RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

TEPPCO El Dorado Terminal
Permit No.: 1611-AOP-R2
AFIN: 70-00400

On May 22, 2007 the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality gave notice of a draft permitting decision for the above referenced facility. During the comment period, the facility submitted written comments, data, views, or arguments on the draft permitting decision. The Department's response to these issues is as follows:

Correspondence from the facility received May 23, 2007:

Comment #1

Page 6 - Permitted emissions increase 1164.5 lb/hour rather than 78.2 lb/hour.

Response to Comment #1

Accepted. The typographical error has been corrected.

Comment #2

Page 7 - Table 3 should show a total allowable emission rate of 1267.7 lb/hour of VOC rather than 181.4 lb/hour.

Response to Comment #2

Accepted. The typographical error has been corrected.

Comment #3

Page 10 - The emission rate for tank 1029 should be 3.6 tpy, not 3.4 tpy.

Response to Comment #3

Accepted. The typographical error has been corrected.

Comment #4

Page 12 - The emission rate for landing should be 1207 lb/hour, not 120.7 lb/hour.

Response to Comment #4

Accepted. The typographical error has been corrected.

Comment #5

Page 16 - The capacity of tank 1213 should be 2,279,424 gallons, not 21279,424 gallons.

Facility: Anthony Forest Products Company
Permit No.: 1681-AOP-R6
AFIN: 70-00473

Response to Comment #5

Accepted. The typographical error has been corrected.

Comment #6

Page 18 - The emission rate of tank 1061 is unchanged from the current permit. It should be 3.1 tpy, not 2.3 tpy.

Response to Comment #6

Accepted. The VOC emission limit for tank 1061 has been revised.

Comment #7

Page 19 - The HAP emission rates of tank 1061 are unchanged from the current permit. The numbers on the draft permit appear to be spurious.

Response to Comment #7

Accepted. The HAP emission limits have been revised.

Comment #8

Page 21 - The capacity of tank 1025 appears to be incorrect. Tank 1025 has the same diameter as tank 1026 and probably has the same capacity. It is smaller than tank 1024.

Response to Comment #8

Accepted. The permit has been revised to show tank 1025 with a capacity of 2,254,056 gallons.

Comment #9

Page 33 - Table 26 should show 1207 lb/hour as the emission rate for landing, not 120.7 lb/hour.

Response to Comment #9

Accepted. The typographical error has been corrected.

ADEQ

A R K A N S A S
Department of Environmental Quality

July 31, 2007

Alvaro Parra, Ph.D
TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
PO Box 2521
Houston, TX 77252-2521

Dear Mr. Parra:

The enclosed Permit No. 1611-AOP-R2 is issued pursuant to the Arkansas Operating Permit Program, Regulation # 26.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq., and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 1611-AOP-R2 for the construction, operation and maintenance of an air pollution control system for TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal to be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under §2.1.14 of Regulation No. 8, Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

All persons submitting written comments during this thirty (30) day period, and all other persons entitled to do so, may request an adjudicatory hearing and Commission review on whether the decision of the Director should be reversed or modified. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by §2.1.14 of Regulation No. 8.

Sincerely,

Mike Bates

Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

ADEQ
OPERATING
AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation No. 26:

Permit No. : 1611-AOP-R2

Renewal #1

IS ISSUED TO:

TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal

El Dorado, AR 71730

Union County

AFIN: 70-00400

THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

December 10, 2003 AND December 9, 2008

IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:

Mike Bates

Mike Bates, Chief
Air Division

July 31, 2007
Date Modified

Facility: TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
Permit No.: 1611-AOP-R2
AFIN: 70-00400

Table of Contents

Facility: TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
Permit No.: 1611-AOP-R2
AFIN: 70-00400

Table of Tables

Table 1 - List of Acronyms

A.C.A.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound per hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate matter
PM_{10}	Particulate matter smaller than ten microns
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
Tpy	Ton per year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Section I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE:	TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
AFIN:	70-00400
PERMIT NUMBER:	1611-AOP-R2
FACILITY ADDRESS:	331 Old Calion Road
	El Dorado, AR 71730
MAILING ADDRESS:	PO Box 2521
	Houston, TX 77252-2521
COUNTY:	Union County
CONTACT POSITION:	Alvaro Parra, Environmental Director
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	713-759-3521
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Charles Hurt
UTM Zone:	15
UTM North - South (Y):	3680151.46
UTM East - West (X):	534621.12

Section II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

TE Products Pipeline Company, Limited Partnership (TEPPCO) operates a petroleum storage and transfer facility located at 331 Old Calion Road in El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas 71730. TEPPCO proposed to incorporate emissions due to floating roof landings which occur for cleaning, maintenance, and product switches. TEPPCO also requested the removal of Tank 0001, 0002, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0025, 1010, 1210, 1493, and the truck rack (SN-Truck). Due to the removal of these tanks the facility proposed to reallocate throughput to Tanks 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1028, 1029, 1031, and 1430. MTBE limits were removed because MTBE is no longer used in gasoline formulation. Permitted VOC emissions increased by 1164.5 lb/hr and 35.7 tpy.

When a tank's floating roof is landed on its support legs, vents open to prevent forming a vacuum when the remaining liquid is withdrawn from the tank. When the tank is refilled, vapors escape through the vents until the roof is re-floated and the vent close. The facility is limited to three simultaneous landings and only one tank at any given time may be re-floated. Re-floating typically requires no more than 1.6 hours.

Process Description

The El Dorado Terminal is comprised of storage tanks, a maintenance flare, and associated piping and equipment. The facility provides pipeline transportation and storage services on a contract basis for a wide range of liquid petroleum including but not limited to the following: natural gasoline, various grades of conventional motor gasoline, diesel fuel, #2 fuel oil, and jet kerosene. This facility also provides pipeline transportation and storage services for fuel additives and drag reducers. Both of these services are considered to be insignificant sources of emissions. These products are received at the facility by pipeline. No rail or barge loading activities are conducted at this site.

Each tank's allowed service is determined by its roof design. In general, fixed roof tanks may store only low vapor pressure products such as diesel fuel, kerosene, and #2 fuel oil. Floating roof tanks may store more volatile materials such as natural gasoline and any products which have a lower vapor pressure.

A flare is also located at this facility. This flare is used only to dispose of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) prior to maintenance activities on active piping in LPG service. No LPG is stored at this facility.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Table 2 - Regulations

Source No.	Regulation Citations
Facility	Regulation 18, *Arkansas Air Pollution Code*
Facility	Regulation 19, *Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control*
Facility	Regulation 26, *Regulations for the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program*
1063 and 1064	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb—*Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984*
Facility	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R – *National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations)*

The following table is a summary of emissions from the facility. The following table contains cross-references to the pages containing specific conditions and emissions for each source. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

Table 3 – Emission Summary

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	**Description**	**Pollutant**	**Emission Rates**		**Cross Reference Page**
			lb/hr	**tpy**	
Total Allowable Criteria Pollutant Emissions		VOC	1267.7	210.3	N/A
HAPS (Included in VOC Total)		Hexane	7.35	1.91	N/A
		Benzene	7.12	1.41	
		Toluene	8.48	2.50	
		Xylene	3.25	1.20	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.78	0.62	
		Ethylbenzene	0.60	0.53	
0003	Internal Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	3.5	12.1	14
		Hexane	0.06	0.2	
		Benzene	0.03	0.11	
		Toluene	0.05	0.16	
		Xylene	0.02	0.06	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.03	0.10	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	**Description**	**Pollutant**	**Emission Rates**		**Cross Reference Page**
			lb/hr	**tpy**	
1001	Vertical Fixed Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.6	2.1	18
		Hexane	0.24	0.03	
		Benzene	0.11	0.02	
		Toluene	0.14	0.14	
		Xylene	0.09	0.09	
		Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05	
1002	Vertical Fixed Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.6	2.1	18
		Hexane	0.24	0.03	
		Benzene	0.11	0.02	
		Toluene	0.14	0.14	
		Xylene	0.09	0.09	
		Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05	
1003	Vertical Fixed Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.6	2.1	18
		Hexane	0.24	0.03	
		Benzene	0.11	0.02	
		Toluene	0.14	0.14	
		Xylene	0.09	0.09	
		Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05	
1004	Vertical Fixed Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.8	3.0	18
		Hexane	0.26	0.04	
		Benzene	0.12	0.02	
		Toluene	0.15	0.20	
		Xylene	0.10	0.13	
		Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.06	
1005	Vertical Fixed Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.6	2.1	18
		Hexane	0.24	0.03	
		Benzene	0.11	0.02	
		Toluene	0.14	0.14	
		Xylene	0.09	0.09	
		Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05	
1021	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.5	3.4	21
		Hexane	0.02	0.05	
		Benzene	0.01	0.03	
		Toluene	0.02	0.04	
		Xylene	0.01	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.05	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.03	

Facility: TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
Permit No.: 1611-AOP-R2
AFIN: 70-00400

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	**Description**	**Pollutant**	**Emission Rates**		**Cross Reference Page**
			lb/hr	**tpy**	
1022	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.7	4.4	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.07	
		Benzene	0.02	0.04	
		Toluene	0.02	0.06	
		Xylene	0.01	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.04	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1023	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.7	4.4	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.07	
		Benzene	0.02	0.04	
		Toluene	0.02	0.06	
		Xylene	0.01	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.04	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1024	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.7	4.4	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.07	
		Benzene	0.02	0.04	
		Toluene	0.02	0.06	
		Xylene	0.01	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.03	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1025	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.1	5.2	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.08	
		Benzene	0.02	0.05	
		Toluene	0.03	0.07	
		Xylene	0.01	0.03	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.02	0.04	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1026	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.1	5.2	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.08	
		Benzene	0.02	0.05	
		Toluene	0.03	0.07	
		Xylene	0.01	0.03	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.02	0.04	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	

Facility: TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
Permit No.: 1611-AOP-R2
AFIN: 70-00400

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	**Description**	**Pollutant**	**Emission Rates**		**Cross Reference Page**
			lb/hr	**tpy**	
1027	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.0	6.2	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.10	
		Benzene	0.02	0.06	
		Toluene	0.03	0.08	
		Xylene	0.01	0.03	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.02	0.05	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1028	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.6	3.6	21
		Hexane	0.02	0.02	
		Benzene	0.01	0.02	
		Toluene	0.02	0.03	
		Xylene	0.03	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1029	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.6	3.6	21
		Hexane	0.02	0.02	
		Benzene	0.01	0.02	
		Toluene	0.02	0.03	
		Xylene	0.01	0.03	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1030	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.6	3.4	21
		Hexane	0.02	0.05	
		Benzene	0.01	0.03	
		Toluene	0.02	0.04	
		Xylene	0.01	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.03	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1031	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.6	3.9	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.02	
		Benzene	0.01	0.02	
		Toluene	0.02	0.04	
		Xylene	0.01	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	

Facility: TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
Permit No.: 1611-AOP-R2
AFIN: 70-00400

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	**Description**	**Pollutant**	**Emission Rates**		**Cross Reference Page**
			lb/hr	**tpy**	
1032	Internal Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.7	2.7	25
		Hexane	0.03	0.04	
		Benzene	0.02	0.02	
		Toluene	0.02	0.03	
		Xylene	0.01	0.01	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1033	External Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.7	2.5	21
		Hexane	0.03	0.04	
		Benzene	0.01	0.02	
		Toluene	0.02	0.03	
		Xylene	0.01	0.01	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1061	Vertical Fixed Roof Storage Tank	VOC	12.6	3.1	18
		Hexane	0.20	0.05	
		Benzene	0.11	0.03	
		Toluene	0.16	0.04	
		Xylene	0.06	0.02	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.10	0.02	
		Ethylbenzene	0.06	0.02	
1063	Internal Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.2	2.8	25
		Hexane	0.02	0.04	
		Benzene	0.01	0.03	
		Toluene	0.02	0.04	
		Xylene	0.01	0.01	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
1064	Internal Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	1.2	2.8	25
		Hexane	0.02	0.04	
		Benzene	0.01	0.03	
		Toluene	0.02	0.04	
		Xylene	0.01	0.01	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	

Facility: TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal
Permit No.: 1611-AOP-R2
AFIN: 70-00400

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	**Description**	**Pollutant**	**Emission Rates**		**Cross Reference Page**
			lb/hr	**tpy**	
1213	Vertical Fixed Roof Storage Tank	VOC	2.6	1.7	16
		Hexane	0.24	0.16	
		Benzene	0.11	0.07	
		Toluene	0.14	0.09	
		Xylene	0.09	0.06	
		Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.03	
1430	Internal Floating Roof Storage Tank	VOC	3.5	12.6	14
		Hexane	0.06	0.05	
		Benzene	0.03	0.06	
		Toluene	0.05	0.07	
		Xylene	0.02	0.03	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
Fugitive #1	Fugitive Emissions from the #1 Terminal	VOC	0.2	0.7	32
		Hexane	0.01	0.02	
		Benzene	0.01	0.01	
		Toluene	0.01	0.01	
		Xylene	0.01	0.01	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
Fugitive P-5	Fugitive Emissions from the P-5 Terminal	VOC	0.1	0.4	32
		Hexane	0.01	0.01	
		Benzene	0.01	0.01	
		Toluene	0.01	0.01	
		Xylene	0.01	0.01	
		2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
Landing	Floating Roof Tank Landing Loss	VOC	1,207.0	110.0	33
		Hexane	5.16	0.47	
		Benzene	6.04	0.52	
		Toluene	7.02	0.64	
		Xylene	2.41	0.22	
		2,2,4-Trimethlypentane	0.44	0.04	
		Ethylbenzene	0.11	0.01	

Section III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit #1611-A was issued on April 3, 1995 to Texas Eastern Products Pipeline Company - El Dorado #1 Terminal. This permit set limits of 152.8 tons per year of volatile organic compounds, 3.4 tons per year of hexane, 2.6 tons per year of benzene, 3.0 tons per year of toluene, 2.4 tons per year of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, 2.1 tons per year of xylene, and 1.6 tons per year of ethylbenzene.

Permit #1612-A was issued on March 21, 1995 to Texas Eastern Products Pipeline Company - El Dorado P-5 Terminal. This permit established limits of 447.4 tons per year of volatile organic compounds, 7.0 tons per year of hexane, 4.1 tons per year of benzene, 5.8 tons per year of toluene, 3.8 tons per year of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, 2.8 tons per year of xylene, 1.3 tons per year of ethylbenzene, and 0.1 tons per year of cumene.

Permit #1611-AOP-R0 was issued to TE Products Pipeline Company, Limited Partnership - El Dorado Terminals on March 4, 1998. This permit was the initial Title V permit for the facility and combined the two separate permits above into one single permit. This permit also included the addition of two tanks at the #1 Terminal and the installation of a Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) at the P-5 Terminal.

Permit #1611-AOP-R1 was issued on December 10, 2003. The permit was a renewal permit. As part of the renewal the MTBE emissions were added to the facility, two tanks (SN-1427 and SN-1602) were removed from the permit, and RVP 13.5 gasoline may be stored in the tanks which store gasoline.

Section IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-0003 and SN-1430

Internal Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal

Source Description

These internal floating roof tanks generally store conventional gasoline and natural gasoline. These tanks may also store products which have a lower vapor pressure than gasoline. The tank heights, diameters, and capacities are shown in the table below.

Table 4 – I Internal Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal

Source Number	Tank Capacity, Gallons	Tank Height, Feet	Tank Diameter, Feet
0003	3,367,476	39.83	120.0
1430	3,323,250	40.83	117.0

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #3. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 5 – Internal Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal Maximum Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
0003	VOC	3.5	12.1
1430	VOC	3.5	12.6

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #3. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 6 – Internal Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
0003	Hexane	0.06	0.2
	Benzene	0.03	0.11
	Toluene	0.05	0.16
	Xylene	0.02	0.06
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.03	0.10
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1430	Hexane	0.06	0.05
	Benzene	0.03	0.06
	Toluene	0.05	0.07
	Xylene	0.02	0.03
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01

3. The permittee shall not exceed the throughput limits set forth in the following table for the designated sources for any consecutive twelve month period. The permittee may process gasoline or other petroleum products with a vapor pressure equal to or less than 8.3 psia at 70 degrees F. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition #4. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Table 7 – Internal Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal Throughput

SN	Throughput, barrels per consecutive twelve month period
0003	4,169,256
1430	2,500,000

4. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #3 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. An annual total and each individual month's data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-1213

Vertical Fixed Roof Tank at P-5 Terminal

Source Description

This vertical fixed roof tank generally store jet kerosene. The tank's heights, diameters, and capacities are shown in the table below.

Table 8 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tank at P-5 Terminal

Source Number	Tank Capacity, Gallons	Tank Height, Feet	Tank Diameter, Feet
1213	2,279,424	30.33	114.5

Specific Conditions

5. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2008 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 9 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tank at P-5 Terminal Maximum Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1213	VOC	2.6	1.7

6. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #7. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 10 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tank at P-5 Terminal Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1213	Hexane	0.24	0.16
	Benzene	0.11	0.07
	Toluene	0.14	0.09
	Xylene	0.09	0.06
	Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.03

7. The permittee shall not exceed the throughput limits set forth in the following table for the designated sources for any consecutive twelve month period. The permittee may process Jet Kerosene or other petroleum products with a lower vapor pressure. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition #8. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Table 11 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tank at P-5 Terminal Throughput

SN	Throughput, barrels per consecutive twelve month period
1213	2,822,144

8. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #7 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. An annual total and each individual month's data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-1001, SN-1002, SN-1003, SN-1004, SN-1005, and SN-1061

Vertical Fixed Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal

Source Description

These vertical fixed roof tanks generally store jet kerosene and transmix (assumed to be equal to Crude Oil RVP-5 in the AP-42 database). The tank heights, diameters, and capacities are shown in the table below.

Table 12 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal

Source Number	Tank Capacity, gallons	Tank Height, feet	Tank Diameter, feet
1001	2,341,038	40	100
1002	2,341,710	40	100
1003	2,337,174	40	100
1004	3,648,078	48	114
1005	2,348,682	40	100
1061	84,798	35.1	21.33

Specific Conditions

9. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #11. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 13 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal Maximum Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1001	VOC	2.6	2.1
1002	VOC	2.6	2.1
1003	VOC	2.6	2.1
1004	VOC	2.8	3.0
1005	VOC	2.6	2.1
1061	VOC	208.4	3.1

10. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #11. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 14 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1001	Hexane	0.24	0.03
	Benzene	0.11	0.02
	Toluene	0.14	0.14
	Xylene	0.09	0.09
	Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05
1002	Hexane	0.24	0.03
	Benzene	0.11	0.02
	Toluene	0.14	0.14
	Xylene	0.09	0.09
	Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05
1003	Hexane	0.24	0.03
	Benzene	0.11	0.02
	Toluene	0.14	0.14
	Xylene	0.09	0.09
	Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05
1004	Hexane	0.26	0.04
	Benzene	0.12	0.02
	Toluene	0.15	0.20
	Xylene	0.10	0.13
	Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.06
1005	Hexane	0.24	0.03
	Benzene	0.11	0.02
	Toluene	0.14	0.14
	Xylene	0.09	0.09
	Ethylbenzene	0.04	0.05
1061	Hexane	0.20	0.05
	Benzene	0.11	0.03
	Toluene	0.16	0.04
	Xylene	0.06	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.10	0.02
	Ethylbenzene	0.06	0.02

11. The permittee shall not exceed the throughput limits set forth in the following table for the designated sources for any consecutive twelve month period. The permittee may process Jet Kerosene or other petroleum products with a lower vapor pressure in all the sources in the table below except SN-1061. SN-1061 is permitted to process Trans Mix only. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition #12. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Table 15 – Vertical Fixed Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal Throughput

SN	Throughput, barrels per consecutive twelve month period
1001	6,500,000
1002	6,500,000
1003	6,500,000
1004	6,500,000
1005	6,500,000
1061	24,228

12. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #11 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. An annual total and each individual month's data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-1021, SN-1022, SN-1023, SN-1024, SN-1025, SN-1026, SN-1027, SN-1028, SN-1029, SN-1030, SN-1031, and SN-1033

External Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal

Source Description

These external floating roof tanks generally store natural gasoline and conventional gasoline. These tanks may also store products which have a lower vapor pressure than gasoline. The tank heights, diameters, and capacities are shown in the table below.

Table 16 – External Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal

Source Number	Tank Capacity, gallons	Tank Height, feet	Tank Diameter, feet
1021	3,365,712	48	110
1022	3,365,460	48	110
1023	3,366,006	48	110
1024	3,366,048	48	110
1025	2,254,056	48	90
1026	2,254,056	48	90
1027	3,597,594	48	114
1028	2,746,380	48	100
1029	2,799,300	48	100
1030	2,796,654	48	100
1031	2,798,250	48	100
1033	1,452,024	48	73.33

Specific Conditions

13. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #15. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 17 – External Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal Maximum Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1021	VOC	1.5	3.4
1022	VOC	1.7	4.4
1023	VOC	1.7	4.4
1024	VOC	1.7	4.4
1025	VOC	2.1	5.2
1026	VOC	2.1	5.2
1027	VOC	2.0	6.2

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1028	VOC	1.6	3.6
1029	VOC	1.6	3.6
1030	VOC	1.6	3.4
1031	VOC	1.6	3.9
1033	VOC	1.7	2.5

14. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #15. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 18 -- External Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rate

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1021	Hexane	0.02	0.05
	Benzene	0.01	0.03
	Toluene	0.02	0.04
	Xylene	0.01	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.05
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.03
1022	Hexane	0.03	0.07
	Benzene	0.02	0.04
	Toluene	0.02	0.06
	Xylene	0.01	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.04
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1023	Hexane	0.03	0.07
	Benzene	0.02	0.04
	Toluene	0.02	0.06
	Xylene	0.01	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.04
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1024	Hexane	0.03	0.07
	Benzene	0.02	0.04
	Toluene	0.02	0.06
	Xylene	0.01	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.03
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1025	Hexane	0.03	0.08
	Benzene	0.02	0.05
	Toluene	0.03	0.07
	Xylene	0.01	0.03
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.02	0.04
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01

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SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1026	Hexane	0.03	0.08
	Benzene	0.02	0.05
	Toluene	0.03	0.07
	Xylene	0.01	0.03
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.02	0.04
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1027	Hexane	0.03	0.10
	Benzene	0.02	0.06
	Toluene	0.03	0.08
	Xylene	0.01	0.03
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.02	0.05
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1028	Hexane	0.02	0.02
	Benzene	0.01	0.02
	Toluene	0.02	0.03
	Xylene	0.03	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1029	Hexane	0.02	0.02
	Benzene	0.01	0.02
	Toluene	0.02	0.03
	Xylene	0.01	0.03
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1030	Hexane	0.02	0.05
	Benzene	0.01	0.03
	Toluene	0.02	0.04
	Xylene	0.01	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.03
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1031	Hexane	0.03	0.02
	Benzene	0.01	0.02
	Toluene	0.02	0.04
	Xylene	0.01	0.02
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1033	Hexane	0.03	0.04
	Benzene	0.01	0.02
	Toluene	0.02	0.03
	Xylene	0.01	0.01
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01

15. The permittee shall not exceed the throughput limits set forth in the following table for the designated sources for any consecutive twelve month period. The permittee may process gasoline or other petroleum products with a vapor pressure equal to or less than 8.3 psia at 70 degrees F. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition #16. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Table 19 – External Floating Roof Tanks at P-5 Terminal Throughput

SN	Throughput, barrels per consecutive twelve month period
1021	6,010,200
1022	6,009,750
1023	6,010,725
1024	6,010,800
1025	4,025,550
1026	4,025,100
1027	6,424,275
1028	6,000,000
1029	6,000,000
1030	4,994,025
1031	6,000,000
1033	2,592,900

16. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #15 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. An annual total and each individual month's data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-1032, SN-1063, and SN-1064

Internal Floating Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal

Source Description

These internal floating roof tanks generally store gasoline and lower vapor pressure products. The tank heights, diameters, and capacities are shown in the table below

Table 20 – Internal Floating Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal

Source Number	Tank Capacity, gallons	Tank Height, feet	Tank Diameter, feet
1032	1,452,150	48	73.33
1063	84,000	16	30
1064	84,000	16	30

Specific Conditions

17. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #19. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 21 – Internal Floating Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal Maximum Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1032	VOC	1.7	2.7
1063	VOC	1.2	2.8
1064	VOC	1.2	2.8

18. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #19. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 22 – Internal Floating Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Rate

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1032	Hexane	0.03	0.04
	Benzene	0.02	0.02
	Toluene	0.02	0.03
	Xylene	0.01	0.01
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1063	Hexane	0.02	0.04
	Benzene	0.01	0.03
	Toluene	0.02	0.04
	Xylene	0.01	0.01
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
1064	Hexane	0.02	0.04
	Benzene	0.01	0.03
	Toluene	0.02	0.04
	Xylene	0.01	0.01
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.02
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01

19. The permittee shall not exceed the throughput limits set forth in the following table for the designated sources for any consecutive twelve month period. The permittee may process gasoline or other petroleum products with a vapor pressure equal to or less than 8.3 psia at 70 degrees F. Compliance with this condition will be demonstrated by Specific Condition #20. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Table 23 – Internal Floating Roof Tanks at #1 Terminal Througput

SN	Throughput, barrels per consecutive twelve month period
1032	2,593,125
1063	400,000
1064	400,000

20. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #19 and may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. An annual total and each individual month's data shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

21. The internal floating roofs at sources SN-1063 and SN-1064 shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside the storage vessel. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.112b (a)(1)(i)]

22. Sources SN-1063 and SN-1064 shall be equipped with 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 spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR60.112b (a)(1)(ii)(C)]

23. 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. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 60.112b(a)(1)(iii)]

24. Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(iv)]

25. Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(v)]

26. Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(vi)]

27. Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(vii)]

28. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(viii)]

29. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ix)]

30. After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal, prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1)]

31. After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall for Vessels equipped with a liquid mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30 day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2)]

32. After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(4)]

33. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(5)]

34. The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.115b]

35. After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(1) and §60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3). [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.115b(a)(1)]

36. After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall keep a record of each inspection performed as required by §60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings). [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.115b(a)(2)]

37. If any of the conditions described in §60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by §60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.115b(a)(3)]

38. After each inspection required by §60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in §60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of §61.112b(a)(1) or §60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.115b(a)(4)]

39. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(a)]

40. The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 75 m^3 is subject to no provision of this subpart other than those required by this paragraph. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(b)]

41. Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(c)]

42. Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(d)]

43. Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)]

    a. 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. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(1)]

    b. For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following: [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(2)]

        i. Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference see §60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s). [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(2)(i)]

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

is greater than 3.5 kPa. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(2)(ii)]

c. For other liquids, the vapor pressure: [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(3)]

i. May be obtained from standard reference texts, or [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(3)(i)]

ii. Determined by ASTM Method D2879 83 (incorporated by reference see §60.17); or [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(3)(ii)]

iii. Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(3)(iii)]

iv. Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(3)(iv)]

SN-Fugitives at P-5 and SN-Fugitives at #1

Fugitive Emissions

Source Description

Fugitive emissions will occur from the valves, pump seals, drains, flanges, and sampling connections at both the P-5 (Fug. #2) and the #1 terminals (Fug. #1).

Fugitive emissions were calculated using emission factors from New Equipment Leak Emission Factors for Petroleum Refineries, Gasoline Marketing, and Oil and Gas Production Operations (USEPA, February 1995). The use of the new factors accounts for the decrease in permitted fugitive emissions.

Specific Conditions

44. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 24 – Maximum Fugitive VOC Emission Rate

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Fug. #2	VOC	0.1	0.4
Fug. #1	VOC	0.2	0.7

45. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 25 – Maximum Fugitive Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Rate

SN-#	HAP	lb/hr	tpy
Fug. #2	Hexane	0.01	0.01
	Benzene	0.01	0.01
	Toluene	0.01	0.01
	Xylene	0.01	0.01
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
Fug. #1	Hexane	0.01	0.01
	Benzene	0.01	0.01
	Toluene	0.01	0.01
	Xylene	0.01	0.01
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.01	0.01
	Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01

SN-Landing

Floating Roof Tanks Landing Losses

Source Description

When a tank's floating roof is landed on its support legs, vents open to prevent forming a vacuum when the remaining liquid is withdrawn from the tank. When the tank is refilled, vapors escape through the open vents until the roof is re-floated and the vents close. Roof landings typically occur when a tank is emptied to accommodate a product change due, for example, to seasonal specification differences such as with gasoline. A tank may also be emptied for cleaning or other maintenance activities

Specific Conditions

46. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #48. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 26 – Landing Maximum Criteria Emission Rates

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Landing	VOC	1,207.0	110.0

47. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #48. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 27 – Landing Loss Non-Criteria Emission Rate

SN-#	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Landing	Hexane	5.16	0.47
	Benzene	6.04	0.52
	Toluene	7.02	0.64
	Xylene	2.41	0.22
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.44	0.04
	Ethylbenzene	0.11	0.01

48. The permittee shall calculate VOC and HAP emissions from SN-Landings following each landing event. The calculation method shall be the same as presented in the permit application, or a method otherwise pre-approved by the Department. Emission calculations shall be quantified as lb/hr and ton/yr using worst-case parameters for hourly emissions and a rolling twelve-month total for annual figures. The calculations shall be kept on-site and made available to Department personnel upon request. The VOC and

HAP emission shall be reported to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

49. The permittee shall limit refilling a tank in order to re-float the roof of a tank to only one tank at a time. This restriction only applies when vents are open due to a landing. This condition does not place any restrictions on the number of tanks being refilled for which the liquid is in contact with the roof seal. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by maintaining records which identifies the tank and the time of start and end of re-floating. These records shall be kept onsite and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Section V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

Section VI: PLANT WIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee will notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Regulation No. 19 §19.704, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [Regulation No.19 §19.410(B) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) New Equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start-up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Department or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) days in advance of such test. The permittee will submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) days after completing the testing. [Regulation No.19 §19.702 and/or Regulation No.18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

4. The permittee must provide: [Regulation No.19 §19.702 and/or Regulation No.18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

   a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;

   b. Safe sampling platforms;

   c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and

   d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee will maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Regulation No.19 §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation No. 26 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Title VI Provisions

7. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E]

   a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to §82.106.

   b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.108.

   c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.110.

   d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in §82.112.

8. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]

   a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.

   b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.

   c. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.

   d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. ("MVAC-like appliance" as defined at §82.152.)

   e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.156.

   f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.

9. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, destroys, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.

10. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.

    The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

11. The permittee can switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G, "Significant New Alternatives Policy Program".

Section VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity that has a state or federal applicable requirement is a significant activity even if this activity meets the criteria of §304 of Regulation 26 or listed in the table below. Insignificant activity determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated **2/14/2007.**

Table 28 - Insignificant Activities

Description	Category
Horizontal Fixed Roof Tank - 550 gallons	A-3
Horizontal Fixed Roof Tank - 2000 gallons	A-3
Emergency Use Flare	A-13
Horizontal Fixed Roof Tank - 500 gallons	A-3
Horizontal Fixed Roof Tank -560 gallons	A-3

Pursuant to §26.304 of Regulation 26, the Department determined the emission units, operations, or activities contained in Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group B, to be insignificant activities. Activities included in this list are allowable under this permit and need not be specifically identified.

Section VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation No. 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute.[40 CFR 70.6(b)(2)]

2. This permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(2) and §26.701(B) of the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26), effective September 26, 2002]

3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application. The Department will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Regulation No. 26 §26.406]

4. Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.* (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(A)(2)]

5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(2)]

   a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;

   b. The date(s) analyses performed;

   c. The company or entity performing the analyses;

   d. The analytical techniques or methods used;

   e. The results of such analyses; and

f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(2)(b)]

7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. Although the reports are due every six months, each report shall contain a full year of data. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Regulation No. 26 §26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below: [40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and §26.701(C)(3)(a) of Regulation #26]

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
Air Division
ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
Post Office Box 8913
Little Rock, AR 72219

8. The permittee will report to the Department all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.

a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Regulation 19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Department by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:

i. The facility name and location,

ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit,

iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs,

iv. The date and time the deviation started,

v. The duration of the deviation,

vi. The average emissions during the deviation,

vii. The probable cause of such deviations,

viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future, and

ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee will make a full report in writing to the Department within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence. The report must include, in addition to the information required by the initial report, a schedule of actions taken or planned to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount the permit's limits were exceeded and to reduce the length of time the limits were exceeded. The permittee may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) by the next business day after discovery of the occurrence, and the report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

b. For all deviations, the permittee will report such events in semi-annual reporting and annual certifications required in this permit. This includes all upset conditions reported in 8a. above. The semi-annual report must include all the information as required in the initial and full report required in 8a. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(3)(b), Regulation No. 19 §19.601 and §19.602]

9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Regulation are declared to be separable and severable. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(5), §26.701(E) of Regulation No. 26, and A.C.A. §8-4-203, as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

10. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in Regulation No. 26 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §7401, *et seq.* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(1)]

11. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(2)]

12. The Department may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(3)]

13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(4)]

14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Department may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(5)]

15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation No. 9. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(7) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(G)]

16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(8) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(H)]

17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee will, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the operational scenario. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(I)(1)]

18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Department specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 CFR 70.6(b) and Regulation No. 26 §26.702(A) and (B)]

19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Regulation No. 26 §26.2. [40 CFR 70.6(c)(1) and Regulation No. 26 §26.703(A)]

20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(2) and Regulation No. 26 §26.703(B)]

    a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

    b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required under the conditions of this permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

21. The permittee will submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually within 30 days following the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(5) and Regulation No. 26 §26.703(E)(3)]

a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;

b. The compliance status;

c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and

e. Such other facts as the Department may require elsewhere in this permit or by §114(a)(3) and §504(b) of the Act.

22. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [Regulation No. 26 §26.704(C)]

a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;

b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with §408(a) of the Act or

d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to §114 of the Act.

23. This permit authorizes only those pollutant-emitting activities addressed in this permit. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

APPENDIX A

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Kb – Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

e-CFR Data is current as of May 8, 2007

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Browse Previous | Browse Next

Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

Source: 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.

(b) This subpart does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) This subpart does not apply to the following:

(1) Vessels at coke oven by-product plants.

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa and without emissions to the atmosphere.

(3) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.

(4) Vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 m^3 used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.

(5) Vessels located at bulk gasoline plants.

(6) Storage vessels located at gasoline service stations.

(7) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

(8) Vessels subject to subpart GGGG of 40 CFR part 63.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.112b through 60.117b for storage vessels that are subject to this subpart that meet the specifications in paragraphs (e)

(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, the monitoring requirements of §60.116b(c), (e), (f)(1), and (g) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(i) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa; or

(ii) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa.

(2) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for those storage vessels. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(2) do not apply to owners or operators of storage vessels complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(3) *Internal floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an internal floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.43. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

(4) *External floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an external floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.44. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 78275, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59332, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.111b Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this subpart as follows:

Bulk gasoline plant means any gasoline distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput less than or equal to 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal requirement or Federal, State or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Condensate means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

Custody transfer means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Fill means the introduction of VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.

Gasoline service station means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) in the stored 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:

(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss From External Floating Roof Tanks, (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17);

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

Petroleum liquids means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery.

Process tank means a tank that is used within a process (including a solvent or raw material recovery process) to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage vessel or equipment within the process before the material is transferred to other equipment within the process, to a product or by-product storage vessel, or to a vessel used to store recovered solvent or raw material. In many process tanks, unit operations such as reactions and blending are conducted. Other process tanks, such as surge control vessels and bottoms receivers, however, may not involve unit operations.

Reid vapor pressure means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Storage vessel means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include:

(1) Frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors;

(2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or

(3) Process tanks.

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) into the atmosphere.

Waste means any liquid resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or recycled.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.112b Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

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

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

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

(A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

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

(2) An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in §60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in §60.113b(b)(4).

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents

are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(iii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 60, subpart VV, §60.485 (b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (§60.18) of the General Provisions.

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

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 which contains a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

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

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

(c) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site").

(1) For any storage vessel that otherwise would be subject to the control technology requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this subpart, or reducing the site-wide total criteria pollutant emissions cap (total emissions cap) in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the total emissions cap in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this subpart for such storage vessel.

(2) For any storage vessel at the site not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a) or (b), the requirements of 40 CFR 60.116b (b) and (c) and the General Provisions (subpart A of this part) shall not apply.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997]

§ 60.113b Testing and procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

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

(b) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency.

(i) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

(iii) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(i) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

(ii) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(iii) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (b)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 Cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(iii) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (b)(1) of §60.113b(b) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(5) Notify the Administrator 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

(i) If the external 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, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify

the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(c) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from §60.8 of the General Provisions and shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Submit for approval by the Administrator as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from §60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816 °C is used to meet the 95 percent requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) Operate the closed vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

(d) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, §60.18 (e) and (f).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§ 60.114b Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in §60.112b, the Administrator will publish in theFederal Registera notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including:

(1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining

equivalence.

(d) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in §60.112b.

§ 60.115b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

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

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

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

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by §60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in §60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by §60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by §60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in §60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of §61.112b(a)(1) or §60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.

(b) After installing control equipment in accordance with §61.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(2) and §60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by §60.113b(b)(1), furnish the Administrator with a report that contains:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by §60.113b(b). 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.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by §60.113b (b)(4), submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

(c) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records.

(1) A copy of the operating plan.

(2) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with §60.113b(c)(2).

(d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with §60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) A report containing the measurements required by §60.18(f) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by §60.8 of the General Provisions. This report shall be submitted within 6 months of the initial start-up date.

(2) Records shall be kept of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent.

(3) Semiannual reports of all periods recorded under §60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.

§ 60.116b Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor vapor pressure values for each volume range.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

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

(ii) Determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

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

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

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

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

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

(i) ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(ii) ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

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

(g) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specification of §60.112b or with emissions reductions equipment as specified in 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), or (c) is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.117b Delegation of authority.

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

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

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 22780, June 16, 1987]

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Appendix B

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R – National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations)

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

e-CFR Data is current as of May 8, 2007

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

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Subpart R—National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations)

Source: 59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.420 Applicability.

(a) The affected source to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each bulk gasoline terminal, except those bulk gasoline terminals:

(1) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the result, E_T, of the following equation is less than 1, and complies with requirements in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section:

$$E_T=CF[0.59(T_F)(1-CE)+0.17\ (T_E)+0.08(T_{ES})+0.038(T_I)+8.5\times10-6(C)+KQ]+0.04(OE)$$

where:

E_T= emissions screening factor for bulk gasoline terminals;

CF=0.161 for bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations that do not handle any reformulated or oxygenated gasoline containing 7.6 percent by volume or greater methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), OR

CF=1.0 for bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations that handle reformulated or oxygenated gasoline containing 7.6 percent by volume or greater MTBE;

CE=control efficiency limitation on potential to emit for the vapor processing system used to control emissions from fixed-roof gasoline storage vessels [value should be added in decimal form (percent divided by 100)];

T_F= total number of fixed-roof gasoline storage vessels without an internal floating roof;

T_E= total number of external floating roof gasoline storage vessels with only primary seals;

T_{ES}= total number of external floating roof gasoline storage vessels with primary and secondary seals;

T_I= total number of fixed-roof gasoline storage vessels with an internal floating roof;

C = number of valves, pumps, connectors, loading arm valves, and open-ended lines in gasoline service;

Q=gasoline throughput limitation on potential to emit or gasoline throughput limit in compliance with paragraphs (c), (d), and (f) of this section (liters/day);

K = $4.52\times10^{-6}$for bulk gasoline terminals with uncontrolled loading racks (no vapor collection and processing systems), *OR*

K = (4.5×10^{-9})(EF + L) for bulk gasoline terminals with controlled loading racks (loading racks that have vapor collection and processing systems installed on the emission stream);

EF=emission rate limitation on potential to emit for the gasoline cargo tank loading rack vapor processor outlet emissions (mg of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded);

OE=other HAP emissions screening factor for bulk gasoline terminals or pipeline breakout stations (tons per year). OE equals the total HAP from other emission sources not specified in parameters in the equations for $E_T$or E_P. If the value of 0.04(OE) is greater than 5 percent of either $E_T$or E_P, then paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section shall not be used to determine applicability;

L = 13 mg/l for gasoline cargo tanks meeting the requirement to satisfy the test criteria for a vapor-tight gasoline tank truck in §60.501 of this chapter, *OR*

L = 304 mg/l for gasoline cargo tanks not meeting the requirement to satisfy the test criteria for a vapor-tight gasoline tank truck in §60.501 of this chapter; or

(2) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the facility is not a major source, or is not located within a contiguous area and under common control of a facility that is a major source, as defined in §63.2 of subpart A of this part.

(b) The affected source to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each pipeline breakout station, except those pipeline breakout stations:

(1) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the result, E_P, of the following equation is less than 1, and complies with requirements in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section:

E_P=CF $[6.7(T_F)(1\text{-}CE) + 0.21(T_E) + 0.093(T_{ES}) + 0.1(T_I) + 5.31\times10^{-6}(C)) + 0.04(OE)$;

where:

EP=emissions screening factor for pipeline breakout stations,

and the definitions for CF, T_F, CE, T_E, T_{ES}, TI, C, and OE are the same as provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or

(2) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the facility is not a major source, or is not located within a contiguous area and under common control of a facility that is a major source, as defined in §63.2 of subpart A of this part.

(c) A facility for which the results, $E_T$or E_P, of the calculation in paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section has been documented and is less than 1.0 but greater than or equal to 0.50, is exempt from the requirements of this subpart, except that the owner or operator shall:

(1) Operate the facility such that none of the facility parameters used to calculate results under paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section, and approved by the Administrator, is exceeded in any rolling 30-day period; and

(2) Maintain records and provide reports in accordance with the provisions of §63.428(i).

(d) A facility for which the results, E_T or E_P, of the calculation in paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section has been documented and is less than 0.50, is exempt from the requirements of this subpart, except that the owner or operator shall:

(1) Operate the facility such that none of the facility parameters used to calculate results under paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section is exceeded in any rolling 30-day period; and

(2) Maintain records and provide reports in accordance with the provisions of §63.428(j).

(e) The provisions of paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section shall not be used to determine applicability to bulk gasoline terminals or pipeline breakout stations that are either:

(1) Located within a contiguous area and under common control with another bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station, or

(2) Located within a contiguous area and under common control with other sources not specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section, that emit or have the potential to emit a hazardous air pollutant.

(f) Upon request by the Administrator, the owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of any paragraphs in this section including, but not limited to, the parameters and assumptions used in the applicable equation in paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section, shall demonstrate compliance with those paragraphs.

(g) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart that is also subject to applicable provisions of 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb or XX of this chapter shall comply only with the provisions in each subpart that contain the most stringent control requirements for that facility.

(h) Each owner or operator of an affected source bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions, as indicated in Table 1.

(i) A bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station with a Standard Industrial Classification code 2911 located within a contiguous area and under common control with a refinery complying with subpart CC, §§63.646, 63.648, 63.649, and 63.650 is not subject to subpart R standards, except as specified in subpart CC, §63.650.

(j) *Rules Stayed for Reconsideration.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, the December 14, 1995 compliance date for existing facilities in §63.424(e) and §63.428(a), (i)(1), and (j)(1) of this subpart is stayed from December 8, 1995, to March 7, 1996.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 43260, Aug. 18, 1995; 60 FR 62992, Dec. 8, 1995; 62 FR 9092, Feb. 28, 1997]

§ 63.421 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act; in subparts A, K, Ka, Kb, and XX of part 60 of this chapter; or in subpart A of this part. All terms defined in both subpart A of part 60 of this chapter and subpart A of this part shall have the meaning given in subpart A of this part. For purposes of this subpart, definitions in this section supersede definitions in other parts or subparts.

Bulk gasoline terminal means any gasoline facility which receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge,

and has a gasoline throughput greater than 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal, State or local law and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Controlled loading rack, for the purposes of §63.420, means a loading rack equipped with vapor collection and processing systems that reduce displaced vapor emissions to no more than 80 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, as measured using the test methods and procedures in §60.503 (a) through (c) of this chapter.

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).

Flare means a thermal oxidation system using an open (without enclosure) flame.

Gasoline cargo tank means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading gasoline or which has loaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

In gasoline service means that a piece of equipment is used in a system that transfers gasoline or gasoline vapors.

Limitation(s) on potential to emit means limitation(s) limiting a source's potential to emit as defined in §63.2 of subpart A of this part.

Operating parameter value means a value for an operating or emission parameter of the vapor processing system (e.g., temperature) which, if maintained continuously by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with the applicable emission standard. The operating parameter value is determined using the procedures outlined in §63.425(b).

Oxygenated gasoline means the same as defined in 40 CFR 80.2(rr).

Pipeline breakout station means a facility along a pipeline containing storage vessels used to relieve surges or receive and store gasoline from the pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline or to other facilities.

Reformulated gasoline means the same as defined in 40 CFR 80.2(ee).

Thermal oxidation system means a combustion device used to mix and ignite fuel, air pollutants, and air to provide a flame to heat and oxidize hazardous air pollutants. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat air pollutants to combustion temperatures.

Uncontrolled loading rack means a loading rack used to load gasoline cargo tanks that is not a controlled loading rack.

Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in §63.425(e), and which is subject at all times to the test requirements in §63.425 (f), (g), and (h).

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means, for the purposes of this subpart, gasoline.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 9093, Feb. 28, 1997; 68 FR 70965, Dec. 19, 2003]

§ 63.422 Standards: Loading racks.

(a) Each owner or operator of loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the requirements in §60.502 of this chapter except for paragraphs (b), (c), and (j) of that section. For purposes of this section, the term "affected facility" used in §60.502 of this chapter means the loading racks that load gasoline cargo tanks at the bulk gasoline terminals subject to the

provisions of this subpart.

(b) 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.

(c) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with §60.502(e) of this chapter as follows:

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term "tank truck" as used in §60.502(e) of this chapter means "cargo tank."

(2) Section 60.502(e)(5) of this chapter is changed to read: The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank will not be reloaded at the facility until vapor tightness documentation for that gasoline cargo tank is obtained which documents that:

(i) The tank truck or railcar gasoline cargo tank meets the test requirements in §63.425(e), or the railcar gasoline cargo tank meets applicable test requirements in §63.425(i);

(ii) For each gasoline cargo tank failing the test in §63.425 (f) or (g) at the facility, the cargo tank either:

(A) Before repair work is performed on the cargo tank, meets the test requirements in §63.425 (g) or (h), or

(B) After repair work is performed on the cargo tank before or during the tests in §63.425 (g) or (h), subsequently passes the annual certification test described in §63.425(e).

(d) Each owner or operator shall meet the requirements in all paragraphs of this section as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than December 15, 1997, at existing facilities and upon startup for new facilities.

(e) As an alternative to 40 CFR 60.502(h) and (i) as specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator may comply with paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall design and operate the vapor processing system, vapor collection system, and liquid loading equipment to prevent gauge pressure in the railcar gasoline cargo tank from exceeding the applicable test limits in §63.425(e) and (i) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d) of this chapter.

(2) No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor processing system or vapor collection system may begin to open at a system pressure less than the applicable test limits in §63.425(e) or (i).

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994; 60 FR 32913, June 26, 1995, as amended at 68 FR 70965, Dec. 19, 2003]

§ 63.423 Standards: Storage vessels.

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall equip each gasoline storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 according to the requirements in §60.112b(a) (1) through (4) of this chapter, except for the requirements in §§60.112b(a)(1) (iv) through (ix) and 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter.

(b) Each owner or operator shall equip each gasoline external floating roof storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 according to the requirements in §60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter if such storage vessel does not currently meet the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Each gasoline storage vessel at existing bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations shall be in compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than December 15, 1997. At new bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout

stations, compliance shall be achieved upon startup.

§ 63.424 Standards: Equipment leaks.

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart 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) 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) Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the log book. 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) Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed upon a demonstration to the Administrator 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) Initial compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section shall be achieved by existing sources as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than December 15, 1997. For new sources, initial compliance shall be achieved upon startup.

(f) As an alternative to compliance with the provisions in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, owners or operators may implement an instrument leak monitoring program that has been demonstrated to the Administrator as at least equivalent.

(g) Owners and 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.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 7723, Feb. 29, 1996]

§ 63.425 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in §63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Conduct a performance test on the vapor processing and collection systems according to either paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Use the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503 of this chapter, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b), or

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in §63.7(f).

(2) The performance test requirements of 40 CFR 60.503(c) do not apply to flares defined in §63.421 and meeting the flare requirements in §63.11(b). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in §63.11(b) and 40 CFR 60.503(a), (b), and (d), respectively.

(b) For each performance test conducted under paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the following procedure:

(1) During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter under §63.427(a);

(2) 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

(3) Provide for the Administrator'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 §63.422(b) or §60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter.

(c) 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.

(d) The owner or operator of each gasoline storage vessel subject to the provisions of §63.423 shall comply with §60.113b of this chapter. If a closed vent system and control device are used, as specified in §60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements in §63.423, the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Annual certification test.* The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the following test methods and procedures:

(1) Method 27, appendix A, 40 CFR part 60. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (P_i) for the pressure test shall be 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), gauge. The initial vacuum (V_i) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm H_2O (6 in. H_2O), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δ p, Δ v) are as shown in the second column of Table 2 of this paragraph.

Table 2—Allowable Cargo Tank Test Pressure or Vacuum Change

Cargo tank or compartment capacity, liters (gal)	Annual certification-allowable pressure or vacuum change (Δ p, Δ v) in 5 minutes, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)	Allowable pressure change (Δ p) in 5 minutes at any time, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
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 (3.5)
3,782 or less (999 or less)	64 (2.5)	102 (4.0)

(2) Pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(i) After completing the tests under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, use the procedures in Method 27 to repressurize the tank to 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), 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 H_2O (5 in. H_2O).

(f) *Leak detection test.* The leak detection test 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.

(g) *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 H_2O (18.0 in. H_2O), 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.

$T = V_h \times 0.004$

where:

T = maximum allowable time to pressurize the cargo tank, min;

V_h = cargo tank headspace volume during testing, gal.

(2) It is recommended that after the cargo tank headspace pressure reaches approximately 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_20), gauge, a fine adjust valve be used to adjust the headspace pressure to 460 mm H_2O (18.0 in. H_2O), gauge for the next 30 ±5 seconds.

(3) 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 (P_F) as calculated from the following equation:

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

where:

(P_F) = minimum allowable final headspace pressure, in. H_2O, gauge;

V_s= total cargo tank shell capacity, gal;

V_h= cargo tank headspace volume after loading, gal;

18.0 = initial pressure at start of test, in. H_2O, gauge;

N = 5-minute continuous performance standard at any time from the third column of Table 2 of §63.425(e)(i), inches H_2O.

(4) Conduct the internal vapor valve portion of this test by repressurizing the cargo tank headspace with nitrogen to 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), 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) 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 (g)(3) of this section, then the cargo tank is considered to be a vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank.

Table 3—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)

(h) *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 (P_i) shall be 460 mm H_2O (18 in. H_2O), gauge. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure change (Δ p) which shall be met at any time is shown in the third column of Table 2 of §63.425(e)(1).

(i) *Railcar bubble leak test procedures.* As an alternative to paragraph (e) of this section for annual certification leakage testing of gasoline cargo tanks, the owner or operator may comply with paragraphs (i)(1) and (2) of this section for railcar gasoline cargo tanks, provided the railcar tank meets the

requirement in paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(1) Comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 173.31(d), 179.7, 180.509, and 180.511 for the testing of railcar gasoline cargo tanks.

(2) The leakage pressure test procedure required under 49 CFR 180.509(j) and used to show no indication of leakage under 49 CFR 180.511(f) shall be ASTM E 515–95 (incorporated by reference, *see* §63.14), BS EN 1593:1999 (incorporated by reference, *see* §63.14), or another bubble leak test procedure meeting the requirements in 49 CFR 179.7, 180.505, and 180.509.

(3) The alternative requirements in this paragraph (i) may not be used for any railcar gasoline cargo tank that collects gasoline vapors from a vapor balance system permitted under or required by a Federal, State, local, or tribal agency. A vapor balance system is a piping and collection system designed to collect gasoline vapors displaced from a storage vessel, barge, or other container being loaded, and routes the displaced gasoline vapors into the railcar gasoline cargo tank from which liquid gasoline is being unloaded.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994; 60 FR 7627, Feb. 8, 1995; 60 FR 32913, June 26, 1995; 68 FR 70965, Dec. 19, 2003]

§ 63.426 Alternative means of emission limitation.

For determining the acceptability of alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels under §63.423, the provisions of §60.114b of this chapter apply.

§ 63.427 Continuous monitoring.

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) as specified in paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this section, except as allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(1) Where a carbon adsorption system is used, a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring organic compound concentration shall be installed in the exhaust air stream.

(2) Where a refrigeration condenser system is used, a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) capable of measuring temperature shall be installed immediately downstream from the outlet to the condenser section. Alternatively, a CEMS capable of measuring organic compound concentration may be installed in the exhaust air stream.

(3) Where a thermal oxidation system other than a flare is used, a CPMS capable of measuring temperature must be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream from the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(4) Where a flare meeting the requirements in §63.11(b) is used, a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, must be installed in proximity to the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame.

(5) Monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor processing system other than those listed in this paragraph will be allowed upon demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard in §63.422(b) or §60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter.

(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, or to go below the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, and established using the procedures in §63.425(b). In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to paragraph (a)(5) of this section is approved, each owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the alternative operating parameter value. Operation of

the vapor processing system in a manner exceeding or going below the operating parameter value, as specified above, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in §63.422(b).

(c) Each owner or operator of gasoline storage vessels subject to the provisions of §63.423 shall comply with the monitoring requirements in §60.116b of this chapter, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years. If a closed vent system and control device are used, as specified in §60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements in §63.423, the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.

[59 FR 46350, Sept. 8, 1994, as amended at 68 FR 70966, Dec. 19, 2003]

§ 63.428 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) The initial notifications required for existing affected sources under §63.9(b)(2) shall be submitted by 1 year after an affected source becomes subject to the provisions of this subpart or by December 16, 1996, whichever is later. Affected sources that are major sources on December 16, 1996 and plan to be area sources by December 15, 1997 shall include in this notification a brief, non-binding description of and schedule for the action(s) that are planned to achieve area source status.

(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as follows:

(1) Annual certification testing performed under §63.425(e) and railcar bubble leak testing performed under §63.425(i); and

(2) Continuous performance testing performed at any time at that facility under §63.425 (f), (g), and (h).

(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 (§63.425(e)(1)); Annual Certification Test—Internal Vapor Valve (§63.425(e)(2)); Leak Detection Test (§63.425(f)); Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test (§63.425(g)); Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test (§63.425(h)); or Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure (§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: test pressure; pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument; and leak definition.

(c) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall:

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under §63.427(a). 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 required under §63.9(h):

(i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under §63.425(b); and

(ii) The following information when using a flare under provisions of §63.11(b) to comply with §63.422(b):

(A) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted); and

(B) All visible emissions readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required under §63.425(a).

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

(d) Each owner or operator of storage vessels subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records and furnish reports as specified in §60.115b of this chapter, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years.

(e) Each owner or operator complying with the provisions of §63.424 (a) through (d) shall record 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.

(f) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of §63.424 shall report to the Administrator a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under §63.424(f), the report shall contain a full description of the program.

(1) In the case of an existing source or a new source that has an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the notification of compliance status required under §63.9(h), unless an extension of compliance is granted under §63.6(i). If an extension of compliance is granted, the report shall be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.

(2) In the case of new sources that did not have an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in §63.5(d).

(g) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall include in a semiannual report to the Administrator 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) Periodic reports required under paragraph (d) of this section; and

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

(h) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator in accordance with §63.10(e)(3), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. 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 §63.425(b). 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 §63.422(c)(2).

(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.

(i) Each owner or operator of a facility meeting the criteria in §63.420(c) shall perform the requirements of this paragraph (i), all of which will be available for public inspection:

(1) Document and report to the Administrator not later than December 16, 1996 for existing facilities, within 30 days for existing facilities subject to §63.420(c) after December 16, 1996, or at startup for new facilities the methods, procedures, and assumptions supporting the calculations for determining criteria in §63.420(c);

(2) Maintain records to document that the facility parameters established under §63.420(c) have not been exceeded; and

(3) Report annually to the Administrator that the facility parameters established under §63.420(c) have not been exceeded.

(4) At any time following the notification required under paragraph (i)(1) of this section and approval by the Administrator of the facility parameters, and prior to any of the parameters being exceeded, the owner or operator may submit a report to request modification of any facility parameter to the Administrator for approval. Each such request shall document any expected HAP emission change resulting from the change in parameter.

(j) Each owner or operator of a facility meeting the criteria in §63.420(d) shall perform the requirements of this paragraph (j), all of which will be available for public inspection:

(1) Document and report to the Administrator not later than December 16, 1996 for existing facilities, within 30 days for existing facilities subject to §63.420(d) after December 16, 1996, or at startup for new facilities the use of the emission screening equations in §63.420(a)(1) or (b)(1) and the calculated value

of E_T or E_P;

(2) Maintain a record of the calculations in §63.420 (a)(1) or (b)(1), including methods, procedures, and assumptions supporting the calculations for determining criteria in §63.420(d); and

(3) At any time following the notification required under paragraph (j)(1) of this section, and prior to any of the parameters being exceeded, the owner or operator may notify the Administrator of modifications to the facility parameters. Each such notification shall document any expected HAP emission change resulting from the change in parameter.

(k) As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in paragraph (b) of this section, an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (k)(1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (k)(1) of this section.

(2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (*e.g.,* via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (*e.g.,* via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (k)(2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (k)(2) of this section.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 7723, Feb. 29, 1996; 62 FR 9093, Feb. 28, 1997; 68 FR 70966, Dec. 19, 2003; 71 FR 17358, Apr. 6, 2006]

§ 63.429 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.420, 63.422 through 63.423, and 63.424. Any owner or operator requesting to use an alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels covered by §63.423 must follow the procedures in §63.426.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in

this subpart, and any alternatives to §63.427(a)(1) through (4) per §63.427(a)(5).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37348, June 23, 2003]

Table 1 to Subpart R of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability to Subpart R

Reference	Applies to subpart R	Comment
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	
63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	Yes	
63.1(a)(5)	No	Section reserved
63.1(a)(6)(8)	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)	No	Section reserved
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	
63.1(a)(12))–(a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart R specifies applicability in §63.420
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	No	Subpart R specifies reporting and recordkeeping for some large area sources in §63.428
63.1(c)(1)	Yes	
63.1(c)(2)	Yes	Some small sources are not subject to subpart R
63.1(c)(3)	No	Section reserved
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	
63.1(d)	No	Section reserved
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional definitions in §63.421
63.3(a)–(c)	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)–(a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	Section reserved
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)	Yes	
63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	

63.5(b)(2)	No	Section reserved
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Section reserved
63.5(d)(1)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)	Yes	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes	
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	
63.5(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	Yes	
63.6(b)(2)	Yes	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	Yes	
63.6(b)(5)	Yes	
63.6(b)(6)	No	Section reserved
63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)	No	Subpart R specifies the compliance date
63.6(c)(2)	Yes	
63.6(c)(3)–(c)(4)	No	Sections reserved
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	Section reserved
63.6(e)	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	Subpart R does not require COMS
63.6(i)(1)–(i)(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)	No	Section reserved
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	Yes	
63.7(a)(2)	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	

63.7(b)	Yes	
63.7(c)	Yes	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	Yes	
63.7(e)(2)	Yes	
63.7(e)(3)	Yes	
63.7(e)(4)	Yes	
63.7(f)	Yes	
63.7(g)	Yes	
63.7(h)	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)	Yes	
63.8(a)(2)	Yes	
63.8(a)(3)	No	Section reserved
63.8(a)(4)	Yes	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	Yes	
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)	Yes	
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	Yes	
63.8(c)(5)	No	Subpart R does not require COMS
63.8(c)(6)–(c)(8)	Yes	
63.8(d)	Yes	
63.8(e)	Yes	
63.8(f)(1)–(f)(5)	Yes	
63.8(f)(6)	Yes	
63.8(g)	Yes	
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)	Yes	
63.9(b)(2)	No	Subpart R allows additional time for existing sources to submit initial notification. Sec. 63.428(a) specifies submittal by 1 year after being subject to the rule or December 16, 1996, whichever is later.
63.9(b)(3)	Yes	
63.9(b)(4)	Yes	
63.9(b)(5)	Yes	
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	

63.9(e)	Yes	
63.9(f)	Yes	
63.9(g)	Yes	
63.9(h)(1)–(h)(3)	Yes	
63.9(h)(4)	No	Section reserved
63.9(h)(5)–(h)(6)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	Yes	
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)	Yes	
63.10(c)(2)–(c)(4)	No	Sections reserved
63.10(c)(5)–(c)(8)	Yes	
63.10(c)(9)	No	Section reserved
63.10(c)(5)–(c)(8)	Yes	
63.10(d)(1)	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	Yes	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Yes	
63.10(e)	Yes	
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11(a)–(b)	Yes	
63.12(a)–(c)	Yes	
63.13(a)–(c)	Yes	
63.14(a)–(b)	Yes	
63.15(a)–(b)	Yes	

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 7724, Feb. 29, 1996]

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Last updated: February 19, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Pam Owen, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to TEPPCO - El Dorado Terminal, PO Box 2521, Houston, TX, 77252-2521, on this 31st day of July, 2007.

Pam Owen

Pam Owen, AAII, Air Division