S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

Bureau of Air Quality
General Conditional Major Operating Permit

Petroleum Distribution Operations

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Pollution Control Act*, Sections 48-1-50(5) and 48-1-110(a), the *1976 Code of Laws of South Carolina*, as amended, and *South Carolina Regulation* 61-62, *Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards*, the Bureau of Air Quality authorizes the operation of these sources in accordance with the valid construction permits, and the plans, specifications and other information submitted in an Operating Permit Application. All official correspondence, plans, permit applications and written statements are an integral part of the permit. Any false information or misrepresentation in the application for a construction or operating permit may be grounds for permit revocation.

The operation of these sources are subject to and conditioned upon the terms, limitations, standards, and schedules contained herein or as specified by this permit and its accompanying attachments.

Issue Date: October 1, 2012

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Bureau of Air Quality

RECORD OF REVISIONS	
Final Revision Date	**Description of Change**
06-23-2014	Permit updated and the expiration date has been removed.
10-15-2014	Permit updated to reflect recent regulation revisions. Owner/operator has been replaced with "owner or operator" throughout the permit. SO_2 limit in condition 2.7 has been revised (from 3.5 to 2.3) and the limit for boilers located in Charleston County sources has been deleted. Added "or pipe breakout station" to condition 4.27. Typo was corrected in condition 5.1. As a minimum has been replaced with "at a minimum" in conditions 3.D.9, 3.D.10, 4.28, and 7.6. Added conditions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and renumbered the other conditions previously numbered 6.1-6.7.
01-28-2015	Revised conditions I.1, I.2, J.1, and H.3 to be consistent with other permits. Added condition H.2. Updated template to reflect other permit templates.

A. APPLICABILITY

Condition Number	Condition
A.1	A facility comprised of storage tanks, loading racks and associated control devices where applicable (including but not limited to vapor combustion units, open flares, and vapor recovery units.), fuel burning operations (including but not limited to boilers), emergency generators and other sources that are exempt per S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section II(B), and other approved equipment may operate under the conditions contained herein if it meets all applicable criteria and contains no other significant sources of air emissions. Facilities operating under this general conditional major operating permit must meet the following criteria: 1. The maximum size for a single boiler at the facility is limited to less than 30 million BTU/hr rated input capacity. 2. Fuel combustion sources at the facility must be fired on natural gas, propane, or virgin fuel oil (sulfur content equal to or less than 2.1% by weight). The use of any used oil, hazardous waste, or any other waste chemical as a fuel or any addition of these items to the fuel shall not be allowed without prior written approval from the Department. 3. Operational restrictions will limit the facility's potential to emit (PTE) to below major source thresholds for Title V and New Source Review (NSR).

B. S. C. REGULATION 61-62.5 LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
B.1	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 4** Visible emissions (including fugitive emissions) from all storage tanks, emergency generators, loading racks, and other sources not specified elsewhere as applicable are subject to the following emission limitations: 1. Where construction or modification began after December 31, 1985, shall not exhibit an opacity greater than 20%. 2. Where construction or modification began on or before December 31, 1985, shall not exhibit an opacity greater than 40%.
B.2	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 5, Section II, Part O - Petroleum Liquid Storage in Fixed Roof Tanks (Existing or under construction on July 1, 1979)** Except for sources in Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Chesterfield, Darlington, and Hampton Counties, affected sources include all fixed roof storage vessels with capacities of 40,000 gallons (151,412 liters) and larger which contain volatile petroleum liquids whose true vapor pressure is greater than 1.52 psia (10.5 kilo pascals). No owner or operator shall permit petroleum liquid storage in fixed roof tanks unless: a. The source has been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall; or,

B. S. C. REGULATION 61-62.5 LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	b. The source has been retrofitted with equally effective alternative control approved by the Department; and, c. The source is maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and, d. All openings except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that; i. The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except when in actual use; and, ii. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and, iii. Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and, e. Routine inspections are conducted through roof hatches once per month; and a complete inspection of cover and seal is conducted whenever the tank is emptied for nonoperational reasons or once per year; and, f. Records are maintained in accordance with S. C. Regulation 61-62.5 Standard No. 5, Section I, Part F that shall include: i. Reports of results of inspections; and, ii. Average monthly storage temperatures and true vapor pressures of petroleum liquids stored; and, iii. Throughput quantities and types of petroleum liquids for each storage vessel.
B.3	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 5, Section II, Part P - Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks (Existing or under construction on July 1, 1980)** Except for sources in Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Chesterfield, Darlington, and Hampton Counties, affected sources include all petroleum liquid storage vessels equipped with external floating roofs and having capacities greater than 150,000 liters (39,600 gallons). Does not apply to petroleum liquid storage vessels which: i. Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 k Pa (4.0 psia) and are of welded construction presently possessing a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid mounted, liquid filled type seal, or other closure device of demonstrated equivalence approved by the Department; or, ii. Are of welded construction, equipped with a metallic-type shoe primary seal and has a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal). No owner or operator of a petroleum liquid storage vessel shall store a petroleum liquid in that vessel unless: a. The vessel has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim-mounted secondary seal), or a closure or other device of equivalent control efficiency and approved by the Department; b. All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:

B. S. C. REGULATION 61-62.5 LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	i. There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric and the seals are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall; and, ii. For vapor-mounted seals, the area of accumulated gaps between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (1.0 in^2 per foot of tank diameter). c. All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are: i. Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use; and, ii. Equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times. d. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; e. Rim vents are set to open only when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and, f. Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening; g. The owner or operator of a petroleum liquid storage vessel shall: i. Perform annual inspections to ensure compliance, including a visual inspection of the secondary seal gap; and, ii. Measure the secondary seal gap annually when the floating roof is equipped with a vapor-mounted seal; and, iii. Maintain records of the results of g(i) and g(ii) and of the throughput quantities and types of petroleum liquids stored.
B.4	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 5, Section II, Part T - Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Vapor Collection Systems (Existing or under construction on July 1, 1979)** Except for sources in Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Chesterfield, Darlington, and Hampton Counties, S.C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 5, Part T applies to all bulk gasoline terminals and the appurtenant equipment necessary to load or unload gasoline tank trucks. No person may load or unload a gasoline tank truck at any bulk gasoline terminal unless: a. The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a vapor control system, properly installed, in good working order, in operation and consisting of one of the following: i. An adsorber or condensation system which may not allow mass emissions of VOC's to exceed 4.7 grains per gallon (80 milligrams per liter) of gasoline loaded; or, ii. A vapor collection system which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system; or, iii. Alternative controls as allowed under S.C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 5, Section I, Part C.

B. S. C. REGULATION 61-62.5 LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	b. All displaced vapors and gases are vented only to the vapor control system; and, c. A means is provided to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected; and, d. All loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which close automatically when disconnected. Sources may not: a. Allow avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations; nor, b. Allow the pressure in the vapor collection system to exceed the gasoline tank truck pressure relief settings; nor, c. Allow gasoline to be discarded in sewers nor stored in open containers nor handled in any manner that would result in evaporation.
B.5	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 1, Section I (Boilers Only)** (Except sources that burn only natural gas) The owner or operator shall maintain a log of the time, magnitude, duration and any other pertinent information to determine periods of startup and shutdown and make these records available to a Department representative upon request. Owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any source including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. All fuel burning sources are subject to the following emission limitations: 1. If constructed on or after February 11, 1971, shall not discharge into the ambient air smoke which exceeds an opacity of 20%. 2. If constructed before February 11, 1971, shall not discharge into the ambient air smoke which exceeds an opacity of 40%. The opacity standards set forth above do not apply during startup or shutdown. During times of soot blowing the opacity may be exceeded for a total of 6 minutes in any hour or 24 minutes in any 24-hour period, but shall in no case exceed opacity of 60%.
B.6	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 1, Section II (Boilers Only)** The allowable discharge of particulate matter resulting from the fuel burning operations is 0.6 pounds per million BTU input. All fuel burning operations of 10 million BTU/hr heat input and smaller constructed prior to February 11, 1971, shall be allowed 0.8 pounds per million BTU input.
B.7	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 1, Section III (Boilers Only)** The maximum allowable discharge of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) resulting from the fuel burning operations is 2.3 pounds per million BTU input.
B.8	**S. C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standard 5.2 (Existing Fuel Burning Sources 10 Million BTU/hr or Greater Where Burner Assemblies Are Replaced) (Boilers Only)**

B. S. C. REGULATION 61-62.5 LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	When a burner assembly is replaced after June 25, 2004, it shall be replaced with a low NOX burner assembly or equivalent technology capable of achieving emissions reductions as outlined below. Owners/operators shall perform tune-ups every two years in accordance with manufacturer's specifications or with good engineering practices. All tune-up records are required to be maintained on site. The facility shall develop and retain a tune-up plan on file. When an existing burner assembly is replaced, the owner or operator shall notify and register the replacement with the Department using the appropriate low NOX burner replacement notification form and submit the form to the Director of Engineering Services within 7 days of replacing an existing burner assembly. Burner assembly, regardless of size or age of the burner assembly to be replaced, shall be replaced with a low NOX burner assembly or equivalent technology capable of achieving a 30 percent reduction from uncontrolled NOX emission levels based upon manufacturer's specifications. The replacement of individual components such as burner heads, nozzles, or windboxes does not trigger this requirement.

C. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART K

Condition Number	Conditions
C.1	40 CFR 60.110(a), Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.110(b), the affected facility to which 40 CFR 60 Subpart K applies is each storage vessel for petroleum liquids which has a storage capacity greater than 40,000 gallons (151,412 liters). 40 CFR 60.110(b), 40 CFR 60 Subpart K does not apply to storage vessels for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated at a drilling and production facility prior to custody transfer. 40 CFR 60.110(c), Subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart K is any facility under 40 CFR 60.110(a) which: 1. Has a capacity greater than 40,000 gallons (151,412 liters), but not exceeding 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) and commences construction or modification after March 8, 1974 and prior to May 19, 1978. 2. Has a capacity greater than 65,000 gallons (246,052 liters) and commences construction or modification after June 11, 1973 and prior to May 18, 1978.
C.2	40 CFR 60.112(a), The owner or operator of any storage vessel to which 40 CFR 60 Subpart K applies shall store petroleum liquids as follows:

C. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART K

Condition Number	Conditions
	1. If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid, as stored, is equal to or greater than 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) but not greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system, or their equivalents. 2. If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid as stored is greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a vapor recovery system or its equivalent.
C.3	40 CFR 60.113(a), Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.113(d), the owner or operator subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart K shall maintain a record of the petroleum liquid stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that liquid during the respective storage period. 40 CFR 60.113(b), Available data on the typical Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517, unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s). 40 CFR 60.113(c), The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa (2.0 psia) or whose physical properties preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated true vapor pressure is greater than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia). 40 CFR 60.113(d), The following are exempt from the requirements: 1. Each owner or operator of each affected facility which stores petroleum liquids with a Reid vapor pressure of less than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia) provided the maximum true vapor pressure does not exceed 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia). 2. Each owner or operator of each affected facility equipped with a vapor recovery and return or disposal system in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112.

D. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Ka

Condition Number	Conditions
D.1	40 CFR 60.110a(a), Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.110a(b), the affected facility to which 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ka applies is each storage vessel with a storage capacity greater than 151,416 liters (40,000 gallons) that is used to store petroleum liquids for which construction is commenced after May 18, 1978.

D. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Ka

Condition Number	Conditions
	40 CFR 60.110a(b), Each petroleum liquid storage vessel with a capacity of less than 1,589,873 liters (420,000 gallons) used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer is not an affected facility and, therefore, is exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ka.
D.2	40 CFR 60.112a(a), The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ka applies which contains a petroleum liquid which, as stored, has a true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 10.3 kPa (1.5 psia) but not greater than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) shall equip the storage vessel with one of the following: 1. An external floating roof, consisting of a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the surface of the liquid contents and is equipped with a closure device between the tank wall and the roof edge. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.112a(a)(1)(ii)(D), 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. The roof is to be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of emptying and refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. i. The primary seal is to be either a metallic shoe seal, a liquid-mounted seal, or a vapor-mounted seal. Each seal is to meet the following requirements: A. The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the metallic shoe seal or the liquid-mounted seal shall not exceed 212 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (10.0 in^2 per ft of tank diameter) and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm (1 ½in). B. The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the vapor-mounted seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (1.0 in^2 per ft of tank diameter) and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm 1/2 in). C. One end of the metallic shoe is to extend into the stored liquid and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm (24 in) above the stored liquid surface. D. 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 40 CFR 60.112a(a)(1)(ii)(B). B. The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal used in combination with a metallic shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (1.0 in^2 per ft. of tank diameter) and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm 1/2 in.). There shall be no gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal used in combination with a vapor-mounted primary seal. C. There are to be no holes, tears or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

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Condition Number	Conditions
	D. The owner or operator is exempted from the requirements for secondary seals and the secondary seal gap criteria when performing gap measurements or inspections of the primary seal. iii. Each opening in the roof except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. Each opening in the roof except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents and leg sleeves is to be equipped with a cover, seal 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 or as described in 40 CFR 60.112a(a)(1)(iv). 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. iv. 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. 2. A fixed roof with an internal floating type cover equipped with a continuous closure device between the tank wall and the cover edge. The cover is to be floating at all times, (i.e., off the leg supports) except during initial fill and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of emptying and refilling when the cover is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. Each opening in the cover except for automatic bleeder vents and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. Each opening in the cover except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, stub drains and leg sleeves is to be equipped with a cover, seal, 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. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the cover is floating except when the cover is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open only when the cover is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. 3. A vapor recovery system which collects all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel, and a vapor return or disposal system which is designed to process such VOC vapors and gases so as to reduce their emission to the atmosphere by at least 95 percent by weight. 4. A system equivalent to those described in 40 CFR 60.112a(a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) as provided in 40 CFR 60.114a.
D.3	40 CFR 60.112a(b), The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ka applies which contains a petroleum liquid which, as stored, has a true vapor pressure greater than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia), shall equip the storage vessel with a vapor recovery system which collects all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel, and a vapor return or disposal system which is designed

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Condition Number	Conditions
	to process such VOC vapors and gases so as to reduce their emission to the atmosphere by at least 95 percent by weight.
D.4	40 CFR 60.113a(a), Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b) compliance with the standard prescribed in 40 CFR 60.112a shall be determined as follows or in accordance with an equivalent procedure as provided in 40 CFR 60.114a. 1. The owner or operator of each storage vessel which has an external floating roof shall meet the following requirements: i. Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths between the primary seal and the tank wall and between the secondary seal and the tank wall according to the following frequency: A. For primary seals, gap measurements shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with petroleum liquid and at least once every five years thereafter. All primary seal inspections or gap measurements which require the removal or dislodging of the secondary seal shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible and the secondary seal shall be replaced as soon as possible. B. For secondary seals, gap measurements shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with petroleum liquid and at least once every year thereafter. C. If any storage vessel is out of service for a period of one year or more, subsequent refilling with petroleum liquid shall be considered initial fill for the purposes of 40 CFR 60.113a(a)(1)(i)(A) and (a)(1)(i)(B). D. Keep records of each gap measurement at the plant for a period of at least 2 years following the date of measurement. Each record shall identify the vessel on which the measurement was performed and shall contain the date of the seal gap measurement, the raw data obtained in the measurement process required by 40 CFR 60.113a(a)(1)(ii) and the calculation required by 40 CFR 60.113a(a)(1)(iii). E. If either the seal gap calculated in accord with 40 CFR 60.113a(a)(1)(iii) or the measured maximum seal gap exceeds the limitations specified by 40 CFR 60.112a, a report shall be furnished to the Administer within 60 days of the date of measurements. The report shall identify the vessel and list each reason why the vessel did not meet the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112a. The report shall also describe the actions necessary to bring the storage vessel into compliance with the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112a. ii. Determine gap widths in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures: A. Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports. B. Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 1/8" diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the tank wall and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

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Condition Number	Conditions
	C. The total surface area of each gap described in 40 CFR 60.113a(a)(1)(ii)(B) shall be determined by using probes of various widths to accurately measure the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance. iii. Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually. Divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the appropriate ratio in the standard in 40 CFR 60.112a(a)(1)(i) and (ii). iv. Provide the Administrator 30 days prior notice of the gap measurement to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. 2. The owner or operator of each storage vessel which has a vapor recovery and return or disposal system shall provide the following information to the Administrator on or before the date on which construction of the storage vessel commences: i. Emission data, if available, for a similar vapor recovery and return or disposal system used on the same type of storage vessel, which can be used to determine the efficiency of the system. A complete description of the emission measurement method used must be included. ii. The manufacturer's design specifications and estimated emission reduction capability of the system. iii. The operation and maintenance plan for the system. iv. Any other information which will be useful to the Administrator in evaluating the effectiveness of the system in reducing VOC emissions.
D.5	40 CFR 60.115a(a), Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.115a(d), the owner or operator subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ka shall maintain a record of the petroleum liquid stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that liquid during the respective storage period. 40 CFR 60.115a(b), Available data on the typical Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517, unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s). 40 CFR 60.115a(c), The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa (2.0 psia) or whose physical properties preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated true vapor pressure is greater than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia). 40 CFR 60.115a(d), The following are exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR 60.115a:

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Condition Number	Conditions
	1. Each owner or operator of each storage vessel storing a petroleum liquid with a Reid vapor pressure of less than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia) provided the maximum true vapor pressure does not exceed 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia). 2. The owner or operator of each storage vessel equipped with a vapor recovery and return or disposal system in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112a(a)(3) and (b), or a closed vent system and control device meeting the specifications of 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), or (c).

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
E.1	40 CFR 40 CFR 60.110b(a), Except as provided in 40 CFR 40 CFR 60.110b(b), the affected facility to which 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb 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. 40 CFR 40 CFR 60.110b(b), 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb 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. 40 CFR 40 CFR 60.110b(d) 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb 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.2	40 CFR 40 CFR 60.112b(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:

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	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.

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 (40 CFR 60.18) of the General Provisions. 4. A system equivalent to those described in 40 CFR 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) as provided in 40 CFR 60.114b.

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Condition Number	Conditions
E.3	40 CFR 40 CFR 60.112b(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 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3). 2. A system equivalent to that described in 40 CFR 40 CFR 60.112b(b)(1) as provided in 40 CFR 60.114b.
E.4	40 CFR 60.113b, The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.113b(a), (b), or (c). The applicable requirements for a particular storage vessel depend on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b.
E.5	40 CFR 60.113b(a), After installing the control equipment required to meet 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible. 3. For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B): i. Visually inspect the vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(4) at least every 5 years; or ii. Visually inspect the vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2). 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

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3)(i). 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 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1) and (a)(4) to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(4) is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the 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.
E.6	40 CFR 60.113b(b), After installing the control equipment required to meet 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii). 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(2)(ii) 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.

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Condition Number	Conditions
	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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4). 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4)(i) and (ii): 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(2)(iii). 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(1) of 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(1) 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(6), 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

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	prior to refilling. If the inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(6) 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.
E.7	40 CFR 60.113b(c), The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from 40 CFR 60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.113b(c)(1), unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.
E.8	40 CFR 60.113b(d), The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, 40 CFR 60.18(e) and (f).
E.9	40 CFR 60.115b, The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by 40 CFR 60.115b(a), (b), or (c) depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b. The owner or operator shall

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by 40 CFR 60.115b(c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by 40 CFR 60.115b(c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.
E.10	40 CFR 60.115b(a), After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3). 2. Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) or 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.
E.11	40 CFR 60.115b(b), After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b(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 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2) and 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3). 2. Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(2) and (b)(3). 3. Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(2) and (b)(3).

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	4. After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.115b(b)(2) and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.
E.12	40 CFR 60.115b(c), After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.113b(c)(2).
E.13	40 CFR 60.115b(d), After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with 40 CFR 60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements. 1. A report containing the measurements required by 40 CFR 60.18(f) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.
E.14	40 CFR 60.116b(a), The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, except for the record required by 40 CFR 60.116b(b), for at least 2 years. 40 CFR 60.116b(b), The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 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. These records will be kept for the life of the source. 40 CFR 60.116b(c), Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.116b(f) and (g), 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. 40 CFR 60.116b(d), Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.116b(g), 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. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	40 CFR 60.116b(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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.17); or iii. Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or iv. Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator. 40 CFR 60.116b(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 40 CFR 60.116b(e). 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 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.17); or ii. ASTM D323-82 or 94 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 60.17); or iii. As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

E. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART Kb

Condition Number	Conditions
	40 CFR 60.116b(g), The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specification of 40 CFR 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 40 CFR 60.116b(c) and (d).

F. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART XX

Condition Number	Conditions
F.1	40 CFR 60.500, The affected facility to which the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart XX apply is the total of all the loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal which deliver liquid product into gasoline tank trucks. Each facility under 40 CFR 60.500(a), the construction or modification of which is commenced after December 17, 1980, is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart XX. For purposes of 40 CFR 60 Subpart XX, any replacement of components of an existing facility, described in 40 CFR 60.500(a), commenced before August 18, 1983 in order to comply with any emission standard adopted by a State or political subdivision thereof will not be considered a reconstruction under the provisions of 40 CFR 60.15.
F.2	40 CFR 60.502, On and after the date on which 40 CFR 60.8(a) requires a performance test to be completed, the owner or operator of each bulk gasoline terminal containing an affected facility shall comply with the requirements as follows: a. Each affected facility shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading. b. The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, except as noted in 40 CFR 60.502(c). c. For each affected facility equipped with an existing vapor processing system, the emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 80 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded. d. Each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack. e. Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures: 1. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in 40 CFR 60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility. 2. The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

F. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART XX

Condition Number	Conditions
	3. i. The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in 40 CFR 60.502(e)(2) with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained: A. If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter; or B. If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually. ii. If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in 40 CFR 60.502(e)(3)(i) (A) through (B) reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met. 4. The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 1 week of the documentation cross-check in 40 CFR 60.502(e)(3). 5. The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained. 6. Alternate procedures to those described in 40 CFR 60.502(e)(1) through (5) for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator. f. The owner or operator shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system. g. The owner or operator shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks. h. The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d). i. No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water). j. Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

F. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART XX

Condition Number	Conditions
F.3	40 CFR 60.503(a), In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in 40 CFR 60.503, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to 40 CFR 60 Subpart XX.
F.4	40 CFR 60.503(b), Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.502(b), (c), and (h), the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.
F.5	40 CFR 60.503(c), The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in 40 CFR 60.502(b) and (c) as follows: 1. The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter criterion need not be met. However, as much as possible, testing should be conducted during the 6-hour period in which the highest throughput normally occurs. 2. If the vapor processing system is intermittent in operation, the performance test shall begin at a reference vapor holder level and shall end at the same reference point. The test shall include at least two startups and shutdowns of the vapor processor. If this does not occur under automatically controlled operations, the system shall be manually controlled. 3. The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the equation outlined in 40 CFR 60.503(c)(3). 4. The performance test shall be conducted in intervals of 5 minutes. For each interval "i", readings from each measurement shall be recorded, and the volume exhausted ($V_e$si) and the corresponding average total organic compounds concentration (C_ei) shall be determined. The sampling system response time shall be considered in determining the average total organic compounds concentration corresponding to the volume exhausted. 5. The following methods shall be used to determine the volume ($V_e$si) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval: i. Method 2B shall be used for combustion vapor processing systems. ii. Method 2A shall be used for all other vapor processing systems. 6. Method 25A or 25B shall be used for determining the total organic compounds concentration (C_ei) at each interval. The calibration gas shall be either propane or butane. The owner or operator may exclude the methane and ethane content in the exhaust vent by any method (e.g., Method 18) approved by the Administrator. 7. To determine the volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period at all loading racks whose vapor emissions are controlled by the processing system being tested, terminal records or readings from gasoline dispensing meters loading rack shall be used.

F. 40 CFR 60 SUBPART XX

Condition Number	Conditions
F.6	40 CFR 60.503(d), The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502(h) as follows: 1. A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ±2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck. 2. During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every 5 minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.
F.7	40 CFR 60.503(e), The performance test requirements of 40 CFR 60.503(c) do not apply to flares defined in 40 CFR 60.501 and meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 60.18(b) through (f). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.18(b) through (f) and 60.503(a), (b), and (d). 40 CFR 60.503(f), The owner or operator shall use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method provisions in 40 CFR 60.8(b) for flares that do not meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.18(b).
F.8	40 CFR 60.505(a), The tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under 40 CFR 60.502(e)(1) shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection.
F.9	40 CFR 60.505(b), The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, at a minimum, the following information: 1. Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test--EPA Reference Method 27. 2. Tank owner and address. 3. Tank identification number. 4. Testing location. 5. Date of test. 6. Tester name and signature. 7. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation. 8. Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).
F.10	40 CFR 60.505(c), A record of each monthly leak inspection required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, at a minimum, the following information: 1. Date of inspection. 2. Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak). 3. Leak determination method. 4. Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days). 5. Inspector name and signature.

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Condition Number	Conditions
F.11	40 CFR 60.505(d), The terminal owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under 40 CFR 60.502(e)(4) on file at the terminal for at least 2 years.
F.12	40 CFR 60.505(e), As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in 40 CFR 60.505(a), (c), and (d), an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either 40 CFR 60.505(e)(1) or (2). 1. An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal. i. The copy of each record in 40 CFR 60.505(e)(1) 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 40 CFR 60.505(e)(1). 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 40 CFR 60.505(e)(2) 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 40 CFR 60.505(e)(2).
F.13	The owner or operator of an affected facility shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 3 years.

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
G.1	40 CFR 63.11081(a) The affected source to which 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB applies is each area source bulk gasoline terminal that is not subject to the control requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart R or 40 CFR 63, Subpart CC.

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Condition Number	Conditions
G.2	40 CFR 63.11081(f) If the affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold in the definition of "bulk gasoline terminal" or in item 1 in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold. 40 CFR 63.11081(g) For the purpose of determining gasoline throughput, as used in the definition of bulk gasoline plant and bulk gasoline terminal, the 20,000 gallons per day threshold throughput is the maximum calculated design throughout for any day, and is not an average. An enforceable State, local, or Tribal permit limitation on throughput, established prior to the applicable compliance date, may be used in lieu of the 20,000 gallons per day design capacity throughput threshold to determine whether the facility is a bulk gasoline plant or a bulk gasoline terminal. 40 CFR 63.11081(h) Storage tanks that are used to load gasoline into a cargo tank for the on-site redistribution of gasoline to another storage tank are subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB.
G.3	40 CFR 63.11085 Each owner or operator of an affected source must comply with the requirements below. Each owner or operator must, at all times, operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator, which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. Each owner or operator must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 63.11094(g) and 63.11095(d).
G.4	40 CFR 63.11087 What Requirements Must I Meet For Gasoline Storage Tanks If My Facility Is A Bulk Gasoline Terminal? a. Each owner or operator must meet each emission limit and management practice in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB that applies to the gasoline storage tank. b. Each owner or operator must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB by the applicable dates specified in 40 CFR 63.11083, except that storage vessels equipped with floating roofs and not meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63.11087(a) must be in compliance at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first. c. Each owner or operator must comply with the applicable testing and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(e). d. Each owner or operator must submit the applicable notifications as required under 40 CFR 63.11093.

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	e. Each owner or operator must keep records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 63.11094 and 63.11095. f. If the gasoline storage tank is subject to, and complies with, the control requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, the storage tank will be deemed in compliance with 40 CFR 63.11087. Each owner or operator must report this determination in the Notification of Compliance Status report under 40 CFR 63.11093(b).
G.5	40 CFR Table 1 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63 – Applicability Criteria, Emission Limits, and Management Practices for Storage Tanks 1. A gasoline storage tank meeting either of the following conditions: (i) a capacity of less than 75 cubic meters (m^3) or (ii) a capacity of less than 151 m^3 and a gasoline throughput of 480 gallons per day or less. Gallons per day is calculated by summing the current day's throughput, plus the throughput for the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 365. The owner or operator must equip each gasoline storage tank with a fixed roof that is mounted to the storage tank in a stationary manner, and maintain all openings in a closed position at all times when not in use. 2. A gasoline storage tank with a capacity of greater than or equal to 75 m^3 and not meeting any of the criteria specified in item 1 above. The owner or operator must do the following: a. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP or TOC by 95 weight-percent with a closed vent system and control device, as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3); or b. Equip each internal floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1), except for the secondary seal requirements under 40 CFR 60.112b(A)(1)(ii)(B) and the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(iv) through (ix); and c. Equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2), except that the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) shall only be required if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(i); or d. Equip and operate each internal and external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1) and (b), except for the secondary seal requirements under 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1)(i)(C) and (D), and equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(2) if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(a)(1). 3. For a surge control tank, the owner or operator must equip each tank with a fixed roof that is mounted to the tank in a stationary manner and with a pressure/vacuum vent with a positive cracking pressure of no less than 0.50 inches of water. Maintain all openings in a closed position at all times when not in use.
G.6	40 CFR 63.11088 What Requirements Must I Meet For Gasoline Loading Racks If My Facility Is A Bulk Gasoline Terminal?

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	a. Each owner or operator must meet each emission limit and management practice in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB that applies. b. As an alternative for railcar cargo tanks to the requirements specified in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB, each owner or operator may comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.422(e). c. Each owner or operator must comply with the requirements by the applicable dates specified in 40 CFR 63.11083. d. Each owner or operator must comply with the applicable testing and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092. e. Each owner or operator must submit the applicable notifications as required under 40 CFR 63.11093. f. Each owner or operator must keep records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 63.11094 and 63.11095.
G.7	40 CFR Table 2 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63 – Applicability Criteria, Emission Limits, and Management Practices for Loading Racks A bulk gasoline terminal loading rack(s) with a gasoline throughput (total of all racks) of 250,000 gallons per day, or greater. Gallons per day is calculated by summing the current day's throughput, plus the throughput for the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 365. The owner or operator must do the following: a. Equip your loading rack(s) with a vapor collection system designed to collect the TOC vapors displaced from cargo tanks during product loading; and b. Reduce emissions of TOC to less than or equal to 80 mg/l of gasoline loaded into gasoline cargo tanks at the loading rack; and c. Design and operate the vapor collection system to prevent any TOC vapors collected at one loading rack or lane from passing through another loading rack or lane to the atmosphere; and d. Limit the loading of gasoline into gasoline cargo tanks that are vapor tight using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.502(e) through (j). For the purposes of this section, the term "tank truck" as used in 40 CFR 60.502(e) through (j) means "cargo tank" as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100.
G.8	40 CFR Table 2 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63 – Applicability Criteria, Emission Limits, and Management Practices for Loading Racks A bulk gasoline terminal loading rack(s) with a gasoline throughput (total of all racks) of less than 250,000 gallons per day. Gallons per day is calculated by summing the current day's throughput, plus the throughput for the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 365. The owner or operator must do the following: a. Use submerged filling with a submerged fill pipe that is no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the cargo tank; and

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	b. Make records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.
G.9	40 CFR §63.11089 What Requirements Must I Meet For Equipment Leak Inspections If My Facility Is A Bulk Gasoline Terminal? a. Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. 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 book 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 40 CFR 63.11089(d). d. Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed if the repair is not feasible within 15 days. The owner or operator shall provide in the semiannual report specified in 40 CFR 63.11095(b), the reason(s) why the repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed. e. Each owner or operator must comply with the requirements by the applicable dates specified in 40 CFR 63.11083. f. Each owner or operator must submit the applicable notifications as required under 40 CFR 63.11093. g. Each owner or operator must keep records and submit reports as specified in 40 CFR 63.11094 and 63.11095.
G.10	40 CFR 63.11092(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the emission standard in item 1(b) of Table 2 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB (A bulk gasoline terminal loading rack(s) with a gasoline throughput (total of all racks) of 250,000 gallons per day, or greater) must comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(a) through (d).
G.11	40 CFR 63.11092(a)(1) Conduct a performance test on the vapor processing and collection systems according to either 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(1)(i) or 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(1)(ii) as outlined below: i. Use the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503, except a reading of 500 parts per million shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b). ii. Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f). 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(2) If the owner or operator is operating a gasoline loading rack in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires the loading rack to meet an emission

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Condition Number	Conditions
	limit of 80 milligrams (mg), or less, per liter of gasoline loaded (mg/l), the owner or operator may submit a statement by a responsible official of the facility certifying the compliance status of the loading rack in lieu of the test required under 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(1). 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(3) If the owner or operator has conducted performance testing on the vapor processing and collection systems within 5 years prior to January 10, 2008, and the test is for the affected facility and is representative of current or anticipated operating processes and conditions, the owner or operator may submit the results of such testing in lieu of the test required under 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(1), provided the testing was conducted using the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503. Should the Administrator deem the prior test data unacceptable, the facility is still required to meet the requirement to conduct an initial performance test within 180 days of the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.11083; thus, previous test reports should be submitted as soon as possible after January 10, 2008. 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(4) The performance test requirements of 40 CFR 63.11092(a) do not apply to flares defined in 40 CFR 63.11100 and meeting the flare requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b) and 40 CFR 60.503(a), (b), and (d).
G.12	40 CFR 63.11092(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) while gasoline vapors are displaced to the vapor processor systems, as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1) through (5). For each facility conducting a performance test under 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(1), and for each facility utilizing the provisions of 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(2) or (a)(3), the CMS must be installed by January 10, 2011.
G.13	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1) For each performance test conducted under 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(1), the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i) through (iv). During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter as specified under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i) through (iv).
G.14	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i) Where a carbon adsorption system is used, the owner or operator shall monitor the operation of the system as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A) or (B). A. A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring organic compound concentration shall be installed in the exhaust air stream. B. As an alternative to 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A), the owner or operator may choose to meet the requirements listed in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(1) and (2). 1. Carbon adsorption devices shall be monitored as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii). i. Vacuum level shall be monitored using a pressure transmitter installed in the vacuum pump suction line, with the measurements displayed on a gauge that can be visually observed. Each carbon bed shall be observed during one complete regeneration cycle

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Condition Number	Conditions
	on each day of operation of the loading rack to determine the maximum vacuum level achieved. ii. Conduct annual testing of the carbon activity for the carbon in each carbon bed. Carbon activity shall be tested in accordance with the butane working capacity test of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D 5228-92 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or by another suitable procedure as recommended by the manufacturer. iii. Conduct monthly measurements of the carbon bed outlet volatile organic compounds (VOC) concentration over the last 5 minutes of an adsorption cycle for each carbon bed, documenting the highest measured VOC concentration. Measurements shall be made using a portable analyzer, or a permanently mounted analyzer, in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7, EPA Method 21 for open-ended lines. 2. Develop and submit to the Administrator a monitoring and inspection plan that describes the owner or operator's approach for meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(i) through (v). i. The lowest maximum required vacuum level and duration needed to assure regeneration of the carbon beds shall be determined by an engineering analysis or from the manufacturer's recommendation and shall be documented in the monitoring and inspection plan. ii. The owner or operator shall verify, during each day of operation of the loading rack, the proper valve sequencing, cycle time, gasoline flow, purge air flow, and operating temperatures. Verification shall be through visual observation, or through an automated alarm or shutdown system that monitors system operation. A manual or electronic record of the start and end of a shutdown event may be used. iii. The owner or operator shall perform semi-annual preventive maintenance inspections of the carbon adsorption system, including the automated alarm or shutdown system for those units so equipped, according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the system. iv. The monitoring plan developed under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2) shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the carbon adsorption system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(i) through (iii), describe specific corrective actions that will be taken to correct any malfunction, and define what the owner or operator would consider to be a timely repair for each potential malfunction. v. The owner or operator shall document the maximum vacuum level observed on each carbon bed from each daily inspection and the maximum VOC concentration observed from each carbon bed on each monthly inspection as well as any system malfunction, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, and any activation of the automated alarm or shutdown system with a written entry into a log book or other permanent form of record. Such record shall also include a description of the corrective action taken and

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	whether such corrective actions were taken in a timely manner, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, as well as an estimate of the amount of gasoline loaded during the period of the malfunction.
G.15	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(ii) 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.
G.16	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii) Where a thermal oxidation system other than a flare is used, the owner or operator shall monitor the operation of the system as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(A) or (B). A. A CPMS capable of measuring temperature shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream from the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs. B. As an alternative to 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(A), the owner or operator may choose to meet the requirements listed in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(1) and (2). 1. The presence of a thermal oxidation system pilot flame shall be monitored using a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, installed in proximity of the pilot light, to indicate the presence of a flame. The heat-sensing device shall send a positive parameter value to indicate that the pilot flame is on, or a negative parameter value to indicate that the pilot flame is off. 2. Develop and submit to the Administrator a monitoring and inspection plan that describes the owner or operator's approach for meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(i) through (v). i. The thermal oxidation system shall be equipped to automatically prevent gasoline loading operations from beginning at any time that the pilot flame is absent. ii. The owner or operator shall verify, during each day of operation of the loading rack, the proper operation of the assist-air blower and the vapor line valve. Verification shall be through visual observation, or through an automated alarm or shutdown system that monitors system operation. A manual or electronic record of the start and end of a shutdown event may be used. iii. The owner or operator shall perform semi-annual preventive maintenance inspections of the thermal oxidation system, including the automated alarm or shutdown system for those units so equipped, according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the system. iv. The monitoring plan developed under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2) shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the thermal oxidation system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(ii) and (iii), describe specific corrective actions that will be taken to correct any malfunction, and define what the owner or operator would consider to be a timely repair for each potential malfunction.

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Condition Number	Conditions
	v. The owner or operator shall document any system malfunction, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, and any activation of the automated alarm or shutdown system with a written entry into a log book or other permanent form of record. Such record shall also include a description of the corrective action taken and whether such corrective actions were taken in a timely manner, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, as well as an estimate of the amount of gasoline loaded during the period of the malfunction.
G17	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iv) Monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor processing system other than those listed in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i) through (iii) will be allowed upon demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a).
G.18	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(2) Where a flare meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 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.
G.19	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(3) Determine an operating parameter value based on the parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations. 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(4) Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a).
G.20	40 CFR 63.11092(b)(5) If the owner or operator has chosen to comply with the performance testing alternatives provided under 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(2) or 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(3), the monitored operating parameter value may be determined according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(5)(i) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(5)(ii). i. Monitor an operating parameter that has been approved by the Administrator and is specified in the facility's current enforceable operating permit. At the time that the Administrator requires a new performance test, the owner or operator must determine the monitored operating parameter value according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b). ii. Determine an operating parameter value based on engineering assessment and the manufacturer's recommendation and submit the information specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(4) for approval by the Administrator. At the time that the Administrator requires a new performance test, the owner or operator must determine the monitored operating parameter value according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b).
G.21	40 CFR 63.11092(c) For performance tests performed after the initial test required under 40 CFR 63.11092(a), the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.
G.22	40 CFR 63.11092(d) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(d)(1) through (4).

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	1. Operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the operating parameter value for the parameters described in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1). 2. In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iv) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(5)(i) 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. 3. Operation of the vapor processing system in a manner exceeding or going below the operating parameter value, as appropriate, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a), except as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(d)(4). 4. For the monitoring and inspection, as required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2) and (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2), malfunctions that are discovered shall not constitute a violation of the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11088(a) if corrective actions as described in the monitoring and inspection plan are followed. The owner or operator must: i. Initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the problem within 1 hour; ii. Initiate corrective action to fix the problem within 24 hours; iii. Complete all corrective actions needed to fix the problem as soon as practicable consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions; iv. Minimize periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction; and v. Take any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the recurrence of the cause of the problem.
G.23	40 CFR 63.11092(e) Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.11087 for gasoline storage tanks shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(e)(1) through (3). 1. If the gasoline storage tank is equipped with an internal floating roof, the owner or operator must perform inspections of the floating roof system according to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.113b(a) if the owner or operator is complying with option 2(b) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB, or according to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(c)(1) if the owner or operator is complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB. 2. If the gasoline storage tank is equipped with an external floating roof, the owner or operator must perform inspections of the floating roof system according to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.113b(b) if the owner or operator is complying with option 2(c) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB, or according to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1063(c)(2) if the owner or operator is complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB. 3. If the gasoline storage tank is equipped with a closed vent system and control device, the owner or operator must conduct a performance test and determine a monitored operating parameter value in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(a) through (d), except that the applicable level of control specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(a)(2) shall be a 95-percent reduction in inlet total organic compounds (TOC) levels rather than 80 mg/l of gasoline loaded.
G.24	40 CFR 63.11092(f) The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the test methods specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(1) or (f)(2). Affected facilities that are subject to Subpart XX of

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	40 CFR 60 may elect, after notification to the Subpart XX delegated authority, to comply with 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(1) and (2). 1. EPA Method 27, Appendix A-8, 40 CFR 60. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (Pi) for the pressure test shall be 460 millimeters (mm) of water (18 inches of water), gauge. The initial vacuum (Vi) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm of water (6 inches of water), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δ p, Δ v) for all affected gasoline cargo tanks is 3 inches of water, or less, in 5 minutes. 2. Railcar bubble leak test procedures. As an alternative to the annual certification test required under 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(1) for certification leakage testing of gasoline cargo tanks, the owner or operator may comply with 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(2)(i) and (ii) for railcar cargo tanks, provided the railcar cargo tank meets the requirement in 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(2)(iii). i. Comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 173.31(d), 49 CFR 179.7, 49 CFR 180.509, and 49 CFR 180.511 for the periodic testing of railcar cargo tanks. ii. 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, BS EN 1593:1999, or another bubble leak test procedure meeting the requirements in 49 CFR 179.7, 49 CFR 180.505, and 49 CFR 180.509. iii. The alternative requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(2) may not be used for any railcar cargo tank that collects gasoline vapors from a vapor balance system and the system complies with a Federal, State, local, or tribal rule or permit. 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 cargo tank from which liquid gasoline is being unloaded.
G.25	40 CFR 63.11092(g) Performance tests conducted for 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator, based on representative performance (i.e., performance based on normal operating conditions) of the affected source. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.
G.26	40 CFR 63.11093(c) Each owner or operator of an affected bulk gasoline terminal must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by 40 CFR 63.11092(a) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b). 40 CFR 63.11093(d) Each owner or operator of any affected source must submit additional notifications specified in 40 CFR 63.9, as applicable.
G.27	40 CFR 63.11094(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe breakout station whose storage vessels are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall keep records as specified in 40 CFR 60.115b if the owner or operator is complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years. If you are complying

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	with the requirements of option 2(d) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB, the owner or operator shall keep records as specified in 40 CFR 63.1065.
G.28	40 CFR 63.11094(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as specified in 40 CFR 63.11094(b)(1) through (3). 1. Annual certification testing performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(1) and periodic railcar bubble leak testing performed under 40 CFR 63.11092(f)(2). 2. 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, at a minimum, the following information: i. Name of test: Annual Certification Test--Method 27 or Periodic Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure. 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. 3. If the owner or operator is complying with the alternative requirements in 40 CFR 63.11088(b), the owner or operator must keep records documenting that the owner or operator has verified the vapor tightness testing according to the requirements of the Administrator.
G.29	40 CFR 63.11094(c) As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in 40 CFR 63.11094(b), an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either 40 CFR 63.11094(c)(1) or (c)(2). 1. An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal. i. The copy of each record in 40 CFR 63.11094(c)(1) is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures. ii. The Administrator is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with 40 CFR 63.11094(c)(1). 2. For facilities that use 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 the Administrator's delegated representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame. i. The copy of each record in 40 CFR 63.11094(c)(2) is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures. ii. The Administrator is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with 40 CFR 63.11094(c)(2).

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
G.30	40 CFR 63.11094(d) Each owner or operator subject to the equipment leak provisions of 40 CFR 63.11089 shall prepare and maintain a record describing the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under 40 CFR 63.11089, the record shall contain a full description of the program. 40 CFR 63.11094(e) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to equipment leak inspections under 40 CFR 63.11089 shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected the information specified in 40 CFR 63.11094(e)(1) through (7). 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. 7. The date of successful repair of the leak.
G.31	40 CFR 63.11094(f) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall: 1. Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) or 40 CFR 63.11092(e). 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 40 CFR 63.11093(b): i. All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under 40 CFR 63.11092(b) or 40 CFR 63.11092(e); and ii. The following information when using a flare under provisions of 40 CFR 63.11(b) to comply with 40 CFR 63.11087(a): A. Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted); and B. All visible emissions (VE) readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required under 40 CFR 63.11092(e)(3). 3. Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible copy of the monitoring and inspection plan required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2). 4. Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of all system malfunctions, as specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(v) or 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(v).

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	5. If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor processing system or monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures.
G.32	40 CFR 63.11094(g) Each owner or operator of an affected source under 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall keep records as specified in 40 CFR 63.11094(g)(1) and (2). 1. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. 2. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11085(a), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
G.33	40 CFR 63.11095(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk terminal subject to the control requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall include in a semiannual compliance report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable: 1. For storage vessels, if the owner or operator is complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB, the information specified in 40 CFR 60.115b(a), 40 CFR 60.115b(b), or 40 CFR 60.115b(c), depending upon the control equipment installed, or, if the owner or operator is complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB, the information specified in 40 CFR 63.1066. 2. For loading racks, each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility. 3. For equipment leak inspections, the number of equipment leaks not repaired within 15 days after detection. 4. For storage vessels complying with 40 CFR 63.11087(b) after January 10, 2011, the storage vessel's Notice of Compliance Status information can be included in the next semi-annual compliance report in lieu of filing a separate Notification of Compliance Status report under 40 CFR 63.11093.
G.34	40 CFR 63.11095(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to the control requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator at the time the semiannual compliance report is submitted. Excess emissions events under 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB, and the information to be included in the excess emissions report, are specified in 40 CFR 63.11095(b)(1) through (5). 1. Each instance of a non-vapor-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. 2. Each reloading of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11094(b). 3. Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.11092(b). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and

G. 40 CFR 63 SUBPART BBBBBB LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
	timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor collection and processing systems or the CMS. 4. Each instance in which malfunctions discovered during the monitoring and inspections required under 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2) and (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2) were not resolved according to the necessary corrective actions described in the monitoring and inspection plan. The report shall include a description of the malfunction and the timing of the steps taken to correct the malfunction. 5. 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.
G.35	40 CFR 63.11095(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source under 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall submit a semiannual report including the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.11085(a), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. The report may be submitted as a part of the semiannual compliance report, if one is required. Owners or operators of affected bulk plants and pipeline pumping stations are not required to submit reports for periods during which no malfunctions occurred.

H. FACILITY WIDE: LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
H.1	The sources covered under this general conditional major operating have agreed to Federally enforceable operating limitations to limit the potential to emit to less than 100 tons of emissions per year of each criteria pollutant, less than 10 tons per year of any single HAP emission and less than 25 tons per year for all combined HAP emissions. Compliance with these limitations will be demonstrated by monitoring and reporting twelve-month rolling sums as indicated in Conditions 5.2 through 5.5.

H. FACILITY WIDE: LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
H.2	For any source test required under an applicable standard or permit condition, the owner, operator, or representative shall comply with S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section IV - Source Tests. The owner, operator, or representative shall ensure that source tests are conducted while the source is operating at the maximum expected production rate or other production rate or operating parameter which would result in the highest emissions for the pollutants being tested. Some sources may have to spike fuels or raw materials to avoid being subjected to a more restrictive feed or process rate. Any source test performed at a production rate less than the rated capacity may result in permit limits on emission rates, including limits on production if necessary. The owner/operator shall comply with any limits that result from conducting a source test at less than rated capacity. A copy of the most recent Department issued source test summary letter, whether it imposes a limit or not, shall be maintained with the construction permit, for each source that is required to conduct a source test. Site-specific test plans and amendments, notifications, and source test reports shall be submitted to the Manager of the Source Evaluation Section, Bureau of Air Quality.
H.3	The owner or operator shall conduct performance tests on vapor combustion and/or vapor recovery units to show compliance with the VOC standards every four years from the date of the last test. Compliance with the VOC standards shall be determined by conducting performance tests in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Appendix A Reference Method. The owner or operator shall submit a site-specific test plan or a letter which amends a previously approved test plan to the Department at least 45 days prior to the proposed test date. Prior to conducting a source test, the owner or operator shall ensure that written notification is submitted to the Department at least two weeks prior to the test date. All source test reports shall be submitted to the Department no later than 30 days after the completion of the on-site testing. Site-specific test plans and amendments, notifications, and source test reports shall be submitted to the Manager of the Source Evaluation Section, Bureau of Air Quality (BAQ). **SCDHEC - BAQ** **Source Evaluation Section** **2600 Bull Street** **Columbia, SC 29201**

H. FACILITY WIDE: LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
H.4	The owner or operator shall maintain the following: 1. Records of monthly throughputs of all volatile organic compounds (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP). These records shall include the total amount of each material handled, the VOC content in percent by weight of each material, the HAP content in percent by weight of each material, the milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded used, the basis (i.e. last source test results, limit, etc.) for the milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded used, and any other records necessary to determine facility wide VOC and HAP emissions. 2. A twelve month rolling sum of the VOC and HAP emissions calculated using a Department approved method. An algorithm, including example calculations and emission factors, explaining the method used to determine emission rates shall be included in the initial report. Subsequent submittals of the algorithm and example calculations are unnecessary, unless the method of calculation is found to be unacceptable by the Bureau or if the facility changes the method of calculating emissions and/or changes emission factors. 3. All storage vessels, including exempt sources, shall maintain records of the material stored in each tank. Records should include the type of material, vapor pressure of the material, and the dates of when the material was stored. 4. (For boilers only) Records of monthly fuel usage of fuel oil (in gallons), including fuel oil grade and supplier certification of sulfur content of the fuel oil. Records of monthly fuel usage of natural gas (in standard cubic feet) and propane (in gallons), or alternative fuel approved by the Department. A twelve month rolling sum of the SO_2 emissions for all boilers. The owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports of required monthly monitoring information and all twelve month rolling sums.
H.5	The owner or operator shall maintain on file all measurements including continuous monitoring system or monitoring device performance measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required in a permanent form suitable for inspection by Department personnel.

H. FACILITY WIDE: LIMITATIONS, RECORD KEEPING, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
H.6	All gauges shall be readily accessible and easily read by operating personnel and Department personnel (i.e. on ground level or easily accessible roof level). Monitoring parameter readings (i.e., pressure drop readings, etc.) and inspection checks shall be maintained in logs (written or electronic), along with any corrective action taken when deviations occur. Each incidence of operation outside the operational ranges, including date and time, cause, and corrective action taken, shall be recorded and kept on site. Exceedance of operational range shall not be considered a violation of an emission limit of this permit, unless the exceedance is also accompanied by other information demonstrating that a violation of an emission limit has taken place. Reports of these incidences shall be submitted semiannually. If no incidences occurred during the reporting period then a letter shall indicate such. Any alternative method for monitoring control device performance must be preapproved by the Bureau and shall be incorporated into the permit as set forth in S. C. Regulation 61-62.1 Section II.
H.7	(S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section II.J.1.g) A copy of the Department issued construction and/or operating permit must be kept readily available at the facility at all times. The owner or operator shall maintain such operational records; make reports; install, use, and maintain monitoring equipment or methods; sample and analyze emissions or discharges in accordance with prescribed methods at locations, intervals, and procedures as the Department shall prescribe; and provide such other information as the Department reasonably may require. All records required to demonstrate compliance with the limits established under this permit shall be maintained on site for a period of at least 5 years from the date the record was generated and shall be made available to a Department representative upon request.
H.8	Emergency power generators have been determined to be exempt from construction permitting requirements in accordance with South Carolina Regulation 61-62.1 Section II(B)(2)(f). The emergency generators as well as the non-emergency generators shall still comply with the requirements of all applicable regulations including but not limited to: New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR 60 Subparts A (General Provisions) and IIII (Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines); and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR 63 Subparts A (General Provisions) and ZZZZ (Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines).

I. PERMIT FLEXIBILITY

Condition Number	Conditions
I.1	The facility may undertake minor alterations without a construction permit, or without revising or reopening the operating permit unless otherwise specified by any State or Federal requirement. These minor alterations must meet the criteria and procedures as prescribed in this condition. This flexibility only covers exempt sources and existing permitted sources. The owner or operator may be subject to possible enforcement if the activity is found to be inconsistent with the permit flexibility conditions.

I. PERMIT FLEXIBILITY

Condition Number	Conditions
	(I) Permit Flexibility Criteria for Existing and Exempt Sources 1. The activity will not result in emissions that will exceed any limit in this permit. 2. The activity does not trigger a new regulation or regulatory requirement. See exceptions under (I)7 of this section. 3. The activity does not result in a change in a permit term, condition, or limit. 4. The activity does not result in a new permit term, condition, or limit. 5. The activity does not result in emissions that would potentially subject the facility to the Title V operating permit program. 6. The activity does not trigger S.C. Regulation 61-62.5, Standards No. 7 and No. 7.1 or synthetic minor permitting requirements. 7. The activity conducted on the existing permitted source does not meet the definition of new source, modification or reconstruction under 40 CFR Part 60, 61 or 63. This criteria does not apply to new/existing exempt sources under S.C. Regulation 61-62.1 II.B.2 or the BAQ published exempt list. Although exempt from construction permitting, sources subject to federal air rules must meet all applicable requirements. Generators shall comply with the requirements of all applicable regulations including but not limited to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR 60 Subparts A (General Provisions); IIII (Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines); and JJJJ (Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines); and 40 CFR Part 63, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subparts A (General Provisions) and ZZZZ (NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines). Existing affected sources shall comply with the applicable provisions by the compliance date specified in the applicable Subpart. Any new affected sources shall comply with the requirements of these Subparts upon initial start-up unless otherwise noted. 8. Compliance with S.C. Regulations 61-62.5 Standards No. 2 (Ambient Air Quality Standards), No. 7 (PSD) and No. 8 (Toxic Air Pollutants) is not affected. 9. Any activity exempted in S.C. Regulation 61-62.1 Section II.B.2 or the BAQ published exempt source list. Case by case exemptions described in Section II will require prior written approval. (II) Ambient Air Standards Demonstration Flexibility Changes that impact a ambient air standards demonstration (such as air dispersion modeling), but are otherwise allowed under the permit flexibility condition, shall be allowed provided: 1. Updated air dispersion modeling or other information demonstration is conducted prior to the source operating under the new operating scenario. A copy of these results for the new operating scenario are kept on site and available for inspection. The air dispersion model used must be BAQ approved. 2. The facility must submit a written request to modify the demonstration within 3 business days of operating under the new operating scenario. The demonstration shall include a description of the scenario, emission rates, modeling results, modeling files and a completed modeling

I. PERMIT FLEXIBILITY

Condition Number	Conditions
	information Form and any other pertinent information relevant to the demonstration. This request shall be submitted to the Director of Engineering Services. (III) Record Keeping As part of this permit flexibility procedure, the facility shall keep an on-site implementation log (OSIL) (written or electronic), to document all changes made under the procedure. The OSIL will be kept with the facility's air permit and made available for inspection. The OSIL shall provide detailed information supporting the changes made under this procedure. At a minimum all of the following items shall be included in the OSIL: 1. A brief description of the activity and how it meets the criteria listed in this condition. Include impacted equipment identification numbers, operating permit identification unit, and stack identification. 2. The date the activity occurred. 3. A demonstration that the activity did not trigger any new regulations, standards or requirements. 4. A demonstration that the activity did not result in a change in any existing permit term, condition or limit; and did not result in a need for a new permit term, condition or limit. 5. Emissions calculations for all regulated air pollutants resulting from the activity and demonstration that when added to the existing emissions all permit limits will be met. This should include the increase and the facility-wide emissions totals from the activity. 6. A list of exempt sources will be kept with the OSIL and only the information required by the regulation for the exemption shall be included with the OSIL. (IV) Reporting Reports of activities conducted under this permit flexibility condition shall be submitted every 5 years, unless no changes were made, from the permit effective date and every 5 years thereafter, to the Director of the Engineering Services. See ambient air standards demonstration flexibility section of this condition for modeling or other information demonstration reporting requirements.
I.2	In addition to the requirements in the flexibility condition (I.1), at the end of every calendar year, the permit holder shall review this permit to determine if any changes outside those allowed in the flexibility condition (I.1) have been made to any equipment or processes covered by the permit. If there have been changes these should be added to the facility's onsite implementation log (OSIL), along with supporting documentation explaining what has changed. If there have been no changes this should be recorded and kept on site.

J. AMBIENT AIR STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS

Condition Number	Condition
J.1	Air dispersion modeling (or other method) has demonstrated that this facility's operation will not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of any state or federal ambient air standard. Any changes in the parameters used in this demonstration may require a review by the facility to determine continuing compliance with these standards. These potential changes include any decrease in stack height, decrease in stack velocity, increase in stack diameter, decrease in stack exit temperature, increase in building height or building additions, increase in emission rates, decrease in distance between stack and property line, changes in vertical stack orientation, and installation of a rain cap that impedes vertical flow. Parameters that are not required in the determination will not invalidate the demonstration if they are modified. The emission rates used in the determination are listed in Attachment - Emission Rates for Ambient Air Standards of this permit. Higher emission rates may be administratively incorporated into Attachment - Emission Rates for Ambient Air Standards of this permit provided a demonstration using these higher emission rates shows the attainment and maintenance of any state or federal ambient air quality standard or with any other applicable requirement. Variations from the input parameters in the demonstration shall not constitute a violation unless the maximum allowable ambient concentrations identified in the standard are exceeded. The owner/operator shall maintain this facility at or below the emission rates as listed in Attachment - Emission Rates for Ambient Air Standards, not to exceed the pollutant limitations of this permit. Should the facility wish to increase the emission rates listed in Attachment - Emission Rates for Ambient Air Standards, not to exceed the pollutant limitations in the body of this permit, it may do so by the administrative process specified above. This is a State Only enforceable requirement.

K. GENERAL RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
K.1	Reporting required in this permit, shall be submitted in a timely manner. Semiannual reports are due January 30th and July 30th each year.
K.2	Unless elsewhere specified within this permit, all reports required under this permit shall be submitted to the Manager of the Technical Management Section, Bureau of Air Quality, at the address listed below. **SCDHEC – BAQ** **Technical Management Section** **2600 Bull Street** **Columbia, SC 29201**

K. GENERAL RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Condition Number	Conditions
K.3	All NESHAP notifications and reports shall be sent to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control - Bureau of Air Quality (SCDHEC - BAQ) at the following address: **SCDHEC - BAQ** **Air Toxics Section** **2600 Bull Street** **Columbia, SC 29201**
K.4	All NESHAP notifications and the cover letter to periodic reports shall be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) at the following address: **US EPA, Region 4** **Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division** **61 Forsyth Street** **Atlanta, GA 30303**
K.5	(S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section II.J) For sources not required to have continuous emissions monitors, any malfunction of air pollution control equipment or system, process upset or other equipment failure which results in discharges of air contaminants lasting for one hour or more and which are greater than those discharges described for normal operation in the permit application shall be reported to the Department's local Environmental Quality Control Regional office within 24 hours after the beginning of the occurrence. The owner or operator shall also submit a written report within 30 days of the occurrence. This report shall be submitted to the Manager of the Technical Management Section, Bureau of Air Quality and shall include, at a minimum, the following: 1. The identity of the stack and/or emission point where the excess emissions occurred; 2. The magnitude of excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the excess emissions; 3. The time and duration of excess emissions; 4. The identity of the equipment causing the excess emissions; 5. The nature and cause of such excess emissions; 6. The steps taken to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of such malfunction; 7. The steps taken to limit the excess emissions; and, 8. Documentation that the air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions.

L. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Condition Number	Condition
L.1	The owner or operator shall comply with S.C. Regulation 61-62.2 "Prohibition of Open Burning."

L. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Condition Number	Condition
L.2	The owner or operator shall comply with S.C. Regulation 61-62.3 "Air Pollution Episodes."
L.3	The owner or operator shall comply with S.C. Regulation 61-62.4 "Hazardous Air Pollution Conditions."
L.4	This permit only covers emission units and control equipment while physically present at the indicated facility. Unless the permit specifically provides for the equipment relocation, this permit is void for an item of equipment on the day it is removed from the permitted facility.
L.5	The owner or operator shall pay permit fees to the Department in accordance with the requirements of S.C. Regulation 61-30, Environmental Protection Fees.
L.6	In the event of an emergency, as defined in S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section II.L, the owner or operator shall demonstrate the affirmative defense of an emergency through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, and other relevant evidence that verify: 1. An emergency occurred, and the owner or operator can identify the cause(s) of the emergency; 2. The permitted source was at the time the emergency occurred being properly operated; 3. During the period of the emergency, the owner or operator took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and 4. The owner or operator gave a verbal notification of the emergency to the Department within 24 hours of the time when emission limitations were exceeded, followed by a written report within 30 days. The written report shall include at a minimum, the information required by S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section II.J.1.c.i through viii. The written report shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken. In any enforcement action, the owner or operator seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof. This provision is in addition to any emergency, or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
L.7	(S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section II.O) Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the owner or operator shall allow the Department or an authorized representative to perform the following: 1. Enter the facility where emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit. 2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit. 3. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit. 4. As authorized by the Federal Clean Air Act and/or the S.C. Pollution Control Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.
L.8	This permit may be reopened by the Department for cause or to include any new standard or regulation which becomes applicable to a source during the life of the permit.

L. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Condition Number	Condition
L.9	This permit may be modified by the Department for cause, to include any applicable requirement or to add or alter a permit's expiration date.
L.10	(S.C. Regulation 61-62.1, Section II.M) Within 30 days of the transfer of ownership/operation of a facility, the current permit holder and prospective new owner or operator shall submit to the Director of Engineering Services a written request for transfer of the source operating or construction permits. The written request for transfer of the source operating or construction permit shall include any changes pertaining to the facility name and mailing address; the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the owner or operator for the facility; and any proposed changes to the permitted activities of the source. Transfer of the operating or construction permits will be effective upon written approval by the Department.