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, the CEMS capable of measuring organic compound concentration in the exhaust air stream.

(b) The owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed the operating parameter value for the organic compound concentration in the exhaust air stream which was established during the formal performance test required by 40 CFR 63.425(b) (see Condition A.14.)
[40 CFR 63.427 (a), (b)]

A.10. General Monitoring Requirements. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions for monitoring (see Section IV –Appendices, appendices 4 and 6 of this permit).
[40 CFR 63.420(h), 40 CFR 63.8]
{Permitting Note. In accordance with the source's written quality assurance program for the CEMS, the quality control procedures for the CEMS are based on 40 CPR Part 60, Appendix F, Procedure 1: Quality Assurance Requirements for CEMS. The CEMS quality assurance plan is kept onsite and subject to necessary revisions to improve the CEMS performance.}

Test Methods and Procedures

A.11. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the owner or operator shall comply with the general compliance test requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. (see Section IV – Appendices, appendix 3 of this permit).
[Rules 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

A.12. General Provisions for Performance Testing. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable general provisions for performance testing (see Section IV –Appendices, appendices 4 and 6 of this permit).
[40 CFR 63.420(h)]

A.13. Testing Frequency.

(1) *Formal Compliance Testing on the Loading Rack*. During the 12-month period prior to renewal of the operation permit, the owner or operator shall conduct formal compliance testing on the loading rack using the applicable test methods and procedures (see Condition A.14.). The owner or operator shall also conduct compliance testing at such times when the PPD, after investigation, has good reason to believe that the applicable emission standard of the loading rack is being violated

(2) *CEMS.* In accordance with the performance evaluation requirements and the quality control plan (see Condition A.10.), the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) for the CEMS shall be conducted at least once every four calendar quarters using the procedures listed in Condition A.14.(c) Cylinder gas audits (CGA) shall be conducted for the remaining three quarters using the procedures listed in Condition A.14. (b)

(3) *Gasoline Cargo Trucks*. Owners of gasoline cargo trucks loading gasoline at the terminal shall obtain the required annual vapor tightness certification in accordance with the procedures listed in Condition A.15. The cargo trucks shall at all times meet the test requirements in Condition A.16 (leak detection), A.17 (nitrogen decay), and A.18 (continuous decay).
[Rules 62-297.310 (7) (a) 3. & 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C, 40 CFR 63.7 (3), 40 CFR 63.8 (d) & (e) (4)]

A.14. (a) Loading Rack - Test Methods and Procedures. The owner or operator shall conduct a performance test on the vapor processing and collection system using the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b):

(1) *Leakage of vapor*. 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 500 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

(2) *Test Duration and Loading Rate.* The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 302,800 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 302,800 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 302,800-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.

{Permitting Note: The 300,000 liter gasoline throughput requirement in 40 CFR 60.503 (c) (1) is superseded by the 302,800 liter requirement in Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 1.a, F.A.C.}.

(3) *Intermittent Operation*. If the vapor processing system is intermittent in operation, the performance test shall begin at a reference vapor holder level and shall end at the same reference point. The test shall include at least two startups and shutdowns of the vapor processor. If this does not occur under automatically controlled operations, the system shall be manually controlled.

(4) *Emission Rate Calculation*. The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Vesi\ Cei)/L10^{6}$$

Where;
E= emission rate of total organic compounds, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.
Vesi = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.
Cei = concentration of total organic compounds at each interval "i", ppm.
L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.
n = number of testing intervals.
i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.
K = density of calibration gas, 1.83 x 106 for propane and 2.41 x 106 for butane, mg/scm.

(5) *Test Intervals*. 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.

(6) *Volume (Vesi) Determination*. Method 2A shall be used to determine Vesi for the VRU

(7) *Concentration (Cei) Determination.* 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 PPQD.

(8) *Volume (L) Determination.* 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.

(9) *Gauge pressure in the delivery tank*. The owner or operator shall use the following procedure to determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502(h) (see Condition A.5.(h)), which requires that the vapor collection and liquid loading equipment be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(10) *Monitored Operating Parameter Value for the CEMS*. For each performance test conducted, the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the following procedure:

(i) During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter for the organic compound concentration in the exhaust air stream (40 CFR 63.427(a))

(ii) Determine an operating parameter value based on the parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations; and

(iii) Provide for the PPD's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b) (see, Condition A.4.)

(11) *Change in the Operating Parameter Values*. For performance tests performed after the initial test, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.

(b) CEMS CGA Procedure. In accordance with the facility quality assurance plan, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Conduct the CGA in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, section 5.1.2.

(2) If the CGA inaccuracy exceeds the criteria listed in 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, section 5.1.2 (+/- 15%), the CEMS is malfunctioning and should be repaired and then re-tested. The malfunction state is ended only after passing a subsequent accuracy audit.

(c) CEMS RATA Procedure. In accordance with the source performance evaluation requirements and quality assurance plan, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Conduct Method 205 (Verification of Gas Dilution Systems for Field Instrument Calibrations) before each test to ensure accuracy of calibration gases generated. A pre-calibrated analyzer is chosen to demonstrate that the gas dilution system produces predictable gas concentrations spanning a range of concentrations. Method 205 requires precision and accuracy to be +/- 2%.

(2) Conduct Method 25B as described in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (Determination of total gaseous organic concentration using a non-dispersive infrared analyzer.)

(3) Conduct testing in accordance with the US EPA methodology of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS8 regarding performance specification of CEMS.

(4) Calculate the relative accuracy according to the equations listed in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, PS 2.

(5) Indicate on the RATA data form whether the relative accuracy of the CEMS exceeds either 20% of the mean value of the reference method (RM) test data or 10% of the applicable standard, whichever is greater. Exceeding either of these specifications indicates that the CEMS is malfunctioning, and corrected actions must be initiated immediately. The malfunction state is ended only after passing a subsequent accuracy audit.

[40 CFR 63.425(a), (b), and (c), 40 CFR 60.503, 40 CFR 63.8 (d) & (e) (4]

{Permitting Note. The CEMS quality assurance plan is kept onsite and is subject to necessary revisions to improve the CEMS performance. Passing the relative accuracy test is an indication that the data obtained from the CEMS is accurate and can be utilized in demonstrating compliance with the loading rack emission standard.}

A.15. Gasoline Cargo Tanks – Annual Vapor Tightness Certification Test. The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the following test methods and procedures:

(1) *Method 27, 40 CFR part 60*. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (Pi) for the pressure test shall be 460 mm H2O (18 in. H2O) gauge. The initial vacuum (Vi) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm H2O (6 in. H2O), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δp, Δv) are as shown in the second column of Table 2 of this paragraph.

Table 2 of 40 CFR 63.425—Allowable Cargo Tank Test Pressure or Vacuum Change

Cargo tank or compartment capacity, liters (gal)	Annual certification-allowable pressure or vacuum change (Δp, Δv) in 5 minutes, mm H2O (in H2O)	Allowable pressure change (Δp) in 5 minutes at any time, mm H2O (in. H2O)
9,464 or more (2,500 or more)	25 (1.0)	64 (2.5)
9,463 to 5,678 (2,499 to 1,500)	38 (1.5)	76 (3.0)
5,679 to 3,785 (1,499 to 1,000)	51 (2.0) 89	89 (3.5)
3,782 or less (999 or less)	64 (2.5)	102 (4.0)

(2) Pressure test the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:
(i) After completing the tests under paragraph (1) of this section, use the procedures in Method 27 to repressurize the tank to 460 mm H2O (18 in. H2O), gauge. Close the tank's internal vapor valve(s), thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.
(ii) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After 5 minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure increase is 130 mm H2O (5 in. H2O).
[40 CFR 63.425(e)]

A.16. Cargo Tanks Leak Detection Test. The leak detection shall be performed using Method 21, appendix A, 40 CFR part 60, except omit section 4.3.2 of Method 21. A vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank shall have no leaks at any time when tested according to the procedures in this paragraph.
(1) The leak definition shall be 21,000 ppm as propane. Use propane to calibrate the instrument, setting the span at the leak definition. The response time to 90 percent of the final stable reading shall be less than 8 seconds for the detector with the sampling line and probe attached.
(2) In addition to the procedures in Method 21, include the following procedures:
(i) Perform the test on each compartment during loading of that compartment or while the compartment is still under pressure.
(ii) To eliminate a positive instrument drift, the dwell time for each leak detection shall not exceed two times the instrument response time. Purge the instrument with ambient air between each leak detection. The duration of the purge shall be in excess of two instrument response times.
(iii) Attempt to block the wind from the area being monitored. Record the highest detector reading and location for each leak.
[40 CFR 63.425(f)]

A.17. Cargo Tanks Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test. For those cargo tanks with manifolded product lines, this test procedure shall be conducted on each compartment.
(1) *Record the Cargo Tank Capacity.* Upon completion of the loading operation, record the total volume loaded. Seal the cargo tank vapor collection system at the vapor coupler. The sealing apparatus shall have a pressure tap. Open the internal vapor valve(s) of the cargo tank and record the initial headspace pressure. Reduce or increase, as necessary, the initial headspace pressure to 460 mm H2O (18.0 in. H2O), gauge by releasing pressure or by adding commercial grade nitrogen gas from a high-pressure cylinder capable of maintaining a pressure of 2,000 psig.
(i) The cylinder shall be equipped with a compatible two-stage regulator with a relief valve and a flow control-metering valve. The flow rate of the nitrogen shall be no less than 2 cfm. The maximum allowable time to pressurize cargo tanks with headspace volumes of 1,000 gallons or less to the appropriate pressure is 4 minutes. For cargo tanks with a headspace of greater than 1,000 gallons, use as a maximum allowable time to pressurize 4 minutes or the result from the equation below, whichever is greater.

$$T = Vh \times 0.004$$

where:
T = maximum allowable time to pressurize the cargo tank, min;
Vh = cargo tank headspace volume during testing, gal.
(2) *Headspace Pressure Adjustment*. It is recommended that after the cargo tank headspace pressure reaches approximately 460 mm H2O (18 in. H20), gauge, a fine adjust valve be used to adjust the headspace pressure to 460 mm H2O (18.0 in. H2O), gauge for the next 30 ± 5 seconds.
(3) *Headspace Pressure Calculation*. Reseal the cargo tank vapor collection system and record the headspace pressure after 1 minute. The measured headspace pressure after 1 minute shall be greater than the minimum allowable final headspace pressure (Pf) as calculated from the following equation:

Where:

$$Pf = 18\left\{\frac{(18 - N)}{18}\right\}^{\left\{\frac{V_s}{V_h}\right\}}$$

Pf = minimum allowable final headspace pressure, in. H2O, gauge;
Vs = total cargo tank shell capacity, gal;
Vh = cargo tank headspace volume after loading, gal;
18.0 = initial pressure at start of test, in. H2O, gauge;
N = 5-minute continuous performance standard at any time from the third column of Table 2 of 40 CFR 63.425(e) (i) (see, Condition A.15.), inches H2O.

(4) *Headspace Final Pressure*. Conduct the internal vapor valve portion of this test by repressurizing the cargo tank headspace with nitrogen to 460 mm H2O (18 in. H2O), gauge. Close the internal vapor valve(s), wait for 30 ± 5 seconds, then relieve the pressure downstream of the vapor valve in the vapor collection system to atmospheric pressure. Wait 15 seconds, then reseal the vapor collection system. Measure and record the pressure every minute for 5 minutes. Within 5 seconds of the pressure measurement at the end of 5 minutes, open the vapor valve and record the headspace pressure as the ``final pressure."

(5) *Vapor-tightness Criteria.* If the decrease in pressure in the vapor collection system is less than at least one of the interval pressure change values in Table 3 of this paragraph, or if the final pressure is equal to or greater than 20 percent of the 1-minute final headspace pressure determined in the test in paragraph (3) of this section, then the cargo tank is considered to be a vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank.

Table 3 of 40 CFR 63.425—Pressure Change for Internal Vapor Valve Test

Time interval	Interval pressure change, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
After 1 minute	28 (1.1)
After 2 minutes	56 (2.2)
After 3 minutes	84 (3.3)
After 4 minutes	112 (4.4)
After 5 minutes	140 (5.5)

[40 CFR 63.425(g)]

A.18. Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test. The continuous performance pressure decay test shall be performed using Method 27, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. Conduct only the positive pressure test using a time period (t) of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (Pi) shall be 460 mm H2O (18 in. H2O), gauge. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure change (Δp) which shall be met at any time is shown in the third column of Table 2 of 40 CFR 63.425(e) (1) (see Condition A.15.).
[40 CFR 63.425(h)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.19. General Provisions – Notification. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions for notification (see Section. IV – Appendices, appendices 4 and 6 of this permit).
[40 CFR 63.420(h)]

A.20. General Provisions – Recordkeeping and Reporting. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions for recordkeeping and reporting (see Section IV. Appendices, appendices 4 and 6 of this permit).

[40 CFR 63.420(h)]

A.21. Cargo Tank Records. The owner or operator shall keep records of the test results (for at least 5 years) for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as follows:

(1) Annual certification testing performed under 40 CFR 63.425(e) (see Condition A.15.); and

(2) Continuous performance testing performed at any time at that facility under 40 CFR 63.425 (f), (g), and (h) (see Conditions A.16., A.17, and A.18.).

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

(i) Name of test: Annual Certification Test—Method 27 (40 CFR 63.425(e) (1)); Annual Certification Test—Internal Vapor Valve (40 CFR 63.425(e) (2)); Leak Detection Test (40 CFR 63.425(f)); Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test (40 CFR 63.425(g)); Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test (40 CFR 63.425(h)); or Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure (40 CFR 63.425(i)).

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

(iii) Cargo tank identification number.

(iv) Test location and date.

(v) Tester name and signature.

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.428(b)]

A.22. Cargo Tanks - Semi-annual Reporting. The owner or operator shall include in a semiannual report to the PPD the following information, as applicable: (1) Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility;

(2) [Reserved]

(3) The number of equipment leaks not repaired after 5 days of detection.

[40 CFR 63.428(g)]

A.23. CEMS Records. The owner or operator shall keep the following:

(1) An up-to-date, readily accessible record of the CEMS monitoring data. This record shall indicate the time intervals during which loadings of gasoline cargo tanks have occurred or, alternatively, shall record the operating parameter data only during such loadings. The date and time of day shall also be indicated at reasonable intervals on this record.

(2) Record and report simultaneously with the notification of compliance status.

(i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under 40 CFR 63.425(b) (see Condition A.14. (10)); and

(3) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor processing system or monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in 40 CFR 63.427(a) (see Condition A.9.), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The PPD will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application.

[40 CFR 63.428(c)]

A.24. CEMS - Excess Emissions Report. The owner or operator shall submit a CEMS excess emissions report to the PPD in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(e) (3) (see Appendix 6 of this permit). The following occurrences are excess emissions events under this subpart, and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report, as applicable:

(1) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.425(b) (see Condition A.14.). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor collection and processing systems or the CMS.

(2) Each instance of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.
(3) Each reloading of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.422(c) (2) (see Condition A.5. (e) (5))
[40 CFR 63.428(h)]

A.25. Compliance Test Report Submittal. The compliance test report shall be submitted to the PPD as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed.
[Rule 62-4.070(3) and 62-297.310 (8) (b), F.A.C]

A.26. Throughput Records. The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of the total petroleum products and denatured ethanol throughputs for the previous 12 months (i.e. a rolling 12 months basis).
[Rule 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Subsection B. Emissions Unit 029

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 029:

E.U.	Brief Description
-029	Hot Oil Heaters Nos. 1 and 5.

The oil heaters heat transfer fluids which are circulated in a closed loop to heat the lines and tanks used to store and transport asphalt and #6 oil. This emission unit consists of Heater No.1 (installed on July 1995) and Heater No.5 (installed on September 2010). The heaters primarily combust natural gas, but are designed to combust fuel oil if needed.
{Permitting Note: This emission unit is subject to Rule 62-204.800(7) (b) 4 which adopts by reference NSPS Subpart Dc-Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, applies to heaters with a maximum design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr that were constructed after June 9, 1989. Subpart Dc includes hot oil heaters in the definition of steam generating unit.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

B.1. Hours of Operation. Each heater is permitted to operate 5,500 hours per year while combusting standard No. 2 distillate (0.5% sulfur); or unrestricted (i.e. 8,760 hours/yr) while combusting natural gas, or distillate oil with sulfur content less than 0.5 % (e.g. low sulfur distillate oil (0.05 % sulfur), or ultra low sulfur distillate oil (0.0015 % sulfur)).
[Rule 62-210.200 (239), F.A.C. (PTE), Permit 0110069-021-AC]

Emission Limitations and Standards

B.2. Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Emissions. To limit the discharge of SO2 into the atmosphere, the owner or operator shall not combust oil that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur.
[40 CFR 60.42c (d)]

Test Methods and Procedures

B.3. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. Compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limit (see Condition B.2) shall be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 40 CFR 60.48c (f) (see Condition No. B.6).
[40 CFR 60.42c (h)]

Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

B.4. General Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit 029 is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.19 and 60.7 attached in the Section IV. – Appendices, appendices 1 and 2, respectively, and listed below
[40 CFR 60.7 & 60.19]

B.5. Reporting Period. The owner or operator subject to the fuel oil sulfur limit shall submit reports to the PPD each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the PPD and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period. In instances, where a unit combusts only natural gas, the affected unit may report excess emissions, or lack thereof, on an annual basis.
[40 CFR 60.48c (d), (j), EPA Determination on Reduced Reporting Requirements for Small Clean Units Subject to Subpart Dc (September 9, 1996)]

B.6. Fuel Records.
(a) The owner or operator shall keep records of fuel supplier certification to demonstrate compliance for fuel oil sulfur content. Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information: (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 40 CFR 60.41c which states that distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for

Testing and Materials in ASTM D975.
In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

(b) The owner or operator shall maintain monthly records of : (1) The type of fuel used for the heaters, and (2) The hours that heaters were operated for the previous twelve month period while using fuel oil with sulfur content of 0.5 percent by weight.

[40 CFR 60.48c (e) (11), (f), Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

B.7. Fuel Records Retention Period. The owner or operator shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day for a period of two years following the date of such record.

Alternatively (Approved by EPA). The requirement for maintaining daily records may be reduced to monthly providing:

1. The only fuel used is natural gas, or fuel oil with sulfur content less than 0.5 % and compliance is demonstrated using supplier's certifications. Documents may be in the form of fuel bills, meter readings, or other records that adequately document fuel usage.
2. The owner or operator shall promptly notify PPD of any anticipated and actual switches in fuel use.
3. If the fuel oil sulfur content ever exceeds 0.5 %, the recordkeeping frequency will immediately revert to daily, in order to determine whether the 30-day rolling average sulfur content of the fuel exceed 0.5 %.

[40 CFR 60.48c (g), and (i), EPA Determination on Reduced Record-keeping Requirements for Small Clean Units Subject to Subpart Dc (June 13, 1997)]

Subsection C. Emissions Unit 045

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 045:

E.U.	Brief Description
-045	Marine Loading/Unloading and Vessel Bunkering.

Marine tank vessel loading operations (MLO) involve controlled gasoline loading using a VRU only at Berth 6, and uncontrolled distillates and crude oil loading at any berths. Berth means the loading arms, pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves necessary to fill marine tank vessels.
{Permitting Note: This emission unit is an existing MLO source subject to record keeping requirement of NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart Y. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is required in accordance with 40 CFR 64.)}

C.1. Subpart Y MACT Requirements. In the event that EPA determines that EU-045 is subject to the MACT requirements of subpart Y, the owner or operator shall immediately apply for a revised operating permit with a compliance plan to implement the applicable MACT requirements of subpart Y.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. Request from EPA for additional information for the MACT applicability determination received by electronic mail on September 02, 2010]
{Permitting Note. PPD submitted a request to EPA on June 28, 2010 for a subpart Y MACT applicability determination for EU-045 by reconstruction after subpart Y compliance date (September 20, 1999). TransMontaigne constructed a new MLO at Berth 6 in accordance with 0110069-016-AC issued on 12/17/2007 and decommissioned the MLO at Berth 7.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

C.2. Throughput. The products throughputs shall be less than 420 million gallons (10 million barrels) per year of gasoline, 500 million gallons of distillate, and 100 million gallons crude oil per year, calculated on a rolling

12 months period.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]
{Permitting Note: The self-imposed limits serve to exempt the source from the Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) standards requirements of NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart Y. The RACT threshold is 420 million gallons of gasoline and 100 million gallons of crude oil.}
{Permitting Note: The self-imposed throughput and emission (see Condition C.3) limits contribute to maintaining the facility classification as a synthetic minor source of VOC and HAPs under the PSD and Title III programs, respectively.}

Emission Limitations and Standards

C.3. Loading Rack Emissions. Emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection and processing systems due to loading of gasoline into marine vessels shall not exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0110069-022-AC]
{Permitting Note: The self-imposed emission and throughput (see Condition C.2) limits serve to ensure that the aggregate actual HAP emissions from MLO less than 10 tons of each individual HAP calculated on a 12-month annual average basis and less than 25 tons of all HAP combined calculated on a 12-month annual average basis, as determined by emission estimation in 40 CFR 63.565(l) of Subpart Y.}

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

C.4. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Requirements. This emissions unit is subject to the CAM requirements contained in Appendix 7 of this permit. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7) (b), F.A.C.
[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 (12) & 62-213.440(1) (b) 1.a., F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures

C.5. General Performance Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the owner or operator shall comply with the general compliance test requirements of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. (see Section IV. – Appendices, appendix 3).

C.6. Compliance Testing Frequency. During the 12-month period prior to renewal of the operation permit, the owner or operator shall conduct formal compliance testing on the loading rack. The owner or operator shall also conduct compliance testing at such times when the PPD, after investigation, has good reason to believe that any applicable emission standard of the loading rack is being violated
[Rules 62-297.310 (7) (a) 3, 62-297.310(7) (b), & 62-4.070(3) F.A.C]

C.7. Performance Test Requirements. The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements during the formal compliance testing of its VRU:

(a) Monitor for Leakage of Vapor. Immediately before the performance test, 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 loading gasoline. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings greater than or equal to 100 percent of the LEL before conducting the performance test.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the emission standard (see Condition C.2) as follows:

(1) Test duration and gasoline loaded. The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 80,000 gallons (302,800 liters) of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 80,000 gallons of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. For intermittent vapor processing systems, at least 80,000 gallons of gasoline shall be loaded during the test and at least two full cycles of operation of the vapor processing system shall occur.

(2) Emission rate computation. The emission rate (E) of VOC shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Vesi\ Cei)/L10^6$$

where:
E = emission rate of VOC, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.
Vesi = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.
Cei = concentration of VOC at each interval "i", ppm.
L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.
n = number of testing intervals.
i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.
K = density of calibration gas, 1.83 x 10^6 for propane and 2.41 x 10^6 for butane, mg/scm.

(3) Test interval. The performance test shall be conducted in intervals of 5 minutes. For each interval ``i", readings from each measurement shall be recorded, and the volume exhausted (Vesi) and the corresponding average VOC concentration (Cei) shall be determined. The sampling system response time shall be considered in determining the average VOC concentration corresponding to the volume exhausted.
(4) Volume (Vesi) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval. Method 2A shall be used to determine Vesi:
(5) VOC concentration (Cei) at each interval. Method 25A or 25B shall be used for determining Cei. The calibration gas shall be either propane or butane. The owner or operator may exclude the methane and ethane content in the exhaust vent by any method (e.g., Method 18) approved by the Administrator.
(6) Volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period. To determine L at all loading racks whose vapor emissions are controlled by the processing system being tested, terminal records or readings from gasoline dispensing meters at each loading rack shall be used.
[Rules 62-296.510(4) (a), 62-296.510(4) (b), & 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]

Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

C.8. Compliance Test Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPD at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date on which the formal compliance test is to begin, of the date, time and place of each such test, and the test contact person who will be responsible for coordinating and having such test conducted for the owners.
[Rule 62-297.310 (1), F.A.C.]

C.9. Compliance Test Report Submittal. The compliance test report shall be submitted to the PPD as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed.
[Rule 62-297.310 (2), F.A.C.]

C.10. Throughput Records. The owner or operator shall maintain monthly records of the throughput of products
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

C.11. HAP Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain records of annual estimates of HAP emissions of commodities with vapor pressures greater or equal to 1.5 psia for 5 years. Emission estimates and emission factors shall be based on test data, or if test data is not available, shall be based on measurement or estimating techniques generally accepted in industry practice for operating conditions at the source.
[40 CFR 63.560(a) (3), 40 CFR 63.567(j) (4), and 40 CFR 63.565(l)]

Subsection D. Emissions Unit 038

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 038:

E.U.	Brief Description
-038	Boiler No.1

The boiler is rated at 8.4 MMBTU/hr, and uses natural gas or No. 2 fuel oil.
{Permitting Note: (IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATIONS – This emission unit is subject to Rule 62-296.406, F.A.C. Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units. This emission unit is also subject to the FDEP's BACT requirements.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

D.1. Capacity. The rated capacity of the boiler is 8.375 MMBTU/hr.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200 (239), F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)

D.2. Hours of Operation. This emissions unit is allowed to operate 8,760 hours/year while using natural gas or fuel oil with sulfur content less than or equal to 0.05 percent by weight. The hours of operation is limited to 400 hours /year while using fuel with sulfur content greater than 0.05 % and less than or equal to 0.5 % by weight.
[Rule 62-210.200 (239) F.A.C (PTE), BACT Determination for Small Boiler by FDEP, dated September 28, 1998]

Emission Limitations and Standards

D.3. Visible Emissions (VE). VE emissions shall not exceed 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent.
[Rule 62-296.406(1), F.A.C]

D.4. Particulate Matter (PM) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Emissions. To minimize PM and SO2 emissions, the boiler is permitted to fire fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 0.05% and less than or equal to 0.5% sulfur (wt.) for up to 400 hours per year when natural gas is unavailable.
[Rule 62-296.406(2), (3), F.A.C, BACT Determination for Small Boiler by FDEP, dated September 28, 1998]

Test Methods and Procedures

D.5. V.E. Testing. Unless exempted by 62-297.310(8)(a)5., F.A.C., the owner or operator shall have an emissions unit tested annually Separate tests shall be conducted using fuel oil, if tested, and natural gas.
[Rule 62-207.310(8)(a)2., F.A.C., Rule 62-4.070 (3)]

D.6. Exemption. An annual emissions test shall not be required for any emissions unit that operated for 400 hours or less (including during startup and shutdown) during the calendar year. If an emission unit operates for more than 400 hours during the calendar year, an emissions test shall be completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit's annual operation exceeds 400 hours, or by the end of the calendar year, whichever is later. This condition applies if the boiler only operates on fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 0.05% and less than or equal to 0.5% by weight for less than 400 hours during the calendar year (January 1 – December 31).
[Rule 62-297.310(8)5.d., F.A.C.]

D.7. Operating Conditions during Testing. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the emissions unit operating at the testing capacity as defined below. If it is impracticable to test at the testing capacity, an emissions unit may be tested at less than the testing capacity. If an emissions unit is tested at less than the testing capacity, another emissions test shall be conducted and completed no later than 60 days after the emissions unit operation exceeds 110% of the capacity at which its most recent emissions test was conducted.
Testing capacity is defined as at least 90 percent of the maximum operation rate specified by the permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(3), F.A.C., 62-297.310(3)(b), F.A.C.]

D.8. Opacity Tests. When EPA Method 9 is specified as the applicable opacity test method, the required minimum period of observation for a visible emissions test shall be 60 minutes for emissions units that are subject to a multiple-valued opacity standard, and 30 minutes for all other emissions units, except that for batch, cyclical processes, or other operations that are typically completed within less than the minimum observation period, the period of observation shall include each occurrence of the operation during the minimum observation period. The opacity test observation period shall include the period during which the highest opacity emissions can reasonably be expected to occur.
[Rule 62-297.310(5)(b), F.A.C.]

D.9. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. The owner or operator shall determine the sulfur content of the fuel oil using certification from the fuel supplier that include: (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 by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–78, 89, 90, 92, 96, or 98, ‘‘Standard Specification for Fuel Oils’’
[Rule 62-4.070 (3)]

Recordkeeping, Notification and Reporting Requirements.

D.10. Fuel Usage Records. The owner or operator shall keep records of the amount and type of fuel use for firing the boiler each month. The owner or operator shall also record the total hours of operating the boiler on fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 0.05 % and less than or equal to 0.5 % for the previous 12 months. Records of the sulfur content of fuel oil shall be kept and maintained on site for a period of no less than five years.
[Rule 62-4.070 (3)]

D.11. Notification of Test Date. At least 15 days prior to the date on which each required emissions test is to begin, the owner or operator shall notify the air compliance program identified by permit, unless shorter notice is agreed to by the appropriate air compliance program. The notification shall include the date, time, place of each such test, Facility ID Number, Emission Unit ID Number(s) and description(s), Emission Point Number(s) and description(s), test method(s), pollutant(s) to be tested, along with the name and telephone number of the person who will be responsible for conducting such test(s) for the owner or operator. If a scheduled emissions test needs to be re-scheduled, the owner or operator shall submit to the appropriate air compliance program a revised notification at least seven days prior to the re-scheduled emissions test date or arrange a re-scheduled test date with the appropriate air compliance program by mutual agreement.
[Rule 62-297.310(7) (a) 9, F.A.C.]

D.12. Submittal of Test Results. The owner or owner’s authorized agent of an emissions unit for which an emissions test is required shall submit a written test report to the PPD, on the results of each such test as soon as practicable but no later than 45 days after the last run of each test is completed. Test reports may be submitted electronically.
[Rule 62-297.310(10) (a), F.A.C.]

Subsection E. Emissions Unit 033

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 033:

E.U.	Brief Description
-033	Petroleum Products (excluding Gasoline) Storage Tanks.

This emission unit consists of tanks that are required to store non-gasoline products with relatively low maximum true vapor pressure (TVP) to be exempted from the applicable requirements of Subpart R – National Emissions Standards for Gasoline Distribution Terminals, and RACT 62-296.508 F.A.C. Products include distillate, biodiesel, No.6 oil, and crude oil.
{Definition: *Maximum true vapor pressure (TVP)* means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the stored volatile organic liquid (VOL) at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters
E.1. (a) Capacity and Content.

Fixed Roof Storage Tanks

Tank No.	Capacity (gallons)	Tank No.	Capacity (gallons)
201	3,351,306	201	3,351,306
202	3,326,991	202	3,326,991
204	629,960	204	629,960
205	3,845,004	205	3,845,004
208	3,380,935	208	3,380,935
209	2,347,170	209	2,347,170
210	837,534	210	837,534
211	2,247,861	211	2,247,861
225	214,688	225	214,688
226	775,094	226	775,094
227	17,200	227	17,200
229	310,021	229	310,021
231	18,564	231	18,564

Tanks with Internal Floating Roofs

Tank No.	Volume (gallons)	Primary Seal	Secondary Seal
203	1,218,238	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
214	2,233,297	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
215	3,313,934	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
218	3,302,844	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted

Tanks with External Floating Roofs

Tank No.	Volume (gallons)	Primary Seal	Secondary Seal
219	3,363,400	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
224	4,961,213	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted

The owner or operator may store crude oil or refined petroleum products with TVP not greater than 1.5 Psia in the tanks listed above.

(b) Throughputs. The throughputs shall not exceed 500,000,000 gallons per year of refined petroleum products with TVP not greater than that 1.5 Psia and 100,000,000 gallons of crude oil per year, calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.

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

{Permitting Note: TVP restrictions allow exemption from the applicable requirement of Subpart R, and the Florida RACT regulations}

E.2. Maintenance **(Not federally Enforceable).** The owner or operator shall not operate any tank equipped with floating roof emissions control without proper and sufficient maintenance. Sufficient maintenance includes, but not limited to, scheduled inspection and repair of closure seals used for closing the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-175(a)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

E3. Tank Records.

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

(b) *Tank Contents.* For at least 5 years, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the TVP and the period of storage of each product stored in the tanks.

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

Subsection F. Emissions Unit 040

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 040:

E.U.	Brief Description
-040	. Gasoline Storage Tanks with Internal Floating Roof (IFR) and Domed External Floating Roof (DEFR)

This emissions unit consists of IFR and DEFR storage tanks that stores gasoline or products with maximum true vapor pressure (TVP) less than the TVP of gasoline.

{Permitting Note: (***IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION*** **-** This emission unit is regulated under Subpart R – National Emissions Standards for Gasoline Distribution Terminals, and RACT 62-296.508 F.A.C.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. (a) Capacity. The owner or operator may store gasoline or other products with TVP equal or less than the TVP of gasoline, in each tank listed in the following table:

Tank No.	Volume (gallons)	Primary Seal	Secondary Seal
207	2,712,306	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
212	2,147,004	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
213	2,232,628	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
216	3,327,159	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
217	3,371,603	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
220	1,651,171	Vapor-mounted	Rim-mounted
223	4,933,049	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
247	4,728,991	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted
248	7,407,357	Mechanical Shoe	Rim-mounted

(b) Throughput. The throughput of gasoline and ethanol for EU-040 shall not exceed 500,000,000 gallons per year calculated on a twelve-month rolling average basis.
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]
{Permitting Note: The self-imposed throughput limit contributes to maintaining the facility classification as a synthetic minor source of VOC and HAPs under the PSD and Title III programs, respectively.}

F.2. Tanks Design – Subpart R Requirements
The tanks shall comply with the following:
(i) The 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 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 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*. 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
[40 CFR 63.423(a)]

F.3. Gasoline Storage Tanks – RACT.
(1) *Applicability*. The true vapor pressure of products stored in the floating roof storage tanks shall not exceed 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) under actual storage conditions.
(2) *Control Technology*. The IFR Tanks shall comply with the following:
(a) The tanks have been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or have been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,
(b) The tanks are maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,
(c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:
(i) The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except on demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operational practices; and,
(ii) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
(iii) Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.
[Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C.]

Test Methods and Procedures
F.4. Formal Tank Leak Testing. During the 12-month period prior to renewal of the operation permit, the owner or operator shall check for VOC leaks in the IFR and roof seals using EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2.
[Rules 62-296.508(3) (a) and 62-4.070(3) F.A.C.]
[Permitting note. EPA 450/2-77-036 p. 6-2 recommends routine inspections through the roof hatches be conducted at six months or shorter intervals, and a complete inspection of the seals and covers whenever the

tanks are emptied for non-operational reasons (e.g. maintenance).]

F.5. Inspection and Notification Procedures. The owner or operator shall conduct the following inspection and notification procedures:

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

(2) (i) *Inspection at least once every 12 months after initial fill.* Visually inspect the floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the administrator in the inspection report required in 40 CFR 60.115b(a) (3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) *For vessels equipped with a double-seal system (i.e. two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous)*
(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (4) of this section at least every 5 years; or
(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (2) of this section.

(4) *Inspection at least every 10 years*. After the tank is emptied and degassed, visually inspect the floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeves. If the 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.

(5) *Notification prior to the initial filling tanks after installing floating roofs or refilling tanks after emptied and degassed*. Notify the PPD in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (1) and (4) of this section to afford the PPD the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (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 PPD at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the PPD at least 7 days prior to the refilling.
[40 CFR 63.425(d), 40 CFR 60.113b (a)]
[Permitting note. Condition F.5 only applies to EU -040 tanks servicing products with a true vapor pressure of 3.5 kPa or greater.]

Notification Requirements

F.6. Tank Testing Notification. The owner or operator shall notify PPRAQD, at least 15 days prior to the date on which each formal compliance test (see Condition F.4) 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.
The owner or operator shall also comply with the applicable general notifications provisions outlined in Appendices 4 and 6 of this permit.
F.A.C., [Rules 62-62-297.310 (7) (a) (9), 40 CFR 63.420(h)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.7. Compliance Test Report Submittal. The compliance test (see Condition F.4) report shall be submitted to the PPD as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after the last test is completed. The owner or operator shall also comply with the applicable general recording and reporting provisions outlined in Section IV-Appendices, appendices 4 and 6 of this permit.
[Rule 62-297.310(8) (a) & (b), F.A.C., 40 CFR 63.420(h)]

F.8. Throughput. The owner or operator shall keep monthly records of the total throughput of products for the previous twelve (12) months (i.e. a rolling 12 month basis)
[Rule 62-62-4.070(3)]

F.9. Tanks Records. The owner or operator shall maintain the following records:

(a) *Tank Construction Details*. For the life of the source, the owner or operator shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(b) *Tank Contents*. For at least 5 years, the owner or operator shall maintain a record of the volatile organic liquid (VOL) stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL.

(c) *Vapor Pressure Estimation*. 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 to 7 (incorporated by reference - see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the PPD specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 251pressure 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 (2.00 psi) 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 (1.0160 psi).

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or

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

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

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

[40 CFR 63.427 (c), 40 CFR 60.116b]

F.10. Seal Gap Records and Reports. For at least 5 years, the owner or operator shall keep records and furnish the following reports:

(a) *Records of each Seal Gap Measurement*. Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain: (i) The date of measurement, (ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement, and (iii) Required calculations.

(b) *Non-compliance Report*. After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations, submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information on (i) The date of measurement, (ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement, (iii) Required calculations, (iv) The date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made, and (v) the date of repair.

[40 CFR 63.428 (d), 40 CFR 60.115b]

Subsection G. Emissions Unit 037

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 037:

E.U.	Brief Description
-037	Fugitive Volatile Organic Compounds Emission Sources

This emission unit includes fugitive VOC emissions from equipment leaks, asphalt loading rack, and top loading rack for No 2 and No 6 fuel oil. Equipment means each valve, pump, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, and flange or other connector in the gasoline liquid transfer and vapor collection systems. This definition also includes the entire vapor processing system except the exhaust port(s) or stack(s). {Permitting Note: (***IMPORTANT REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION*** - The equipment leaks are regulated under Rule 62-204.800(11) (b) 11 F.A.C. which adopts by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart R, Gasoline Distribution Facilities. Asphalt, No 2 and No 6 fuel oil loading operations are addressed by Broward County Ordinance.)}

Emission Limitations and Standards

G.1. [Not federally enforceable] Uncontrolled Loading**.** Total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during loading of Asphalt, No 2 and No 6 fuel oil shall be directed to a vapor processing system, unless the owners or operator can demonstrate as a practical matter that the tank trucks being loaded do not contain gasoline vapors**.**
[Broward County Code, Sec. 27-177(f)]

G.2. Leak Standard. During Loading or Unloading Operations.There shall be no reading greater than or equal to 100 percent of the lower explosive level (LEL), measured as propane at 1 inch around the perimeter of a potential leak source as detected by a combustible gas detector using the procedure described in "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA 450/2-78-051, Appendix B.
[Rule 62-297.440(2) (b) 2.a., F.A.C.]
{Permitting Note. This leak standard is used whenever the operator is inspecting for leaks (see Condition G.4**.** (a)) using a combustible gas detector. Fittings meeting the leak standard are considered to be vapor tight.}

G.3. Equipment in Gasoline Service – General Handling. The owners or operators shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:
(1) Minimize gasoline spills;
(2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
(3) Cover all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use;
(4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.
[40 CFR 63.424(g)]

G.4. Equipment in Gasoline Service - Leaks.
(a) *Frequency of Leak Inspection*. The owner or operator shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the loading of a gasoline cargo tank.
(b) *Leak Records*. A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.
(c) *Leak Repair*. Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the logbook. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Delays*. Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed upon a demonstration to the PPD that repair within 15 days is not feasible. The owner or operator shall provide the reason(s) a delay is needed and the date by which each repair is expected to be completed.

(e)[Reserved]

(f) *Alternative Compliance Option*. As an alternative to compliance with the provisions in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, the owner or operator may implement an instrument leak monitoring program that has been demonstrated to the PPD as at least equivalent.

[40 CFR 63.424(a), (b), (c), (d), and (f)]

{Permitting Note. See Conditions G.2. and A.10. (1) for other leak detection methods

Monitoring

G.5. Uncontrolled Loading Rack Monitoring. A permanent vapor monitoring system installed on the uncontrolled loading rack shall automatically terminate the loading of Asphalt, No 2 or No 6 fuel oil if gasoline vapors are detected in the gasoline cargo tank being loaded. Maintenance records on the vapor monitoring system shall be kept on site for at least five years.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C., Letter from Applicant on "Fuel Oil/ High Sulfur Diesel Uncontrolled Loading Racks, dated April 6, 1999.]

Notification, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

G.6. General Notification Requirements. Emission unit 037 is subject to the applicable general notification requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, subpart A (see Appendices 4 and 6 of this permit).

[40 CFR 63.420(h)]

G.7. General Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements. Emission unit 037 is subject to the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 of 40 CFR Part 63, subpart A (see Section IV – Appendices, appendices 4 and 6 of this permit).

[40 CFR 63.420(h)]

G.8. Leak Inspection and Repair Log. The owner or operator shall maintain records the following information in the log book for each leak that is detected:

(1) The equipment type and identification number;

(2) The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell);

(3) The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak;

(4) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak;

(5) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak;

(6) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days; and

(7) The date of successful repair of the leak.

[40 CFR 63.428(e)]

G.9. Equipment in Gasoline Service. The owner or operator shall report to the PPRAQD a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under 40 CFR 63.424(f) (see, Condition G.4. (f)), the report shall contain a full description of the program.

[40 CFR 63.428(f)]

G.10. Excess Emissions Report. The owner or operator shall include the following information in the excess emissions report:

(1) – (4) [Reserved]

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

(i) The date on which the leak was detected;

(ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak;

(iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and

(iv) The date of successful repair.

[40 CFR 63.428(h)]

Subsection H. Emissions Unit 039

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit 039:

E.U.	Brief Description
-039	Diesel Fired Engines - Yard Usage

The engines primarily operate product pumps and do not qualify as emergency engines. This emissions unit consists of the following stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines (CI ICE):

QTY	Description of Engine	Construction Date	Cylinder Displacement (Liters)	Rated Horsepower (hp)
5	Cummins Diesel	1989	14.0	270
2	Detroit Diesel	1980	6.1	110
1	Detroit Diesel	1980	14.3	300

{Permitting Note. This emission unit is regulated under Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines}

Emission and Operating Limitations

H.1. Emissions Requirements. The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable requirements in Table 2d.

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63

For each . . .	**Requirements (except during periods of startup)**	**During periods of startup**
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

*Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.
[40 CFR 63.6595 (a) (1) & 63.6603]

H.2. General Compliance Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall be in compliance with the applicable operating limitations (see Condition H.1) at all times.

(b) At all times the owner or operator shall operate and maintain the engines, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air

pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by subpart ZZZZ standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

Other Requirements. The owner shall also comply with the applicable parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.15 listed on Table 8 of subpart ZZZZ (see Appendices 5 and 6 of this permit). [40 CFR 63.6605, 40 CFR 63.6665]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

H.3. Operating Limitations

(a) The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limitation in Table 2d (see Condition H.1) according to methods specified in Table 6 to subpart ZZZZ.

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	Demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
9. existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(b) The owner or operator shall report each instance of failure to meet each operating limitation in Table 2d (see Condition H.1). These instances are deviations from the operating limitations in this subpart.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) [Blank].

(e) The owner or operator shall also report each instance of failure to meet the applicable requirements in Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

[40 CFR 63.6640]

Recordkeeping Requirements

H.4. Records

(a) The owner or operator shall keep the following records:

(1) [Blank].

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) [Blank].

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b) (see Condition I2), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

The records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b) (1). Records shall be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. The records shall be readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form.

[40 CFR 63.6655, 40 CFR 63.6660]