INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

NOTICE OF 30-DAY PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Preliminary Findings Regarding a Significant Source Modification to a Part 70 Operating Permit and the Renewal of a Part 70 Operating Permit

for Marathon Petroleum Company LP in Posey County

Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has received an application from Marathon Petroleum Company LP located at 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana for a significant source modification and renewal of its Part 70 Operating Permit issued on May 28, 2009. If approved by IDEM's Office of Air Quality (OAQ), this proposed modification would allow Marathon Petroleum Company LP to make certain changes at its existing source. Marathon Petroleum Company LP has applied to renew its operating permit. Subsequently on September 30, 2014, Marathon Petroleum Company LP submitted a BACT analysis pertaining to loading racks that became operational on October 1, 2003 that were previously incorrectly permitted. Incorporation of BACT requirements for the existing loading racks will be completed as a significant source modification.

This draft significant source modification and Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal does not contain any new equipment that would emit air pollutants; however, some conditions from previously issued permits/approvals have been corrected, changed or removed. These corrections, changes, and removals may include Title I changes (e.g., changes that add or modify synthetic minor emission limits). This notice fulfills the public notice procedures to which those conditions are subject. IDEM has reviewed this application, and has developed preliminary findings, consisting of a draft permit and several supporting documents, that would allow for these changes.

A copy of the permit application and IDEM's preliminary findings are available at:

Alexandrian Public Library
115 West 5th Street
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

and

Southwest Regional Office
1120 N. Vincennes Avenue, P.O. Box 128
Petersburg, Indiana 47567-0128

A copy of the preliminary findings is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/.

How can you participate in this process?

The date that this notice is published in a newspaper marks the beginning of a 30-day public comment period. If the 30th day of the comment period falls on a day when IDEM offices are closed for business, all comments must be postmarked or delivered in person on the next business day that IDEM is open.

You may request that IDEM hold a public hearing about this draft permit. If adverse comments concerning the **air pollution impact** of this draft permit are received, with a request for a public hearing, IDEM will decide whether or not to hold a public hearing. IDEM could also decide to hold a public meeting instead of, or in addition to, a public hearing. If a public hearing or meeting is held, IDEM will make a separate announcement of the date, time, and location of that hearing or meeting. At a hearing, you would have an opportunity to submit written comments and make verbal comments. At a meeting,

you would have an opportunity to submit written comments, ask questions, and discuss any air pollution concerns with IDEM staff.

Comments and supporting documentation, or a request for a public hearing should be sent in writing to IDEM at the address below. If you comment via e-mail, please include your full U.S. mailing address so that you can be added to IDEM's mailing list to receive notice of future action related to this permit. If you do not want to comment at this time, but would like to receive notice of future action related to this permit application, please contact IDEM at the address below. Please refer to permit numbers T129-33594-00005 and 129-34987-00005 in all correspondence.

Comments should be sent to:

Angela Taylor
IDEM, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
(800) 451-6027, ask for extension (4-5329)
Or dial directly: (317) 23 4-5329
Fax: (317) 232-6749 attn: Angela Taylor
E-mail: ataylor@IDEM.IN.gov

All comments will be considered by IDEM when we make a decision to issue or deny the permit. Comments that are most likely to affect final permit decisions are those based on the rules and laws governing this permitting process (326 IAC 2), air quality issues, and technical issues. IDEM does not have legal authority to regulate zoning, odor or noise. For such issues, please contact your local officials.

For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM Permit Guide on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/5881.htm; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm.

What will happen after IDEM makes a decision?

Following the end of the public comment period, IDEM will issue a Notice of Decision stating whether the permit has been issued or denied. If the permit is issued, it may be different than the draft permit because of comments that were received during the public comment period. If comments are received during the public notice period, the final decision will include a document that summarizes the comments and IDEM's response to those comments. If you have submitted comments or have asked to be added to the mailing list, you will receive a Notice of the Decision. The notice will provide details on how you may appeal IDEM's decision, if you disagree with that decision. The final decision will also be available on the Internet at the address indicated above, at the local library indicated above, and the IDEM public file room on the 12th floor of the Indiana Government Center North, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 and the Southwest Regional Office at 1120 N. Vincennes Avenue, P.O. Box 128, Petersburg, Indiana 47567-0128.

If you have any questions please contact Angela Taylor of my staff at the above address.

Chrystal A. Wagner, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

APT

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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Marathon Petroleum Company, LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
129 South Barter Street
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to construct subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Operation Permit No.: T129-33594-00005	
Issued by: Chrystal A. Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date:

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 through A.3 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary petroleum storage and distribution terminal.

Source Address:	129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
General Source Phone Number:	419-421-3774
SIC Code:	5171
County Location:	Posey
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

(a) One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XX][40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(b) One (1) barge loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Barge Load, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU.

(c) One (1) internal floating roof tank (surge tank), identified as M1, with a capacity of storing 315,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 2002).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB][40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

(d) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 15, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(e) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 16, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(f) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 17, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(g) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 18, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(h) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 19, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1951).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(i) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 31, with a capacity of storing 617,400 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1960).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(j) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 33, with a capacity of storing 1,470,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1966).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

This stationary source includes the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

(a) Fugitive VOC emissions from pumps, valves, flanges, etc.

(b) One (1) horizontal above ground oil/water mixture storage tank with a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons and constructed in 1951.

(c) One (1) fixed roof cone tank, identified as Tank 10, with a capacity of storing 630,000 gallons of diesel fuel (constructed in 1954).

(d) One (1) fixed roof cone tank, identified as Tank 14, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of diesel fuel (constructed in 1956).

(e) One (1) fixed roof tank, identified as Tank 26, with a capacity of storing 987,000 gallons of diesel (constructed before 1971).

(f) One (1) fixed roof cone tank, identified as Tank 30, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of diesel (constructed before 1971).

A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because:

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

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SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-7) shall prevail.

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

(a) This permit, T129-33594-00005, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

(b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

Notwithstanding the permit term of a permit to construct, a permit to operate, or a permit modification, any condition established in a permit issued pursuant to a permitting program approved in the state implementation plan shall remain in effect until:

(a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or

(b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]

Unless otherwise stated, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit the source's potential to emit, are enforceable by IDEM, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and by citizens in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]

The provisions of this permit are severable; a determination that any portion of this permit is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the permit.

B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:

(1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35), and

(2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

(c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

(a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than July 1 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
Air and Radiation Division, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

(b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:

(1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and

(5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)][326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

(a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

(1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ or Southwest Regional Office within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Southwest Regional Office phone: (812) 380-2305; fax: (812) 380-2304**.**

(5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

(A) A description of the emergency;

(B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and

(C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

(c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

(e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-15, the Permittee has been granted a permit shield. The permit shield provides that compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

This permit shield does not extend to applicable requirements which are promulgated after the date of issuance of this permit unless this permit has been modified to reflect such new requirements.

(b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

(c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

(d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

(2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;

(3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and

(4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

(f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]

(g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T129-33594-00005 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

(3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-3 and 326 IAC 2-7-4(a).

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

(2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.

(3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]

(c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]

(d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(42). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(b) A timely renewal application is one that is:

(1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

(2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12]

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

(b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

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B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)][326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

(a) No Part 70 permit revision or notice shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

(b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b) or (c) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

(1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;

(2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;

(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

in advance of the change by written notification at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed change. The Permittee shall attach every such notice to the Permittee's copy of this permit; and

(5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1) and (c)(1). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1) and (c)(1).

(b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(37)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

(1) A brief description of the change within the source;

(2) The date on which the change will occur;

(3) Any change in emissions; and

(4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).

(d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ or U.S. EPA is required.

(e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2.

B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]

Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee's right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

(a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

(e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

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B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

(b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.

(b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any condition of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether the Permittee would have been in compliance with the condition of this permit if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

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SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-1 (Applicability) and 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

(b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.

C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

C.6 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the attached plan as in Attachment A. The provisions of 326 IAC 6-5 are not federally enforceable.

C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

(a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

(b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

(1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or

(2) If there is a change in the following:

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

(c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.

(f) Demolition and Renovation
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).

(g) Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.8 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

(a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.9 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The commissioner may require stack testing, monitoring, or reporting at any time to assure compliance with all applicable requirements by issuing an order under 326 IAC 2-1.1-11. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U. S. EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) For new units:
Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units shall be implemented on and after the date of initial start-up.

(b) For existing units:
Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance to begin such monitoring. If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale. The analog instrument shall be capable of measuring values outside of the normal range.

(b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.12 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans; Submission):

(a) The Permittee shall maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

(b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

If a regulated substance, as defined in 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 68.

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

(a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

(2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or

(3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.

(c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) monitoring results;

(2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or

(3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

(e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.

(c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

C.16 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(3), starting in 2006 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33) (“Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule”) from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following, where applicable:

(AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
(BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
(CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.

Records of required monitoring information include the following, where applicable:

(AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
(BB) The dates analyses were performed.
(CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
(DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
(EE) The results of such analyses.
(FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

(b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

(c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(d) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit “calendar year” means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.19 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

Pursuant to 40 CFR 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners in Subpart B, the Permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction.

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SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XX][40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(b) One (1) barge loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Barge Load, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU.

(The information describing the process contained in this emissions unit description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-4.1]

(a) The annual throughput of gasoline and/or ethanol to the Load Rack and Barge Load combined shall be limited to less than 741,195,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The following equivalency shall be used towards the gasoline and/or ethanol throughput limit in (a) of this condition when loading diesel fuel. Each kilogallon (Kgal) of gasoline is equivalent to:

Fuel Type Equivalent (Kgal) = One (1) Kgal of Gasoline	Fuel Type
13.2	Distillate/Diesel

Compliance with this condition and Condition D.1.2(b) shall limit the source-wide VOC emissions below one hundred (100) tons per year, and render the provisions of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable.

Compliance with the above limits shall also limit the source-wide HAP emissions to less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs, and render the provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1 not applicable.

D.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 New Facilities General Reduction Requirements,

(a) The vapor recovery unit (VRU) associated with the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack shall operate at all times that these loading racks are in operation and loading gasoline and/or ethanol.

(b) The VOC emissions from the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) associated with the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack when loading gasoline and/or ethanol shall not exceed 19.05 mg/l (0.159 lb/kgal).

(c) The VOC emissions from the Truck Loading Rack when loading diesel fuel shall not exceed 0.014 pound per kilogallon (lb/kgal).

(d) The VOC emissions from the Barge Loading Rack when loading diesel fuel shall not exceed 0.012 lb/kgal.

(e) The Permittee shall comply with the following leak prevention measures and loading practices:

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(1) The Permitee shall load only gasoline and or ethanol and diesel fuels into cargo tanks at the truck and barge loading racks using submerged filling.

(2) Measures must be taken to minimize gasoline and/or ethanol and diesel fuel spills.

(3) Spills shall be cleaned up as expeditiously as practicable.

(4) Minimize fuel sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport fuel to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(5) The owner/operator of this bulk gasoline terminal shall not permit the loading of gasoline and/or ethanol into any transport unless:

(A) To ensure that leakless tank trucks are used, proper operating procedures and periodic maintenance of hatches, P-V valves and liquid and gaseous connections must be performed. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in §60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the truck and barge loading racks.

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

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

(i) 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

(ii) 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.

(iii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check required reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

(iv) Displaced vapors and gases shall be vented only to the vapor control system;

(v) A means must be 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;

(vi) All loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which will be closed upon disconnection.

(vii) If employees of the owner of this bulk gasoline terminal are not present during loading, it shall be the

responsibility of the owner of the transport to make certain the vapor control system is attached to the transport. The owner of the terminal shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that owners of transports loading at the terminal during unsupervised times comply with this requirement.

Compliance with this condition shall satisfy 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) requirements.

D.1.3 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) [40 CFR 63.562] [326 IAC 2-4.1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.562 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations, Subpart Y and 326 IAC 2-4.1 Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP):

(a) The annual throughput of gasoline and/or ethanol to the Barge Load shall be limited to less than 10 million barrels (420,000 kilogallons) per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limitations renders this source an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and renders the RACT standards 40 CFR 63.562(c) and (d) (Subpart Y) not applicable to this source for HAP.

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2(b), not later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the issuance of this permit, and the Permittee shall perform VOC testing on the vapor recovery unit exhaust (VRU) while transferring gasoline and/or ethanol, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the last valid compliance demonstration. Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

D.1.6 Daily Monitoring[326 IAC 2-2][40 CFR 64] VOC and HAP

Compliance with 40 CFR 64 (CAM) and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) shall be met with daily monitoring of Vacuum level and regeneration time of the VRU each day that gasoline and/or ethanol loading occurs in the Loading Rack and/or Barge Load systems. The monitoring duration shall encompass at least one full regeneration cycle of the VRU.

(a) The vacuum reading of the vapor recovery unit shall be monitored at least once daily when loading gasoline. The VRU shall be equipped with a failsafe device, interfaced with the loading rack, which prevents loading whenever the vacuum pressure of the vapor recovery unit is out of the optimal range of less than twenty-four 24 inches of mercury. In the event that the failsafe device breaks down, the loading rack operations shall be shut down, or intermittent monitoring of the vacuum reading should, to the extent practical, be implemented at intervals of no less than one hour until such time as the failsafe device is back in operation.

(b) The carbon bed shall be regenerated once every twelve and half (12.5) minutes or less during active loading or once every five (5) or less tanker trucks or five (5) or less barges loaded during slack periods when the carbon adsorber is in idle mode. The Permittee shall operate and maintain an automated system to monitor the number of trucks loaded since the last regeneration cycle of the carbon bed. Whenever the carbon adsorber is in

idle mode, the automated system shall shut down the loading rack if the carbon adsorber fails to go through a regeneration cycle after loading five (5) tanker trucks/barges. Each scheduled workday, the Permittee shall conduct an inspection of the carbon bed pressure records for any deviations in the carbon bed regeneration cycle time mentioned above since the last daily inspection. The Permittee shall maintain an automated system which prevents the loading of gasoline and alerts the facility's operators when the carbon bed regeneration cycle time exceeds twelve and half (12.5) minutes.

(c) Additional inspections and preventive measures shall be performed as prescribed in the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(d) Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.7 Monthly Visible Checks for Liquid Leaks

(a) Monthly checks for liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations of the Loading Rack, the vapor collection system and the vapor recovery unit (VRU) shall be performed during normal daylight operations when the facility is in operation. A trained employee will record any visible liquid leaks and the date of such leaks.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed at any loading arm of the loading rack, the vapor collection system or the vapor recovery unit (VRU), the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.1.8 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-19][40 CFR 64]

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the throughput of gasoline, ethanol and diesel for the one (1) two-lane tank loading rack (Load Rack) and the one (1) barge loading rack (Barge Load), in accordance with (1) through (6) below. Records maintained for (1) through (6) shall be compiled monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the usage limits and/or the VOC and HAP emission limits established in Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.3:

(1) The total throughputs of all petroleum products through all tanks and the loading racks per month;

(2) Total amounts of all petroleum products throughput for twelve (12) consecutive month period from storage tanks and the loading racks;

(3) The total throughput of gasoline through the Barge Load into marine vessels per month and total throughput of gasoline through the Barge Load into marine vessels for twelve (12) consecutive month period;

(4) The types of volatile petroleum liquids stored;

(5) Records shall include those documents as necessary to verify the type and amount of throughput. Examples may include, but are not limited to, shipping documents, bills of loading, purchase orders, pipeline schedules, throughput summaries, Material Safety Data Sheets, and/or other records that document volumes of the specific regulated material transferred.

(6) The maximum true vapor pressure of the liquids as stored; and

(b) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) below.

(1) The Permittee shall maintain records of all certification testing. The records must identify the following:

(A) The gasoline tank truck or barge, vapor collection system, or vapor control system.

(B) The date of the test.

(C) If applicable, the date of retest.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of monthly checks for liquid leaks of the Loading Rack, the vapor collection system, and the vapor recovery unit (VRU).

(d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.1.9 Reporting Requirements

To demonstrate the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1(a) and D.1.3, reports of monthly throughput to the loading racks shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ on a quarterly basis, not later than thirty (30) days after the end of each quarter being reported, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Bulk Gasoline Terminals [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX]

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XX][40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(The information describing the process contained in this emissions unit description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS XX [326 IAC 12][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the Loading Rack except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals NSPS [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX]

The Permittee who operates loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal which delivers liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX (included as Attachment A of this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 60.500
(2) 40 CFR 60.501
(3) 40 CFR 60.502
(4) 40 CFR 60.503(a), (b); (c)(1) through (7); (d)(1) and (2)
(5) 40 CFR 60.504
(6) 40 CFR 60.505
(7) 40 CFR 60.506

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SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Subpart BBBBBB, Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XX][40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB].

(c) One (1) internal floating roof tank (surge tank), identified as M1, with a capacity of storing 315,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 2002). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(d) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 15, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(e) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 16, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(f) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 17, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(g) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 18, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(h) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 19, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1951). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(i) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 31, with a capacity of storing 617,400 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1960). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(j) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 33, with a capacity of storing 1,470,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1966). [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(The information describing the process contained in this emissions unit description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.800, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB (National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities).

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E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB] [326 IAC 20]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities, Subpart BBBBBB (which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20 and included as Attachment B to this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 63.11080
(2) 40 CFR 63.11081 (a)(1), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j)
(3) 40 CFR 63.11082 (a), (d)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11083 (b), (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.11085
(6) 40 CFR 63.11087
(7) 40 CFR 63.11088
(8) 40 CFR 63.11089
(9) 40 CFR 63.11092
(10) 40 CFR 63.11093
(11) 40 CFR 63.11094
(12) 40 CFR 63.11095
(13) 40 CFR 63.11098
(14) 40 CFR 63.11099
(15) 40 CFR 63.11100
(16) Tables 1-3 to Subpart BBBBBB (applicable portions)

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SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations, Subpart Y

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) One (1) barge loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Barge Load, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU.

(The information describing the process contained in this emissions unit description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

E.3.1 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations [40 CFR 63, Subpart Y][326 IAC 20]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations Subpart Y (which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20 and included as Attachment C to this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 63.560(a)(3) and (4)
(2) 40 CFR 63.561
(3) 40 CFR 63.565(l)
(4) 40 CFR 63.567(j)(4)

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SECTION E.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

New Source Performance Standards for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb]

Emissions Unit Description:

(c) One (1) internal floating roof tank (surge tank), identified as M1, with a capacity of storing 315,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 2002).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB][40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

(The information describing the process contained in this emissions unit description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS Kb [326 IAC 12][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the Loading Rack except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.4.2 Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb]

The Permittee who operates the tank, identified as M1 (surge tank),shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (included as Attachment D of this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 60.110b
(2) 40 CFR 60.111b
(3) 40 CFR 60.112b
(4) 40 CFR 60.113b
(5) 40 CFR 60.114b
(6) 40 CFR 60.115b
(7) 40 CFR 60.116b
(8) 40 CFR 60.117b

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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Source Address: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: T129-33594-00005

This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this permit.

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify)

☐ Report (specify)

☐ Notification (specify)

☐ Affidavit (specify)

☐ Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
Signature:
Printed Name:
Title/Position:
Phone:
Date:

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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: (317) 233-0178
Fax: (317) 233-6865

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Source Address: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: T129-33594-00005

This form consists of 2 pages **Page 1 of 2**

□ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)

- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (**4**) daytime business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
- The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (**2**) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Facility/Equipment/Operation:
Control Equipment:
Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:
Description of the Emergency:
Describe the cause of the Emergency:

DRAFT

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A **Page 2 of 2**

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO_2, VOC, NO_X, CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

DRAFT

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Source Address: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: T129-33594-00005
Facilities: Load Rack and Barge Load
Limit: 741,195,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period
Parameter: VOC - Total petroleum product (gasoline, ethanol, or diesel) throughput.

For the purpose of determining compliance based on source-wide throughput of gasoline/ethanol, the following equivalency shall be used to determine compliance when processing Distillate/Diesel fuel. Each kilogallon (Kgal) of gasoline is equivalent to:

Fuel Type Equivalent (Kgal) = One (1) Kgal of Gasoline	Fuel Type
13.2	Diesel

Compliance with this limitation shall be determined based on the following equations:

(1) Total Gasoline Processed per month (Kgals) = Kgals of Gasoline/ethanol + (Kgals of Diesel / 13.2)

(2) Annual Gasoline Throughput (Kgals per year) = Total Gasoline Processed per month (Kgals) + Total Gasoline Processed previous 11 months (Kgals)

QUARTER : YEAR:

Fuel Type	Fuel type amount (Kgal) = to 1 Kgal gasoline	Amount of Specific Petroleum Product Processed this Month	Equivalent Gasoline Throughput this Month
Distillate	13.2		

Fuel Type	Month:			Month:			Month:		
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 +2	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 +2	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 +2
	Total Throughput this Month	Total Throughput Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total Throughput	Total Throughput this Month	Total Throughput Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total Throughput	Total Throughput this Month	Total Throughput Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total Throughput
Gasoline									

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

DRAFT

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Source Address: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: T129-33594-00005
Facilities: Barge Load
Parameter: Total gasoline throughput
Limit: 10 million barrels (420,000 kilogallons) per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER : YEAR:

Fuel Type	Month:			Month:			Month:		
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 +2	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 +2	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 +2
	Total Throughput this Month	Total Throughput Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total Throughput	Total Throughput this Month	Total Throughput Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total Throughput	Total Throughput this Month	Total Throughput Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total Throughput
Gasoline									

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

DRAFT

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Source Address: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: T129-33594-00005

Months: _____ **to** _____ **Year:** _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

□ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

□ THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
Attachment A
to Part 70 Operating Permit No.: T129-33594-00005

40 CFR 60, Subpart XX - Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals

§ 60.500 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is the total of all the loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal which deliver liquid product into gasoline tank trucks.

(b) Each facility under paragraph (a) of this section, the construction or modification of which is commenced after December 17, 1980, is subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(c) For purposes of this subpart, any replacement of components of an existing facility, described in paragraph (a) of this section, 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.

Note: The intent of these standards is to minimize the emissions of VOC through the application of best demonstrated technologies (BDT). The numerical emission limits in this standard are expressed in terms of total organic compounds. This emission limit reflects the performance of BDT.

§ 60.501 Definitions.

The terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §60.2 of this part, or in this section as follows:

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

Continuous vapor processing system means a vapor processing system that treats total organic compounds vapors collected from gasoline tank trucks on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation in a vapor holder.

Existing vapor processing system means a vapor processing system [capable of achieving emissions to the atmosphere no greater than 80 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded], the construction or refurbishment of which was commenced before December 17, 1980, and which was not constructed or refurbished after that date.

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

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals or greater which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

Gasoline tank truck means a delivery tank truck used at bulk gasoline terminals which is loading gasoline or which has loaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

Intermittent vapor processing system means a vapor processing system that employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate total organic compounds vapors collected from gasoline tank trucks, and treats the accumulated vapors only during automatically controlled cycles.

Loading rack means the loading arms, pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves necessary to fill delivery tank trucks.

Refurbishment means, with reference to a vapor processing system, replacement of components of, or addition of components to, the system within any 2-year period such that the fixed capital cost of the new components required for such component replacement or addition exceeds 50 percent of the cost of a comparable entirely new system.

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

Total organic compounds means those compounds measured according to the procedures in §60.503.

Vapor collection system means any equipment used for containing total organic compounds vapors displaced during the loading of gasoline tank trucks.

Vapor processing system means all equipment used for recovering or oxidizing total organic compounds vapors displaced from the affected facility.

Vapor-tight gasoline tank truck means a gasoline tank truck which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that its product delivery tank will sustain a pressure change of not more than 750 pascals (75 mm of water) within 5 minutes after it is pressurized to 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water). This capability is to be demonstrated using the pressure test procedure specified in Method 27.

[48 FR 37590, Aug. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000; 68 FR 70965, Dec. 19, 2003]

§ 60.502 Standard for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from bulk gasoline terminals.

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

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

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

(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 §60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) 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 paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator.

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

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

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

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

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

[48 FR 37590, Aug. 18, 1983; 48 FR 56580, Dec. 22, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 6678, Feb. 14, 1989; 64 FR 7466, Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 60.503 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). The three-run requirement of §60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

(b) Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with §60.502 (b), (c), and (h), the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or

operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

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

(1) The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter criterion need not be met. However, as much as possible, testing should be conducted during the 6-hour period in which the highest throughput normally occurs.

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

(3) The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = K\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(V_{esi}C_{ei}\right) / \left(L\,10^{6}\right)$$

where:

E=emission rate of total organic compounds, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.

V_{esi}=volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval “i”, scm.

C_{ei}=concentration of total organic compounds at each interval “i”, ppm.

L=total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.

n=number of testing intervals.

i=emission testing interval of 5 minutes.

K=density of calibration gas, 1.83×10^{6} for propane and 2.41×10^{6} for butane, mg/scm.

(4) The performance test shall be conducted in intervals of 5 minutes. For each interval “i”, readings from each measurement shall be recorded, and the volume exhausted (V_{esi}) 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_{esi}) 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 at each loading rack shall be used.

(d) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in §60.502(h) as follows:

(1) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ±2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.

(2) During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every 5 minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

(e) The performance test requirements of paragraph (c) of this section do not apply to flares defined in §60.501 and meeting the requirements in §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 §§60.18(b) through (f) and 60.503(a), (b), and (d).

(f) The owner or operator shall use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method provisions in §60.8(b) for flares that do not meet the requirements in §60.18(b).

[54 FR 6678, Feb. 14, 1989; 54 FR 21344, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended at 68 FR 70965, Dec. 19, 2003]

§ 60.504 [Reserved]

§ 60.505 Reporting and recordkeeping.

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

(b) The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test—EPA Reference Method 27.

(2) Tank owner and address.

(3) Tank identification number.

(4) Testing location.

(5) Date of test.

(6) Tester name and signature.

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

(8) Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

(c) A record of each monthly leak inspection required under §60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Date of inspection.

(2) Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak).

(3) Leak determination method.

(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days).

(5) Inspector name and signature.

(d) The terminal owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under §60.502(e)(4) on file at the terminal for at least 2 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) 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.

[48 FR 37590, Aug. 18, 1983; 48 FR 56580, Dec. 22, 1983, as amended at 68 FR 70965, Dec. 19, 2003]

§ 60.506 Reconstruction.

For purposes of this subpart:

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
Attachment B
to Part 70 Operating Permit No.: T129-33594-00005

40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.11080 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and management practices for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from area source gasoline distribution bulk terminals, bulk plants, and pipeline facilities. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and management practices.

§ 63.11081 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?

(a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each area source bulk gasoline terminal, pipeline breakout station, pipeline pumping station, and bulk gasoline plant identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. You are subject to the requirements in this subpart if you own or operate one or more of the affected area sources identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) A bulk gasoline terminal that is not subject to the control requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart R (§§ 63.422, 63.423, and 63.424) or 40 CFR part 63, subpart CC (§§ 63.646, 63.648, 63.649, and 63.650).

(2) A pipeline breakout station that is not subject to the control requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart R (§§ 63.423 and 63.424).

(3) A pipeline pumping station.

(4) A bulk gasoline plant.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of affected sources, as defined in (a)(1) through (4) of this section, you are not required to meet the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 as a result of being subject to this subpart. However, you are still subject to the requirement to apply for and obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 if you meet one or more of the applicability criteria found in 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 40 CFR part 71.3(a) and (b).

(c) Gasoline storage tanks that are located at affected sources identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this section, and that are used only for dispensing gasoline in a manner consistent with tanks located at a gasoline dispensing facility as defined in § 63.11132, are not subject to any of the requirements in this subpart. These tanks must comply with subpart CCCCCC of this part.

(d) The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is not subject to this subpart.

(e) The loading of gasoline into marine tank vessels at bulk facilities is not subject to this subpart.

(f) If your 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 this subpart, 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.

(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.

(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 this subpart.

(i) For any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart and another Federal rule, you may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable subparts. You must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. You must identify the affected source and provisions with which you will comply in your Notification of Compliance Status required under § 63.11093. You also must demonstrate in your Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which you will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in this subpart. You are responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions; noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that your determination was in error, and, as a result, you are violating this subpart. Compliance with this rule is your responsibility, and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility.

(j) For new or reconstructed affected sources, as specified in § 63.11082(b) and (c), recordkeeping to document applicable throughput must begin upon startup of the affected source. For existing sources, as specified in § 63.11082(d), recordkeeping to document applicable throughput must begin on January 10, 2008. Records required under this paragraph shall be kept for a period of 5 years.

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4176, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11082 What parts of my affected source does this subpart cover?

(a) The emission sources to which this subpart applies are gasoline storage tanks, gasoline loading racks, vapor collection-equipped gasoline cargo tanks, and equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service that meet the criteria specified in Tables 1 through 3 to this subpart.

(b) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction on the affected source after November 9, 2006, and you meet the applicability criteria in § 63.11081 at the time you commenced operation.

(c) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria for reconstruction as defined in § 63.2.

(d) An affected source is an existing affected source if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.11083 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source before January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2011.

(c) If you have an existing affected source that becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart because of an increase in the daily throughput, as specified in option 1 of Table 2 to this subpart, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than 3 years after the affected source becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart.

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4177, Jan. 24, 2011]

Emission Limitations and Management Practices

§ 63.11085 What are my general duties to minimize emissions?

Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) You 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.

(b) You must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in § 63.11094(g) and § 63.11095(d).

[76 FR 4177, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11086 What requirements must I meet if my facility is a bulk gasoline plant?

Each owner or operator of an affected bulk gasoline plant, as defined in § 63.11100, must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (i) of this section.

(a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, you must only load gasoline into storage tanks and cargo tanks at your facility by utilizing submerged filling, as defined in § 63.11100, and as specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. The applicable distances in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section shall be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank.

(1) Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(2) Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must be no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(3) Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section are allowed if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the liquid level in the gasoline storage tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit.

(b) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons are not required to comply with the control requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, but must comply only with the requirements in paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) You must perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service according to the requirements specified in § 63.11089(a) through (d).

(d) You must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Minimize gasoline spills;

(2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

(3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;

(4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(e) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008 unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (g) of this section. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in § 63.13.

(1) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(2) The address (i.e., physical location) of the bulk plant.

(3) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section that apply to you.

(4) A brief description of the bulk plant, including the number of storage tanks in gasoline service, the capacity of each storage tank in gasoline service, and the average monthly gasoline throughput at the affected source.

(f) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in § 63.13, by the compliance date specified in § 63.11083 unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (g) of this section. The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy and must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (e) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (e) of this section.

(g) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you are operating in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires submerged fill as specified in § 63.11086(a), you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (e) or paragraph (f) of this section.

(h) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in § 63.11083.

(i) You must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in § 63.11094(d) and (e) and § 63.11095(c).

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4177, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11087 What requirements must I meet for gasoline storage tanks if my facility is a bulk gasoline terminal, pipeline breakout station, or pipeline pumping station?

(a) You must meet each emission limit and management practice in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your gasoline storage tank.

(b) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in § 63.11083, except that storage vessels equipped with floating roofs and not meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section must be in compliance at the first degassing and cleaning activity after January 10, 2011 or by January 10, 2018, whichever is first.

(c) You must comply with the applicable testing and monitoring requirements specified in § 63.11092(e).

(d) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under § 63.11093.

(e) You must keep records and submit reports as specified in §§ 63.11094 and 63.11095.

(f) If your gasoline storage tank is subject to, and complies with, the control requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb of this chapter, your storage tank will be deemed in compliance with this section. You must report this determination in the Notification of Compliance Status report under § 63.11093(b).

§ 63.11088 What requirements must I meet for gasoline loading racks if my facility is a bulk gasoline terminal, pipeline breakout station, or pipeline pumping station?

(a) You must meet each emission limit and management practice in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) As an alternative for railcar cargo tanks to the requirements specified in Table 2 to this subpart, you may comply with the requirements specified in § 63.422(e).

(c) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in § 63.11083.

(d) You must comply with the applicable testing and monitoring requirements specified in § 63.11092.

(e) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under § 63.11093.

(f) You must keep records and submit reports as specified in §§ 63.11094 and 63.11095.

§ 63.11089 What requirements must I meet for equipment leak inspections if my facility is a bulk gasoline terminal, bulk plant, pipeline breakout station, or pipeline pumping station?

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal, bulk plant, pipeline breakout station, or pipeline pumping station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service, as defined in § 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 paragraph (d) of this section.

(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 § 63.11095(b), the reason(s) why the repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed.

(e) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in § 63.11083.

(f) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under § 63.11093.

(g) You must keep records and submit reports as specified in §§ 63.11094 and 63.11095.

Testing and Monitoring Requirements

§ 63.11092 What testing and monitoring requirements must I meet?

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the emission standard in item 1(b) of Table 2 to this subpart must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

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

(i) Use the test methods and procedures in § 60.503 of this chapter, except a reading of 500 parts per million shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under § 60.503(b) of this chapter.

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

(2) If you are operating your gasoline loading rack in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires your loading rack to meet an emission limit of 80 milligrams (mg), or less, per liter of gasoline loaded (mg/l), you may submit a statement by a responsible official of your facility certifying the compliance status of your loading rack in lieu of the test required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) If you have 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, you may submit the results of such testing in lieu of the test required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, provided the testing was conducted using the test methods and procedures in § 60.503 of this chapter. 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 § 63.11083; thus, previous test reports should be submitted as soon as possible after January 10, 2008.

(4) The performance test requirements of § 63.11092(a) do not apply to flares defined in § 63.11100 and meeting the flare requirements in § 63.11(b). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in § 63.11(b) and 40 CFR 60.503(a), (b), and (d).

(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) while gasoline vapors are displaced to the vapor processor systems, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For each facility conducting a performance test under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and for each facility utilizing the provisions of paragraphs (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section, the CMS must be installed by January 10, 2011.

(1) For each performance test conducted under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter as specified under paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Where a carbon adsorption system is used, the owner or operator shall monitor the operation of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) or (B) of this section.

(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 paragraph (b)(1)(i)(A) of this section, you may choose to meet the requirements listed in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Carbon adsorption devices shall be monitored as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(1)(i),(ii), and (iii) of this section.

(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 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 paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(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 paragraph (2) of this section shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the carbon adsorption system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, 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 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.

(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.

(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 paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(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 paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(A) of this section, you may choose to meet the requirements listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(B)(1) and (2) of this section.

(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 paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(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 paragraph (2) of this section shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the thermal oxidation system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(ii) and (iii) of this section, 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 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.

(iv) Monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor processing system other than those listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section will be allowed upon demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard in § 63.11088(a).

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

(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.

(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 § 63.11088(a).

(5) If you have chosen to comply with the performance testing alternatives provided under paragraph (a)(2) or paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the monitored operating parameter value may be determined according to the provisions in paragraph (b)(5)(i) or paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section.

(i) Monitor an operating parameter that has been approved by the Administrator and is specified in your facility's current enforceable operating permit. At the time that

the Administrator requires a new performance test, you must determine the monitored operating parameter value according to the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Determine an operating parameter value based on engineering assessment and the manufacturer's recommendation and submit the information specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section for approval by the Administrator. At the time that the Administrator requires a new performance test, you must determine the monitored operating parameter value according to the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(c) For performance tests performed after the initial test required under paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.

(d) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(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 paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(iv) or paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section is approved, each owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the alternative operating parameter value.

(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 § 63.11088(a), except as specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(4) For the monitoring and inspection, as required under paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B)(2) and (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2) of this section, malfunctions that are discovered shall not constitute a violation of the emission standard in § 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.

(e) Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in § 63.11087 for gasoline storage tanks shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If your gasoline storage tank is equipped with an internal floating roof, you must perform inspections of the floating roof system according to the requirements of § 60.113b(a) if you are complying with option 2(b) in Table 1 to this subpart, or according to the requirements of § 63.1063(c)(1) if you are complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to this subpart.

(2) If your gasoline storage tank is equipped with an external floating roof, you must perform inspections of the floating roof system according to the requirements of § 60.113b(b) if you are complying with option 2(c) in Table 1 to this subpart, or according to the requirements of § 63.1063(c)(2) if you are complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to this subpart.

(3) If your gasoline storage tank is equipped with a closed vent system and control device, you must conduct a performance test and determine a monitored operating parameter value in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, except that the applicable level of control specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be a 95-percent reduction in inlet total organic compounds (TOC) levels rather than 80 mg/l of gasoline loaded.

(f) The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the test methods specified in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section. Affected facilities that are subject to subpart XX of 40 CFR part 60 may elect, after notification to the subpart XX delegated authority, to comply with paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) EPA Method 27, Appendix A-8, 40 CFR part 60. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (Pi) for the pressure test shall be 460 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 paragraph (1) of this section for certification leakage testing of gasoline cargo tanks, the owner or operator may comply with paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section for railcar cargo tanks, provided the railcar cargo tank meets the requirement in paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of this section.

(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 this paragraph (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) Conduct of performance tests. Performance tests conducted for this subpart 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.

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008 as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4177, Jan. 24, 2011]

Notifications, Records, and Reports

§ 63.11093 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must submit an Initial Notification as specified in § 63.9(b). If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification is due, the Notification of Compliance Status required under paragraph (b) of this section may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification.

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in § 63.9(h). The Notification of Compliance Status must specify which of the compliance options included in Table 1 to this subpart is used to comply with this subpart.

(c) Each owner or operator of an affected bulk gasoline terminal under this subpart must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in § 63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by § 63.11092(a) or § 63.11092(b).

(d) Each owner or operator of any affected source under this subpart must submit additional notifications specified in § 63.9, as applicable.

§ 63.11094 What are my recordkeeping requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station whose storage vessels are subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records as specified in § 60.115b of this chapter if you are complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in Table 1 to this subpart, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years. If you are complying with the requirements of option 2(d) in Table 1 to this subpart, you shall keep records as specified in § 63.1065.

(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Annual certification testing performed under § 63.11092(f)(1) and periodic railcar bubble leak testing performed under § 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, as 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 you are complying with the alternative requirements in § 63.11088(b), you must keep records documenting that you have verified the vapor tightness testing according to the requirements of the Administrator.

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

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

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (c)(1) of this section 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 paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(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 paragraph (c)(2) of this section 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 paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(d) Each owner or operator subject to the equipment leak provisions of § 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 § 63.11089, the record shall contain a full description of the program.

(e) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to equipment leak inspections under § 63.11089 shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (7) of this section.

(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.

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

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under § 63.11092(b) or § 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 § 63.11093(b):

(i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under § 63.11092(b) or § 63.11092(e); and

(ii) The following information when using a flare under provisions of § 63.11(b) to comply with § 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 § 63.11092(e)(3).

(3) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible copy of the monitoring and inspection plan required under § 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2) or § 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2).

(4) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of all system malfunctions, as specified in § 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(v) or § 63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(v).

(5) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor processing system or monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in § 63.11092(b), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures.

(g) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall keep records as specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(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 § 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.

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4178, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11095 What are my reporting requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk terminal or a pipeline breakout station subject to the control requirements of this subpart shall include in a semiannual compliance report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable:

(1) For storage vessels, if you are complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in Table 1 to this subpart, the information specified in § 60.115b(a), § 60.115b(b), or § 60.115b(c) of this chapter, depending upon the control equipment installed, or, if you are complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to this subpart, the information specified in § 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 § 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 § 63.11093.

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to the control requirements of this subpart shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator at the time the semiannual compliance report is submitted. Excess emissions events under this subpart, and the information to be included in the excess emissions report, are specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(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 § 63.11094(b).

(3) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under § 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 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 § 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.

(c) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant or a pipeline pumping station shall submit a semiannual excess emissions report, including the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3) and (b)(5) of this section, only for a 6-month period during which an excess emission event has occurred. If no excess emission events have occurred during the previous 6-month period, no report is required.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart 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 § 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.

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008 as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4178, Jan. 24, 2011]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.11098 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions apply to you.

§ 63.11099 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.11086 through 63.11088 and § 63.11092. Any owner or operator requesting to use an alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels in Table 1 to this subpart must follow either the provisions in § 60.114b of this chapter if you are complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in Table 1 to this subpart, or the provisions in § 63.1064 if you are complying with option 2(d) in Table 1 to this subpart.

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

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

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

§ 63.11100 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (CAA), in subparts A, K, Ka, Kb, and XX of part 60 of this chapter, or in subparts A, R, and WW of this part. All terms defined in both subpart A of part 60 of this chapter and subparts A, R, and WW of this part

shall have the meaning given in subparts A, R, and WW of this part. For purposes of this subpart, definitions in this section supersede definitions in other parts or subparts.

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this subpart).

Bulk gasoline plant means any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, or cargo tank, and subsequently loads the gasoline into gasoline cargo tanks for transport to gasoline dispensing facilities, and has a gasoline throughput of less than 20,000 gallons per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal, State, or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Bulk gasoline terminal means any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, or cargo tank and has a gasoline throughput of 20,000 gallons per day or greater. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal, State, or local law and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Equipment means each valve, pump, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, and flange or other connector in the gasoline liquid transfer and vapor collection systems. This definition also includes the entire vapor processing system except the exhaust port(s) or stack(s).

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

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

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

Gasoline storage tank or vessel means each tank, vessel, reservoir, or container used for the storage of gasoline, but does not include:

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

(2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs;

(3) Oil/water separators and sumps, including butane blending sample recovery tanks, used to collect drained material such that it can be pumped to storage or back into a process; or

(4) Tanks or vessels permanently attached to mobile sources such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.

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

Monthly means once per calendar month at regular intervals of no less than 28 days and no more than 35 days.

Operating parameter value means a value for an operating or emission parameter of the vapor processing system (e.g., temperature) which, if maintained continuously by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with

the applicable emission standard. The operating parameter value is determined using the procedures specified in § 63.11092(b).

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

Pipeline pumping station means a facility along a pipeline containing pumps to maintain the desired pressure and flow of product through the pipeline, and not containing gasoline storage tanks other than surge control tanks.

Submerged filling means, for the purposes of this subpart, the filling of a gasoline cargo tank or a stationary storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than the applicable distance specified in § 63.11086(a) from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline cargo tanks or storage tanks is included in this definition.

Surge control tank or vessel means, for the purposes of this subpart, those tanks or vessels used only for controlling pressure in a pipeline system during surges or other variations from normal operations.

Vapor collection-equipped gasoline cargo tank means a gasoline cargo tank that is outfitted with the equipment necessary to transfer vapors, displaced during the loading of gasoline into the cargo tank, to a vapor processor system.

Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in § 63.11092(f).

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4178, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 1 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63—Applicability Criteria, Emission Limits, and Management Practices for Storage Tanks

If you own or operate . . .	Then you must . . .
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	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 of this Table	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 § 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter; or
	(b) Equip each internal floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in § 60.112b(a)(1) of this chapter, except for the secondary seal requirements under § 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B) and the requirements in § 60.112b(a)(1)(iv) through (ix) of this chapter; and
	(c) Equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements in § 60.112b(a)(2) of this chapter, except that the requirements of § 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this

	chapter shall only be required if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of § 60.112b(a)(2)(i) of this chapter; or
	(d) Equip and operate each internal and external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the applicable requirements in § 63.1063(a)(1) and (b), except for the secondary seal requirements under § 63.1063(a)(1)(i)(C) and (D), and equip each external floating roof gasoline storage tank according to the requirements of § 63.1063(a)(2) if such storage tank does not currently meet the requirements of § 63.1063(a)(1).
3. A surge control tank	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.

[76 FR 4179, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 2 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63—Applicability Criteria, Emission Limits, and Management Practices for Loading Racks

If you own or operate . . .	Then you must . . .
1. 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	(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 § 60.502(e) through (j) of this chapter. For the purposes of this section, the term “tank truck” as used in § 60.502(e) through (j) of this chapter means “cargo tank” as defined in § 63.11100.
2. 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	(a) Use submerged filling with a submerged fill pipe that is no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the cargo tank; and (b) Make records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

[76 FR 4179, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 3 to Subpart BBBBBB of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart BBBBBB
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications	Yes, specific requirements given in § 63.11081.

§ 63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit	Requirements for obtaining a title V permit from the applicable permitting authority	Yes, § 63.11081(b) of subpart BBBBBB exempts identified area sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes, additional definitions in § 63.11100.
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; circumvention, severability	Yes.
§ 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes.
§ 63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance Applicability	General Provisions apply unless compliance extension; General Provisions apply to area sources that become major	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for CAA section 112(f)	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources that Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	No.
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in this subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for CAA section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	No, § 63.11083 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources that Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in this subpart or by equivalent time period (e.g., 3 years)	No.
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize	Operate to minimize emissions at	No.*See* § 63.11085 for

	emissions	all times; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met	general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions as soon as possible	Owner or operator must correct malfunctions as soon as possible	No.
§ 63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) plan	Requirement for SSM plan; content of SSM plan; actions during SSM	No.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1)	Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	You must comply with opacity/VE standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	If standard does not State test method, use EPA Method 9 for opacity in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter and EPA Method 22 for VE in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter	No.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(ii)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(2)(iii)	Using Previous Tests to Demonstrate Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart	No.
§ 63.6(h)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(4)	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date	Must notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation	No.
§ 63.6(h)(5)(i), (iii)-(v)	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations	Dates and schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations	No.
§ 63.6(h) (5)(ii)	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with 30 6-minute averages	No.
§ 63.6(h)(6)	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE Observations	Must keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(i)	Report Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS)	Must submit COMS data with other performance test data	No.

	Monitoring Data from Performance Test		
§ 63.6(h)(7)(ii)	Using COMS Instead of EPA Method 9	Can submit COMS data instead of EPA Method 9 results even if rule requires EPA Method 9 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, but must notify Administrator before performance test	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(iii)	Averaging Time for COMS During Performance Test	To determine compliance, must reduce COMS data to 6-minute averages	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(iv)	COMS Requirements	Owner/operator must demonstrate that COMS performance evaluations are conducted according to § 63.8(e); COMS are properly maintained and operated according to § 63.8(c) and data quality as § 63.8(d)	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(v)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	COMS is probable but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if EPA Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for COMS to be probable evidence-proper maintenance, meeting Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter, and data have not been altered	No.
§ 63.6(h)(8)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Administrator will use all COMS, EPA Method 9 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter), and EPA Method 22 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter) results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance	No.
§ 63.6(h)(9)	Adjusted Opacity Standard	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard	No.
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes.
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt any source from requirement to comply with this subpart	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date	Yes.

§ 63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling	If have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator of rescheduled date as soon as practicable and without delay	Yes.
§ 63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes.
§ 63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.
63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Performance test must be conducted under representative conditions	No, § 63.11092(g) specifies conditions for conducting performance tests.
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes, except for testing conducted under § 63.11092(a).
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an intermediate or major change, or alternative to a test method	Yes.
§ 63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the notification of compliance status; keep data for 5 years	Yes.
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply	Yes.

§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring of Flares	Monitoring requirements for flares in § 63.11 apply	Yes.
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each affected source or after combined with another affected source before it is released to the atmosphere provided the monitoring is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standard; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Operation and Maintenance of CMS	Must maintain and operate each CMS as specified in § 63.6(e)(1)	No.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Operation and Maintenance of CMS	Must keep parts for routine repairs readily available	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Operation and Maintenance of CMS	Requirement to develop SSM Plan for CMS	No.
§ 63.8(c) (2)-(8)	CMS Requirements	Must install to get representative emission or parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.; must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years; keep old versions for 5 years after revisions	No.
§ 63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	Yes.
§ 63.8(f) (1)-(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for CEMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(g)	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly	Yes.

		spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average	
§ 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes.
§ 63.9(b) (1)-(2), (4)-(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each	Yes.
§ 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate	Yes.
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes.
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	No.
§ 63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification about use of COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy alternative	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes, except as specified in § 63.11095(a)(4); also, there are no opacity standards.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted	Yes.
§ 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes.
§ 63.10(a)	Record-keeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Record-keeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years	Yes.

§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups and shutdowns	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No.*See* § 63.11094(g) for recordkeeping of (1) occurrence and duration and (2) actions taken during malfunction.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Recordkeeping of maintenance on air pollution control and monitoring equipment	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(v)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control periods	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting initial notification and notification of compliance status	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)	Records	Additional records for CMS	No.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	No.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5)	SSM Reports	Contents and submission	No.*See* § 63.11095(d) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(e)(1)-(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEMS on a unit; written copy of CMS performance evaluation; 2-3 copies of COMS performance evaluation	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(i)-(iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions	Yes, note that § 63.11095 specifies excess emission events for this subpart.

§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv)-(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§ 63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	Yes, § 63.11095 specifies excess emission events for this subpart.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(vi)-(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS; requires all of the information in §§ 63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	Yes.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS Data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data	Yes.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes.
§ 63.11(b)	Flares	Requirements for flares	Yes, the section references § 63.11(b).
§ 63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes.
§ 63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes.
§ 63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes.
§ 63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information	Yes.

[73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4180, Jan. 24, 2011]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
Attachment C
to Part 70 Operating Permit No.: T129-33594-00005

40 CFR 63, Subpart Y - National Emission Standards for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations

§63.560 Applicability and designation of affected source.

(a) *Maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards.* (1) The provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b) and (d) of this subpart are applicable to existing and new sources with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, as that term is defined in §63.561, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section, and are applicable to new sources with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons, as that term is defined in §63.561, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Existing sources with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons are not subject to the emissions standards in §63.562(b) and (d).

(3) The recordkeeping requirements of §63.567(j)(4) and the emission estimation requirements of §63.565(l) apply to existing sources with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons.

(4) Existing sources with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons must meet the submerged fill standards of 46 CFR 153.282. This submerged fill requirement does not apply to petroleum refineries.

(b) *Reasonably available control technology (RACT) standards.* (1) The provisions of this subpart pertaining to RACT standards in §63.562(c) and (d) of this subpart are applicable to sources with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, as that term is defined in §63.561, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Sources with throughput less than 10 M barrels and 200 M barrels, as that term is defined in §63.561, are not subject to the emissions standards in §63.562(c) and (d).

(c) *General Provisions applicability.* Owners or operators of affected sources, as that term is defined in §63.561, of this subpart must comply with the requirements of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of this section.

(d) *Exemptions from MACT and RACT standards.* (1) This subpart does not apply to emissions resulting from marine tank vessel loading operations, as that term is defined in §63.561, of commodities with vapor pressures less than 10.3 kilopascals (kPa) (1.5 pounds per square inch, absolute) (psia) at standard conditions, 20 °C and 760 millimeters Hg (mm Hg).

(2) The provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b)(2), (3) and (4) and to the RACT standards in §63.562(c)(3) and (4) do not apply to marine tank vessel loading operations where emissions are reduced by using a vapor balancing system, as that term is defined in §63.561. The provisions pertaining to the vapor collection system, ship-to-shore compatibility, and vapor tightness of marine tank vessels in §63.562(b)(1) and (c)(2) do apply.

(3) The provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4) do not apply to marine tank vessel loading operations that are contiguous with refinery operations at sources subject to and complying with subpart CC of this part, National Emissions Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries, except to the extent that any such provisions of this subpart are made applicable by subpart CC of this part.

(4) The provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b) and (d) do not apply to benzene emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations that are subject to and complying with 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB, National Emissions Standards for Benzene Emissions from Benzene Transfer Operations, except that benzene emissions or other HAP emissions (i.e., nonbenzene HAP emissions)

from marine tank vessel loading operations that are not subject to subpart BB are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(5) The provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b) and (d) do not apply to marine tank vessel loading operations at loading berths that only transfer liquids containing organic HAP as impurities, as that term is defined in §63.561.

(6) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to marine tank vessel loading operations at existing offshore loading terminals, as that term is defined in §63.561, however existing offshore loading terminals must meet the submerged fill standards of 46 CFR 153.282.

(7) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to ballasting operations, as that term is defined in §63.561.

(e) *Compliance dates—(1) MACT standards compliance dates, except the Valdez Marine Terminal (VMT) source.* (i) A new or existing source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except the VMT source, and a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons, except the VMT source, that has an initial startup date on or before September 20, 1999 shall comply with the provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b) no later than 4 years after the effective date.

(ii) A new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except the VMT source, and a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons, except the VMT source, that has an initial startup date after September 20, 1999 shall comply with provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b) immediately upon startup.

(iii) A source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons that increases its emissions subsequent to September 20, 1999 such that it becomes a source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall comply with the provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT standards in §63.562(b) within 3 years following the exceedance of the threshold level.

(iv) Existing sources with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons, and existing offshore loading terminals, shall comply with the submerged fill requirements in paragraph (a)(4) and (d)(6) of this section by April 23, 2012.

(2) *RACT standards compliance dates, except the VMT source.* (i) A source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, with an initial startup date on or before September 21, 1998 shall comply with §63.562(c)(1) no later than 2 years after the effective date.

(ii) A source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, with an initial startup date on or before September 21, 1998 shall comply with the provisions of this subpart pertaining to the RACT standards in §63.562(c) other than §63.562(c)(1), no later than 3 years after the effective date.

(iii) A source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, with an initial startup date after September 21, 1998 shall comply with the provisions of this subpart pertaining to the RACT standards in §63.562(c) immediately upon startup.

(iv) A source with throughput less than 10 M barrels and 200 M barrels that increases its throughput subsequent to September 21, 1998 such that it becomes a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall comply with the provisions of this subpart pertaining to the RACT standards in §63.562(c) within 3 years following the exceedance of the threshold levels.

(v) A source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels may apply for approval from the Administrator for an extension of the compliance date of up to 1 year if it can demonstrate that the additional time is necessary for installation of the control device.

(3) *MACT and RACT compliance dates for the VMT source.* The VMT source, as that term is defined in §63.561, shall comply with the provisions of this subpart pertaining to the MACT and RACT standards in §63.562(d) no later than 30 months after the effective date.

Table 1 to §63.560—General Provisions Applicability to Subpart Y

Reference	Applies to affected sources in subpart Y	Comment
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	Additional terms are defined in §63.561; when overlap between subparts A and Y occurs, subpart Y takes precedence.
63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	Yes	Subpart Y clarifies the applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to sources subject to subpart Y in this table.
.63.1(a)(5)	No	Reserved.
63.1(a)(6)	Yes	
63.1(a)(7)	Yes	
63.1(a)(8)	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)	No	Reserved.
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	§63.567(a) also allows report submissions via facsimile and on electronic media.
63.1(a)(12)	Yes	
63.1(a)(13)	Yes	
63.1(a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	Yes	
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	No	§63.560 specifies applicability.
63.1(c)(1)	Yes	Subpart Y clarifies the applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to sources subject to subpart Y in this table.
63.1(c)(2)	Yes	Subpart Y is not applicable to area sources.
63.1(c)(3)	No	Reserved.
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	No	§63.560 specifies applicability.
63.1(d)	No	Reserved.
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional terms are defined in §63.561; when overlap between subparts A and Y occurs, subpart Y takes precedence.
63.3	Yes	Other units used in subpart Y are defined in the text of subpart Y.
63.4(a)(1)	Yes	
63.4(a)(2)	Yes	
63.4(a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	

Reference	Applies to affected sources in subpart Y	Comment
63.5(a)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)(ii)	No	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)-(5)	No	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Reserved.
63.5(d)(1)(i)	No	See §63.566(b)(2).
63.5(d)(1)(ii)(A)(H)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(ii)(I)	No	Reserved.
63.5(d)(1)(ii)(J)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)-(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)(i) and (ii)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)(iii) and (iv)	No	
63.5(f)(2)	No	See §63.566(c).
63.6(a)(1)	Yes	
63.6(a)(2)	No	§63.560 specifies applicability.
63.6(b)(1)-(5)	No	§63.560(e) specifies compliance dates for sources.
63.6(b)(6)	No	Reserved.
63.6(b)(7)	No	§63.560(e) specifies compliance dates for sources.
63.6(c)(1)	No	§63.560(e) specifies compliance dates for sources.
63.6(c)(2)	No	
63.6(c)(3)-(4)	No	Reserved.
63.6(c)(5)	No	§63.560(e) specifies compliance dates for sources.
63.6(d)	No	Reserved.
63.6(e)	No	See §63.562(e).
63.6(f)(1)	No.	
63.6(f)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(ii)	No	
63.6(f)(2)(iii)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(iv)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(v)	No	See §63.562(e)(1).
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	No opacity monitoring is required under subpart Y.
63.6(i)(1)-(3)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(i)(A)	No	
63.6(i)(4)(i)(B)	Yes	

Reference	Applies to affected sources in subpart Y	Comment
63.6(i)(4)(ii)	No	
63.6(i)(5)-(12)	Yes	
63.6(i)(13)	No	
63.6(i)(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)	No	Reserved.
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	Yes	
63.7(a)(2)(i)-(iv)	No	See §63.563(b)(1).
63.7(a)(2)(v)	Yes	
63.7(a)(2)(vi)	No	
63.7(a)(2)(vii)-(viii)	No	Reserved.
63.7(a)(2)(ix)	No	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	
63.7(b)	Yes	
63.7(c)(1)-(2)	Yes	The site-specific test plan must be submitted only if requested by the Administrator.
63.7(c)(3)(i)-(ii)(A)	Yes	
63.7(c)(3)(ii)(B)	No	See §63.565(m)(2).
63.7(c)(3)(iii)	Yes	
63.7(c)(4)	Yes	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	No	See 63.563(b)(1). Any cross reference to 63.7(e)(1) in any other general provision incorporated by reference shall be treated as a cross-reference to 63.563(b)(1).
63.7(e)(2)-(4)	Yes.	
63.7(f)	Yes	
63.7(g)(1)	Yes	
63.7(g)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.7(g)(3)	Yes	
63.7(h)	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)-(2)	Yes	
63.8(a)(3)	No	Reserved.
63.8(a)(4)	Yes	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	No	
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)	No.	
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	No	See §63.564(a)(3).
63.8(c)(5)	No	

Reference	Applies to affected sources in subpart Y	Comment
63.8(c)(6)	Yes	See also performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems §63.564(a)(4).
63.8(c)(7)(i)(A)-(B)	Yes	See also §63.564(a)(5).
63.8(c)(7)(i)(C)	No	
63.8(c)(7)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(c)(8)	No	See §63.564(a)(5).
63.8(d)	No	See §63.562(e)(2)(iv).
63.8(e)(1)-(4)	Yes	
63.8(e)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.8(e)(5)(ii)	No	
63.8(f)(1)	Yes	
63.8(f)(2)(i)-(vii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(2)(viii)	No	
63.8(f)(2)(ix)	Yes	
63.8(f)(3)-(6)	Yes	
63.8(g)	Yes	
63.9(a)(1)	Yes	
63.9(a)(2)	Yes	
63.9(a)(3)	Yes	
63.9(a)(4)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(ii)	No	See §63.567(b)(1)
63.9(b)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.9(b)(2)	No	See §63.567(b)(2).
63.9(b)(3)	No	See §63.567(b)(3).
63.9(b)(4)	No	See §63.567(b)(4).
63.9(b)(5)	No	See §63.567(b)(4).
63.9(c)	No	See §63.567(c).
63.9(d)	No	
63.9(e)	Yes	
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)(1)	Yes	
63.9(g)(2)	No	
63.9(g)(3)	Yes	
63.9(h)(1)-(3)	Yes	
63.9(h)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.9(h)(5)-(6)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(i)-(ii)	No	See 63.567(m).

Reference	Applies to affected sources in subpart Y	Comment
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Yes.	
63.10(b)(2)(iv)	No	
63.10(b)(2)(v)	No	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xiv)	Yes	
63.10(b)(3)	No	See §63.567(j)(4).
63.10(c)(1)	Yes	
63.10(c)(2)-(4)	No	Reserved.
63.10(c)(5)	Yes	
63.10(c)(6)	No	See §63.564(a)(5).
63.10(c)(7)	No	
63.10(c)(8)	Yes	
63.10(c)(9)	No	Reserved.
63.10(c)(10)-(11)	No	See 63.567(m) for reporting malfunctions. Any cross-reference to 63.10(c)(10) or 63.10(c)(11) in any other general provision incorporated by reference shall be treated as a cross-reference to 63.567(m).
63.10(c)(12)-(13)	Yes.	
63.10(c)(14)	No	See §63.562(d)(2)(iv).
63.10(c)(15)	No	
63.10(d)(1)-(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	No	See §63.567(d).
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	No	
63.(10)(e)(1)	Yes	
63.10(e)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.10(e)(2)(ii)	No	
63.10(e)(3)(i)-(v)	No	See §63.567(e)
63.10(e)(3)(vi).	Yes	
63.10(e)(3)(vii)-(viii)	No	See §63.567(e)
63.10(e)(4)	No	
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11	Yes	
63.12-63.15	Yes	

[60 FR 48399, Sept. 19, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 22595, Apr. 21, 2011]

§63.561 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act or in subpart A of this part.

Affected source means a source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons, a new major source offshore loading terminal, a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, or the VMT source, that is subject to the emissions standards in §63.562.

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or a defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Air pollution control device or *control device* means a combustion device or vapor recovery device.

Ballasting operations means the introduction of ballast water into a cargo tank of a tankship or oceangoing barge.

Baseline operating parameter means a minimum or maximum value of a process parameter, established for a control device during a performance test where the control device is meeting the required emissions reduction or established as the manufacturer recommended operating parameter, that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameters, determines if a control device is operating properly.

Boiler means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or any other heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system.

Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from open to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.

Combustion device means all equipment, including, but not limited to, thermal incinerators, catalytic incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters used for combustion or destruction of organic vapors.

Commenced means, with respect to construction of an air pollution control device, that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction.

Commodity means a distinct product that a source loads onto marine tank vessels.

Continuous means, with respect to monitoring, reading and recording (either in hard copy or computer readable form) of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes.

Crude oil means a naturally occurring mixture consisting predominantly of hydrocarbons and/or sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons that is removed from the earth in a liquid state or is capable of being so removed.

Exceedance or *Variance* means, with respect to parametric monitoring, the operating parameter of the air pollution control device that is monitored as an indication of proper operation of the control device is outside the acceptable range or limits for the baseline parameter given in §63.563(b)(4) through (9).

Excess emissions means, with respect to emissions monitoring, the concentration of the outlet stream of the air pollution control device is outside the acceptable range or limits for the baseline concentration given in §63.563(b)(4) through (9).

Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a line or vent system.

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) or greater, that is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

Impurity means HAP substances that are present in a commodity or that are produced in a process coincidentally with the primary product or commodity and that are 0.5 percent total HAP by weight or less. An impurity does not serve a useful purpose in the production or use of the primary product or commodity and is not isolated.

Leak means a reading of 10,000 parts per million volume (ppmv) or greater as methane that is determined using the test methods in Method 21, appendix A of part 60 of this chapter.

Lightering or *Lightering operation* means the offshore transfer of a bulk liquid cargo from one marine tank vessel to another vessel.

Loading berth means the loading arms, pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves necessary to fill marine tank vessels. The loading berth includes those items necessary for an offshore loading terminal.

Loading cycle means the time period from the beginning of filling a single marine tank vessel until commodity flow to the marine tank vessel ceases.

Maintenance allowance means a period of time that an affected source is allowed to perform maintenance on the loading berth without controlling emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations.

Marine tank vessel loading operation means any operation under which a commodity is bulk loaded onto a marine tank vessel from a terminal, which may include the loading of multiple marine tank vessels during one loading operation. Marine tank vessel loading operations do not include refueling of marine tank vessels.

Marine vessel or *Marine tank vessel* means any tank ship or tank barge that transports liquid product such as gasoline or crude oil in bulk.

Nonvapor-tight means any marine tank vessel that does not pass the required vapor-tightness test.

Offshore loading terminal means a location that has at least one loading berth that is 0.81 km (0.5 miles) or more from the shore that is used for mooring a marine tank vessel and loading liquids from shore.

Primary fuel means the fuel that provides the principal heat input to the device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation of the device without the addition of other fuels.

Process heater means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that are heated to produce steam.

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment, including, but not limited to, a carbon adsorber, condenser/refrigeration unit, or absorber that is capable of and used for the purpose of removing vapors and recovering liquids or chemicals.

Routine loading means, with respect to the VMT source, marine tank vessel loading operations that occur as part of normal facility operation over a loading berth when no loading berths are inoperable due to maintenance.

Secondary fuel means any fuel other than the primary fuel. The secondary fuel provides supplementary heat in addition to the heat provided by the primary fuel and is generally fired through a burner other than the primary burner.

Source(s) means any location where at least one dock or loading berth is bulk loading onto marine tank vessels, except offshore drilling platforms and lightering operations.

Source(s) with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons means major source(s) having aggregate actual HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations at all loading berths as follows:

(1) Prior to the compliance date, of less than 9.1 Mg (10 tons) of each individual HAP calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1997 and less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of all HAP combined calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1997, as determined by emission estimation in §63.565(l) of this subpart; and

(2) After the compliance date, of less than 9.1 Mg (10 tons) of each individual HAP calculated annually after September 20, 1999 and less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of all HAP combined calculated annually after September 20, 1999, as determined by emission estimation in §63.565(l) of this subpart.

Source(s) with emissions of 10 or 25 tons means major source(s) having aggregate actual HAP emissions from marine tank vessels loading operations at all loading berths as follows:

(1) Prior to the compliance date, emissions of 9.1 Mg (10 tons) or more of each individual HAP calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1997 or of 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of all HAP combined calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1997, as determined by emission estimation in §63.565(l); or

(2) After the compliance date, emissions of 9.1 Mg (10 tons) or more of each individual HAP calculated annually after September 20, 1999 or of 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of all HAP combined calculated annually after September 20, 1999, as determined by emission estimation in §63.565(l).

Source(s) with throughput less than 10 M barrels and 200 M barrels means source(s) having aggregate loading from marine tank vessel loading operations at all loading berths as follows:

(1) Prior to the compliance date, of less than 1.6 billion liters (10 million (M) barrels) of gasoline on a 24-month annual average basis and of less than 32 billion liters (200 M barrels) of crude oil on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1996; and

(2) After the compliance date, of less than 1.6 billion liters (10 M barrels) of gasoline annually and of less than 32 billion liters (200 M barrels) of crude oil annually after September 21, 1998.

Source(s) with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels means source(s) having aggregate loading from marine tank vessel loading operations at all loading berths as follows:

(1) Prior to the compliance date, of 1.6 billion liters (10 M barrels) or more of gasoline on a 24-month annual average basis or of 32 billion liters (200 M barrels) or more of crude oil on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1996; or

(2) After the compliance date, of 1.6 billion liters (10 M barrels) or more of gasoline annually or of 32 billion liters (200 M barrels) or more of crude oil annually after September 21, 1998.

Terminal means all loading berths at any land or sea based structure(s) that loads liquids in bulk onto marine tank vessels.

Twenty-four-month (24-month) annual average basis means annual HAP emissions, with respect to MACT standards, or annual loading throughput, with respect to RACT standards, from marine tank vessel loading operations averaged over a 24-month period.

Valdez Marine Terminal (VMT) source means the major source that is permitted under the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (TAPAA) (43 U.S.C. §1651 *et seq.*). The source is located in Valdez, Alaska in Prince William Sound.

Vapor balancing system means a vapor collection system or piping system that is designed to collect organic HAP vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during marine tank vessel loading operations and that is designed to route the collected organic HAP vapors to the storage vessel from which the liquid being loaded originated or to compress collected organic HAP vapors and commingle with the raw feed of a process unit.

Vapor collection system means any equipment located at the source, i.e., at the terminal, that is not open to the atmosphere, that is composed of piping, connections, and flow inducing devices, and that is used for containing and transporting vapors displaced during the loading of marine tank vessels to a control device or for vapor balancing. This does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any marine vessel vapor collection manifold system.

Vapor-tight marine vessel means a marine tank vessel that has demonstrated within the preceding 12 months to have no leaks. A marine tank vessel loaded at less than atmospheric pressure is assumed to be vapor tight for the purpose of this standard.

Volatile organic compounds or *VOC* is as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s) of this chapter.

[60 FR 48399, Sept. 19, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 22596, Apr. 21, 2011]

§63.562 Standards.

(a) The emissions limitations in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section apply during marine tank vessel loading operations.

(b) *MACT standards, except for the VMT source*—(1)(i) *Vapor collection system of the terminal.* The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall equip each terminal with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect HAP vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during marine tank vessel loading operations and to prevent HAP vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(ii) *Ship-to-shore compatibility.* The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(iii) *Vapor tightness of marine vessels.* The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are vapor tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(2) *MACT standards for existing sources with emissions of 10 or 25 tons.* The owner or operator of an existing source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except offshore loading terminals and the VMT source, shall reduce captured HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 97 weight-percent, as determined using methods in §63.565 (d) and (l).

(3) *MACT standards for new sources.* The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons or a new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except offshore loading terminals and the VMT source, shall reduce HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 98 weight-percent, as determined using methods in §63.565 (d) and (l).

(4) *MACT standards for new major source offshore loading terminals.* The owner or operator of a new major source offshore loading terminal shall reduce HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 95 weight-percent, as determined using methods in §63.565 (d) and (l).

(5) *Prevention of carbon adsorber emissions during regeneration.* The owner or operator of a source subject to paragraph (b)(2), (3), or (4) shall prevent HAP emissions from escaping to the atmosphere from the regeneration of the carbon bed when using a carbon adsorber to control HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations.

(6) *Maintenance allowance for loading berths.* The owner or operator of a source subject to paragraph (b)(2), (3) or (4), may apply for approval to the Administrator for a maintenance allowance for loading berths based on a percent of annual throughput or annual marine tank vessel loading operation time for commodities not exempted in §63.560(d). The owner or operator shall maintain records for all maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment. The Administrator will consider the following in approving the maintenance allowance:

(i) The owner or operator expects to be in violation of the emissions standards due to maintenance;

(ii) Due to conditions beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, compliance with the emissions standards during maintenance would result in unreasonable economic hardship;

(iii) The economic hardship cannot be justified by the resulting air quality benefit;

(iv) The owner or operator has given due consideration to curtailing marine vessel loading operations during maintenance;

(v) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will endeavor to reduce emissions from other loading berths that are controlled as well as from the loading berth the owner or operator is seeking the maintenance allowance; and

(vi) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will monitor and report emissions from the loading berth to which the maintenance allowance applies.

(c) *RACT standards, except the VMT source*—(1) *Commencement of construction.* The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, with an initial startup date on or before September 21, 1998 shall provide the Agency no later than 2 years after the effective date with proof that it has commenced construction of its vapor collection system and air pollution control device.

(2)(i) *Vapor collection system of the terminal.* The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall equip each terminal with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect VOC vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during loading and to prevent VOC vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(ii) *Ship-to-shore compatibility.* The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(iii) *Vapor tightness of marine vessels.* The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are vapor-tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(3) *RACT standard for sources with throughput of 10 M or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source.* The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, shall reduce captured VOC emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 98 weight-percent when using a combustion device or reduce captured VOC emissions by 95 weight-percent when using a recovery device, as determined using methods in §63.565(d) and (l).

(4) The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, may meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) by reducing gasoline loading emissions to, at most, 1,000 ppmv outlet VOC concentration.

(5) *Prevention of carbon adsorber emissions during regeneration.* The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall prevent HAP emissions from escaping to the atmosphere from the regeneration of the carbon bed when using a carbon adsorber to control HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations.

(6) *Maintenance allowance for loading berths.* The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels may apply for approval to the Administrator for a maintenance allowance for loading berths based on a percent of annual throughput or annual marine tank vessel loading operation time for commodities not exempted in §63.560(d). The owner or operator shall maintain records for all maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment. The Administrator will consider the following in approving the maintenance allowance:

(i) The owner or operator expects to be in violation of the emissions standards due to maintenance;

(ii) Due to conditions beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, compliance with the emissions standards during maintenance would result in unreasonable economic hardship;

(iii) The economic hardship cannot be justified by the resulting air quality benefit;

(iv) The owner or operator has given due consideration to curtailing marine vessel loading operations during maintenance;

(v) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will endeavor to reduce emissions from other loading berths that are controlled as well as from the loading berth the owner or operator is seeking the maintenance allowance; and

(vi) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will monitor and report emissions from the loading berth to which the maintenance allowance applies.

(d) *MACT and RACT standards for the VMT source*—(1)(i) *Vapor collection system of the terminal.* The owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip each terminal subject under paragraph (d)(2) with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect HAP vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during marine tank vessel loading operations and to prevent HAP vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(ii) *Ship-to-shore compatibility.* The owner or operator of the VMT source shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations at berths subject under paragraph (d)(2) of this section to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(iii) *Vapor tightness of marine vessels.* The owner or operator of the VMT source shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations at berths subject under paragraph (d)(2) of this section to those vessels that are vapor-tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under §63.560(d).

(2) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall reduce captured HAP and VOC emissions by 98 weight-percent, as determined using methods in §63.565(d) and (l) for loading berths subject under this paragraph according to paragraphs (d)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv):

(i) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip at least two loading berths and any additional berths indicated pursuant to paragraph (d)(2)(iii) with a vapor collection system and air pollution control device and shall load marine tank vessels over loading berths equipped with a vapor collection system and control device to the maximum extent practicable. The owner or operator shall equip all loading berths that will be used for routine loading after March 19, 1998 with a vapor collection system and control device if the annual average daily loading rate for all loading berths exceeds the limits in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A), (B), and (C) of this section.

(A) For 1995, 1,630,000 barrels per day; and

(B) For 1996, 1,546,000 barrels per day; and

(C) For 1997, 1,445,000 barrels per day.

(ii) Maximum extent practicable means that the total annual average daily loading over all loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device shall not exceed the totals in paragraphs (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B):

(A) *Loading allowances for marine tank vessel loading operations at loading berths not equipped with control devices.* The following maximum annual average daily loading rate for routine loading at loading berths not equipped with control devices in any of the following years shall not exceed:

(*1*) For 1998, 275,000 barrels per day;

(*2*) For 1999, 205,000 barrels per day;

(*3*) For 2000, 118,000 barrels per day;

(*4*) For 2001, 39,000 barrels per day; and

(*5*) For 2002 and subsequent years, no marine tank vessel loading operations shall be performed at berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, except as allowed for maintenance under paragraph (B).

(B) *Maintenance allowances for loading berths subject under paragraph (d)(2)(i).* Beginning in the year 2000, the owner or operator of the VMT source may have a maximum of 40 calendar days per calendar year use of loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, in accordance with the limits in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B)(*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), to allow for maintenance of loading berths subject to paragraph (d)(2)(i). Beginning in the year 2002, the total annual average daily loading of crude oil over all loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device shall not exceed the amount stated in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B)(*b*). The 40 days allowed for maintenance shall be converted into a compliance measure of annual average daily loading over the loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device as follows:

(*1*) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was greater than or equal to 1,100,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, the maintenance allowance shall not exceed an annual average daily loading of 60,000 barrels per day.

(*2*) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was less than 1,100,000 barrels per day and greater than or equal to 550,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, the maintenance allowance for the calendar year shall not exceed Q_m:

$$Q_m = \frac{(P - 550,000) \times 40}{365}$$

Where:

Q_m = maintenance allowance, barrels per day

P = prior calendar year's average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility, barrels per day.

(*3*) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was less than 550,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, there shall be no maintenance allowance.

(iii) If the average daily loading rate for the loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device is greater than the combined amounts in any year listed in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A), (B), and (C) and (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B), then the owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip all loading berths used for routine loading with a vapor collection system and control device within 2 years of the exceedance except that in an emergency situation the Administrator may, instead of requiring controls, approve an alternative plan to reduce loading over the unequipped berth(s) to a level which will ensure compliance with the applicable limit. Beginning in the year 2002, the owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip all uncontrolled loading berths used for marine tank vessel loading operations beyond the maintenance allowance in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) with a vapor collection system and control device.

(iv) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall develop a program to communicate to relevant facility operations and marine transportation personnel and engage their active and consistent participation in honoring the intent and goal of minimizing loaded volumes over the unequipped berths and maximizing the loaded volumes at the berths equipped with a vapor collection system and control device to prevent exceedance of the load volume limits in paragraphs (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B). This program is to be presented semi-annually during the first year of compliance and annually thereafter until the use of unequipped berths for routine loading is no longer required.

(e) Operation and maintenance requirements for air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment for affected sources. At all times, owners or operators of affected sources shall operate and maintain a source, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable 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.

(1) The Administrator will determine compliance with design, equipment, work practice, or operational emission standards by evaluating an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source shall develop a written operation and maintenance plan that describes in detail a program of corrective action for varying (i.e., exceeding baseline parameters) air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, based on monitoring requirements in §63.564, used to comply with these emissions standards. The plan shall also identify all routine or otherwise predictable continuous monitoring system (thermocouples, pressure transducers, continuous emissions monitors (CEMS), etc.) variances.

(i) The plan shall specify procedures (preventive maintenance) to be followed to ensure that pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment functions properly and variances of the control equipment and monitoring equipment are minimal.

(ii) The plan shall identify all operating parameters to be monitored and recorded for the air pollution control device as indicators of proper operation and shall establish the frequency at which the parameters will be monitored (see §63.564).

(iii) Owners or operators of affected sources shall incorporate a standardized inspection schedule for each component of the control device used to comply with the emissions standards in §63.562(b), (c),

and (d). To satisfy the requirements of this paragraph, the owner or operator may use the inspection schedule recommended by the vendor of the control system or any other technical publication regarding the operation of the control system.

(iv) Owners or operators shall develop and implement a continuous monitoring system (CMS) quality control program. The owner or operator shall develop and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request a site-specific performance evaluation test plan for the CMS performance evaluation required in §63.8(e) of subpart A of this part. Each quality control program shall include, at a minimum, a written protocol that describes procedures for initial and any subsequent calibration of the CMS; determination and adjustment of the calibration drift of the CMS; preventive maintenance of the CMS, including spare parts inventory; data recording, calculations, and reporting; and accuracy audit procedures, including sampling and analysis methods. The owner or operation shall maintain records of the procedures that are part of the quality control program developed and implemented for CMS.

(3) Based on the results of the determination made under paragraph (e)(2), the Administrator may require that an owner or operator of an affected source make changes to the operation and maintenance plan for that source. Revisions may be required if the plan:

(i) Does not address a variance of the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment that has occurred that increases emissions;

(ii) Fails to provide for operation during a variance of the air pollution control equipment or the monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; or

(iii) Does not provide adequate procedures for correcting a variance of the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment as soon as reasonable.

(4) If the operation and maintenance plan fails to address or inadequately addresses a variance event at the time the plan was initially developed, the owner or operator shall revise the operation and maintenance plan within 45 working days after such an event occurs. The revised plan shall include procedures for operating and maintaining the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment during similar variance events and a program for corrective action for such events.

(5) The operation and maintenance plan shall be developed by the source's compliance date. The owner or operator shall keep the written operation and maintenance plan on record to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator for the life of the source. In addition, if the operation and maintenance plan is revised, the owner or operator shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the plan on record to be made available for inspection upon request by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

(6) To satisfy the requirements of the operation and maintenance plan, the owner or operator may use the source's standard operating procedures (SOP) manual, an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) plan, or other existing plans provided the alternative plans meet the requirements of this section and are made available for inspection when requested by the Administrator.

(7) In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in this subpart, you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceedances of such standards that are caused by a malfunction, as defined in §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the respondent fails to meet its burden of proving all the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(i) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, the owners or operators of a facility must timely meet the notification requirements of paragraph (e)(7)(ii) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(A) The excess emissions were caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, or a process to operate in a normal and usual manner; and could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

(B) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs;

(C) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

(D) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(E) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health;

(F) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices;

(G) All of the actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs;

(H) At all times, the affected facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(I) The owner or operator has prepared a written root cause analysis, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using the best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(ii) *Notification.* The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limit(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (FAX) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than 2 business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance of the standard in this subpart to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (e)(7)(i) of this section. The owner or operator may seek an extension of this deadline for up to 30 additional days by submitting a written request to the Administrator before the expiration of the 45 day period. Until a request for an extension has been approved by the Administrator, the owner or operator is subject to the requirement to submit such report within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance.

[60 FR 48399, Sept. 19, 1995, as amended at 68 FR 37350, June 23, 2003; 71 FR 20457, Apr. 20, 2006; 76 FR 22596, Apr. 21, 2011]

§63.563 Compliance and performance testing.

(a) The following procedures shall be used to determine compliance with the emissions limits under §63.562(b)(1), (c)(2), and (d)(1):

(1) *Vent stream by-pass requirements for the terminal's vapor collection system.* (i) In accordance with §63.562(b)(1)(i), (c)(2)(i), and (d)(1)(i), each valve in the terminal's vapor collection system that would route displaced vapors to the atmosphere, either directly or indirectly, shall be secured closed during marine tank vessel loading operations either by using a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration, or the by-pass line from the valve shall be equipped with a flow indicator, except for those valves used for pressure/vacuum relief, analyzers, instrumentation devices, sampling, and venting for maintenance. Marine tank vessel loading operations shall not be performed with open by-pass lines.

(ii) Repairs shall be made to valves, car-seals, or closure mechanisms no later than 15 days after a change in the position of the valve or a break in the car-seal or closure mechanism is detected or no later than prior to the next marine tank vessel loading operation, whichever is later.

(2) *Ship-to-shore compatibility of vapor collection systems.* Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, marine tank vessel loading operations must be performed only if the marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment is compatible to the terminal's vapor collection system; marine tank vessel loading operations must be performed only when the marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment is connected to the terminal's vapor collection system, as required in §63.562(b)(1)(ii), (c)(2)(ii), and (d)(1)(ii).

(3) *Pressure/vacuum settings for the marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment.* During the initial performance test required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected source shall demonstrate compliance with operating pressure requirements of 33 CFR 154.814 using the procedures in §63.565(b).

(4) *Vapor-tightness requirements of the marine vessel.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall use the procedures in paragraph (a)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section to ensure that marine tank vessels are vapor tight, as required in §63.562(b)(1)(iii), (c)(2)(iii), and (d)(1)(iii).

(i) *Pressure test documentation for determining vapor tightness of the marine vessel.* The owner or operator of a marine tank vessel, who loads commodities containing HAP not determined to be exempt under §63.560(d) at an affected source, shall provide a copy of the vapor-tightness pressure test documentation described in §63.567(i) for each marine tank vessel prior to loading. The date of the test listed in the documentation must be within the preceding 12 months, and the test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures in §63.565(c)(1). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the affected source must check vapor-tightness pressure test documentation for marine tank vessels loaded at positive pressure.

(ii) *Leak test documentation for determining vapor tightness of the marine vessel.* If no documentation of the vapor tightness pressure test as described in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section is available, the owner or operator of a marine tank vessel, who loads commodities containing HAP not determined to be exempt under §63.560(d) at an affected source, shall provide the leak test documentation described in §63.567(i) for each marine tank vessel prior to loading. The date of the test listed in the documentation must be within the preceding 12 months, and the test must be conducted in accordance with the procedures in §63.565(c)(2). If the marine tank vessel has failed its most recent vapor-tightness leak test at that terminal, the owner or operator of the non-vapor-tight marine tank vessel shall provide documentation that the leaks detected during the previous vapor-tightness test have been repaired and documented with a successful vapor-tightness leak test described in §63.565(c)(2) conducted during loading. If the owner or operator of the marine tank vessel can document that repair is technically infeasible without cleaning and gas freeing or dry-docking the vessel, the owner or operator of the affected source may load the marine tank vessel. Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, an affected source must check the vapor-tightness leak test documentation for marine tank vessels loaded at positive pressure.

(iii) *Leak test performed during loading using Method 21 for determining vapor tightness of the marine vessel.* If no documentation of vapor tightness as described in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) or (ii) of this section is available, the owner or operator of a marine tank vessel, who loads commodities containing HAP not

determined to be exempt under §63.560(d) at an affected source, shall perform a leak test of the marine tank vessel during marine tank vessel loading operation using the procedures described in §63.565(c)(2).

(A) If no leak is detected, the owner or operator of a marine tank vessel shall complete the documentation described in §63.567(i) prior to departure of the vessel.

(B) If a leak is detected, the owner or operator of the marine tank vessel shall document the vapor-tightness failure for the marine tank vessel prior to departure of the vessel. The leaking component shall be repaired prior to the next marine tank vessel loading operation at a controlled terminal unless the repair is technically infeasible without cleaning and gas freeing or dry-docking the vessel. If the owner or operator of the vessel provides documentation that repair of such equipment is technically infeasible without cleaning and gas freeing or dry-docking the vessel, the equipment responsible for the leak will be excluded from future Method 21 tests until repairs are effected. A copy of this documentation shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected source. Repair of the equipment responsible for the leak shall occur the next time the vessel is cleaned and gas freed or dry-docked. For repairs that are technically feasible without dry-docking the vessel, the owner or operator of the affected source shall not load the vessel again unless the marine tank vessel owner or operator can document that the equipment responsible for the leak has been repaired.

(iv) *Negative pressure loading.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall ensure that a marine tank vessel is loaded with the product tank below atmospheric pressure (i.e., at negative gauge pressure). The pressure shall be measured between the facility's vapor connection and its manual isolation valve, and the measured pressure must be below atmospheric pressure. Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, marine tank vessel loading operations for nonvapor-tight vessels must be performed below atmospheric pressure (i.e., at negative gauge pressure) in the product tank.

(b) *Compliance determination for affected sources.* The following procedures shall be used to determine compliance with the emissions limits under §63.562(b), (c), and (d).

(1) *Initial performance test.* An initial performance test shall be conducted using the procedures listed in §63.7 of subpart A of this part according to the applicability in Table 1 of §63.560, the procedures listed in this section, and the test methods listed in §63.565. The initial performance test shall be conducted within 180 days after the compliance date for the specific affected source. During this performance test, sources subject to MACT standards under §63.562(b)(2), (3), (4), and (5), and (d)(2) shall determine the reduction of HAP emissions, as VOC, for all combustion or recovery devices other than flares. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. 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. Sources subject to RACT standards under §63.562(c)(3), (4), and (5), and (d)(2) shall determine the reduction of VOC emissions for all combustion or recovery devices other than flares.

(2) *Performance test exemptions.* An initial performance test required in this section and in §63.565(d) and the continuous monitoring in §63.564(e) is not required in the following cases:

(i) When a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 Megawatts or less is used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3), or (4), (c)(3) or (4), or (d)(2) and the vent stream is used as the primary fuel or with the primary fuel;

(ii) When a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 Megawatts or greater is used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3) or (4), (c)(3) or (4), or (d)(2); or

(iii) When a boiler subject to 40 CFR part 266, subpart H, “Hazardous Waste Burned in Industrial Furnaces,” that has demonstrated 99.99 percent destruction or recovery efficiency is used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3), or (4), (c)(3) or (4), or (d)(2).

(3) *Operation and maintenance inspections.* If the 3-hour or 3-cycle block average operating parameters in paragraphs (b)(4) through (9) of this section, outside the acceptable operating ranges, are measured and recorded, i.e., variances of the pollution control device or monitoring equipment, the owner or operator of the affected source shall perform an unscheduled inspection of the control device and monitoring equipment and review of the parameter monitoring data. The owner or operator of the affected source shall perform an inspection and review when total parameter variance time for the control device is greater than 10 percent of the operating time for marine tank vessel loading operations on a 30-day, rolling-average basis. The inspection and review shall be conducted within 24 hours after passing the allowable variance time of 10 percent. The inspection checklist from the requirements of §63.562(e)(2)(iii) and the monitoring data from requirements in §§63.562(e)(2)(ii) and 63.564 should be used to identify any maintenance problems that may be associated with the variance. The unscheduled inspection should encompass all components of the control device and monitoring equipment that can be inspected while in operation. If any maintenance problem is identified during the inspection, the owner or operator of the affected source must take corrective action (e.g., adjustments to operating controls, etc.) as soon as practicable. If no immediate maintenance problems are identified from the inspection performed while the equipment is operating, a complete inspection in accordance with §63.562(e)(2) must be conducted prior to the next marine tank vessel loading operation and corrective action (e.g., replacement of defective parts) must be taken as soon as practicable for any maintenance problem identified during the complete inspection.

(4) *Combustion device, except flare.* During the initial performance test required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the efficiency of and/or the outlet VOC concentration from the combustion device used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), (c)(3) and (4), and (d)(2) using the test methods in §63.565(d). The owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) *Outlet VOC concentration limit for required percent combustion efficiency.* The owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline VOC concentration using the procedures described in §63.565(g). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall be operated with a block average outlet VOC concentration as determined in §63.564(e)(1) no more than 20 percent above the baseline VOC concentration.

(ii) *Baseline temperature for required percent combustion efficiency.* The owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline temperature using the procedures described in §63.565(f). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall be operated with the block average temperature as determined in §63.564(e)(2) or (3) no more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the baseline temperature.

(5) *Flare.* During the initial performance test required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall establish that the flare used to comply with the emissions standards in §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), (c)(3) and (4), and (d)(2) is in compliance with the design requirements for flares cited in §63.565(e). Following the date on which the initial determination of compliance is established, the facility shall operate with the presence of a pilot flame in the flare, as determined in §63.564(f).

(6) *Carbon adsorber.* During the initial performance test required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the efficiency of and/or the outlet VOC concentration from the recovery device used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3), (4), and (5), (c)(3), (4), and (5), and (d)(2) using the test methods in §63.565(d). The owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (b)(6)(i) as well as either paragraph (b)(6)(ii) or (iii) of this section. The owner or operator of affected sources complying with paragraph (b)(6)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section shall conduct a performance test once each year.

(i) *Compliance determination for carbon bed regeneration.* Desorbed hydrocarbons from regeneration of the off-line carbon bed shall be vented to the on-line carbon bed.

(ii) *Baseline parameters for required percent recovery efficiency.* The owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (b)(6)(ii)(A), (B), or (C) of this section.

(A) *Outlet VOC concentration limit for required percent recovery efficiency.* The owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline VOC concentration using the procedures described in §63.565(g). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall be operated with a block average outlet VOC concentration as determined in §63.564(g)(1) no more than 20 percent above the baseline VOC concentration.

(B) *Carbon adsorbers with vacuum regeneration.* The owner or operator shall establish as operating parameters the baseline regeneration time for the vacuum stage of carbon bed regeneration using the procedures described in §63.565(h) and shall establish the baseline vacuum pressure (negative gauge pressure) using the procedures described in §63.565(i). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall be operated with block average regeneration time of the vacuum stage of carbon bed regeneration as determined in §63.564(g)(2) no more than 20 percent below the baseline regeneration time, and the facility shall be operated with the block average vacuum pressure (negative gauge pressure) as determined in §63.564(g)(2) no more than 20 percent above the baseline vacuum pressure.

(C) *Carbon adsorbers with steam regeneration.* The owner or operator shall establish as operating parameters the baseline total stream flow using the procedures described in §63.565(j) and a baseline carbon bed temperature after cooling of the bed using the procedures in §63.565(f)(2). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall be operated with the total stream flow, as determined in §63.564(g)(3), no more than 20 percent below the baseline stream flow and with the carbon bed temperature (measured within 15 minutes after completion of the cooling cycle), as determined in §63.564(g)(3), no more than 10 percent or 5.6 °C (10 °F) above the baseline carbon bed temperature, whichever is less stringent.

(iii) *Outlet VOC concentration of 1,000 ppmv for gasoline loading.* Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall operate with a block average outlet VOC concentration as determined in §63.564(g)(1) of no more than 1,200 ppmv VOC.

(7) *Condenser/refrigeration unit.* During the initial performance test required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the efficiency of and/or the outlet VOC concentration from the recovery device used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), (c)(3) and (4), and (d)(2) using the test methods in §63.565(d). The owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (b)(7)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(i) *VOC outlet concentration limit for required percent recovery efficiency.* The owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline VOC concentration using the procedures described in §63.565(g). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall be operated with a block average outlet VOC concentration as determined in §63.564(h)(2) no more than 20 percent above the baseline VOC concentration.

(ii) *Baseline temperature for required percent recovery efficiency.* The owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline temperature using the procedures described in §63.565(f). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall operate with a block average temperature, as determined in §63.564(h)(1), no more than 28 °C (50 °F) above the baseline temperature.

(iii) *Baseline parameters for 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration limit for gasoline loading.* The owner or operator shall monitor either the outlet VOC concentration or the outlet temperature of the unit. For sources monitoring temperature, the owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline temperature using the procedures described in §63.565(f). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall operate with a block average outlet VOC concentration, as determined in §63.564(h)(2), of no more than 1,200 ppmv VOC or with a block average temperature, as determined in §63.564(h)(1), no more than 28 °C (50 °F) above the baseline temperature.

(8) *Absorber.* During the initial performance test required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the efficiency of the absorber and/or the outlet VOC concentration from the

recovery device used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), (c)(3) and (4), and (d)(2) using the test methods in §63.565(d). The owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (b)(8)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) *VOC outlet concentration limit for required percent recovery efficiency.* The owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline VOC concentration using the procedures described in §63.565(g). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall be operated with a block average outlet VOC concentration as determined in §63.564(i)(1) no more than 20 percent above the baseline VOC concentration.

(ii) *Baseline liquid-to-vapor ratio for required percent recovery efficiency.* The owner or operator shall establish as an operating parameter the baseline liquid flow to vapor flow (L/V) ratio using the procedures described in §63.565(k). Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, the facility shall operate with a block average L/V ratio, as determined in §63.564(i)(2), no more than 20 percent below the baseline L/V ratio.

(9) *Alternative control devices.* For sources complying with §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), (c)(3) and (4), and (d)(2) with the use of a control technology other than the devices discussed in paragraphs (b)(4) through (8) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected source shall provide to the Administrator information describing the design and operation of the air pollution control system, including recommendations for the operating parameter(s) to be monitored to indicate proper operation and maintenance of the air pollution control system. Based on this information, the Administrator shall determine the operating parameter(s) to be established during the performance test. During the initial performance test required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the efficiency of the air pollution control system using the test methods in §63.565(d). The device shall achieve at least the percent destruction efficiency or recovery efficiency required under §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), (c)(3) and (4), and (d)(2). The owner or operator shall establish the operating parameter(s) approved by the Administrator. Following the date on which the initial performance test is complete, the facility shall operate either above or below a maximum or minimum operating parameter, as appropriate.

(10) *Emission estimation.* The owner or operator of a source subject to §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4) shall use the emission estimation procedures in §63.565(l) to calculate HAP emissions.

(c) *Leak detection and repair for vapor collection systems and control devices.* The following procedures are required for all sources subject to §63.562(b), (c), or (d).

(1) *Annual leak detection and repair for vapor collection systems and control devices.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall inspect and monitor all ductwork and piping and connections to vapor collection systems and control devices once each calendar year using Method 21.

(2) *Ongoing leak detection and repair for vapor collection systems and control devices.* If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method, all ductwork and piping and connections to vapor collection systems and control devices shall be inspected to the extent necessary to positively identify the potential leak and any potential leaks shall be monitored within 5 days by Method 21. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded, and the leak shall be tagged until repaired.

(3) When a leak is detected, a first effort to repair the vapor collection system and control device shall be made within 15 days or prior to the next marine tank vessel loading operation, whichever is later.

[60 FR 48399, Sept. 19, 1995, as amended at 76 FR 22597, Apr. 21, 2011]

§63.564 Monitoring requirements.

(a)(1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the monitoring requirements in §63.8 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of §63.560 and the monitoring requirements in this section.

(2) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall monitor the parameters specified in this section. All monitoring equipment shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the source are obtained. For monitoring equipment purchased from a vendor, verification of the operational status of the monitoring equipment shall include completion of the manufacturer's written specifications or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system.

(3) Except for system breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level calibration drift adjustments, all continuous parametric monitoring systems (CPMS) and CEMS shall be in continuous operation while marine tank vessel loading operations are occuring and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements. Sources monitoring by use of CEMS and CPMS shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and/or data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The owner or operator of a CMS installed in accordance with these emissions standards shall comply with the performance specifications either in performance specification (PS) 8 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B for CEMS or in §63.7(c)(6) of subpart A of this part for CPMS.

(5) A CEMS is out of control when the measured values (i.e., daily calibrations, multipoint calibrations, and performance audits) exceed the limits specified in either PS 8 or in §63.8(c)(7) of subpart A of this part. The owner or operator of a CEMS that is out of control shall submit all information concerning out of control periods, including start and end dates and hours and descriptions of corrective actions taken, in the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report required in §63.567(e).

(b) *Vapor collection system of terminal.* Owners or operators of a source complying with §63.563(a)(1) that uses a vapor collection system that contains valves that could divert a vent stream from a control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall comply with paragraph (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) Measure and record the vent stream flowrate of each by-pass line once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator and data recorder. The flow indicator shall be installed immediately downstream of any valve (i.e., entrance to by-pass line) that could divert the vent stream from the control device to the atmosphere.

(2) Measure the vent stream flowrate of each by-pass line once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator with either an audio or visual alarm. The flow indicator and alarm shall be installed immediately downstream of any valve (i.e., entrance to by-pass line) that could divert the vent stream from the control device to the atmosphere. The alarm shall be checked every 6 months to demonstrate that it is functioning properly.

(3) Visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism once during each marine tank vessel loading operation and at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the vent stream is not diverted through the by-pass line; record all times when the car seals have been broken and the valve position has been changed. Each by-pass line valve shall be secured in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration.

(c) *Pressure/vacuum settings for the marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment.* Owners or operators of a source complying with §63.563(a)(3) shall measure continuously the operating pressure of the marine tank vessel during loading.

(d) *Loading at negative pressure.* Owners or operators of a source complying with §63.563(a)(4)(iv) that load vessels at less than atmospheric pressure (i.e., negative gauge pressure) shall measure and record the loading pressure. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a recording pressure measurement device (magnehelic gauge or equivalent device) and an audible and visible alarm system that is activated when the pressure vacuum specified in §63.563(a)(4)(iv) is not attained. The owner or operator shall place the alarm system so that it can be seen and heard where cargo transfer is

controlled. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the pressure device once each calendar year with a reference pressure monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent pressure measurement device dedicated for this purpose).

(e) *Combustion device, except flare.* For sources complying with §63.563(b)(4), use of a combustion device except a flare, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section. Owners or operators complying with paragraphs (e)(2) or (3) shall also comply with paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(1) *Outlet VOC concentration.* Monitor the VOC concentrations at the exhaust point of the combustion device and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) *Operating temperature determined during performance testing.* If the baseline temperature was established during the performance test, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each cycle (same time period or cycle of the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average every third cycle.

(3) *Manufacturer's recommended operating temperature.* If the baseline temperature is based on the manufacturer recommended operating temperature, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each hour and a 3-hour block average every third hour.

(4) *Temperature monitor.* The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitor accurate to within ±5.6 °C (±10 °F) or within 1 percent of the baseline temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the combustion device but not within the combustion zone. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(f) *Flare.* For sources complying with §63.563(b)(5), use of a flare, the owner or operator shall monitor and record continuously the presence of the flare pilot flame. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a heat sensing device (an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple) at the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame during the entire loading cycle.

(g) *Carbon adsorber.* For sources complying with §63.563(b)(6), use of a carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) *Outlet VOC concentration.* Monitor the VOC concentrations at the exhaust point of each carbon adsorber unit and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to

measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) *Carbon adsorbers with vacuum regeneration.* Monitor and record the regeneration time for carbon bed regeneration and monitor and record continuously the vacuum pressure of the carbon bed regeneration cycle. The owner or operator will record the time when the carbon bed regeneration cycle begins and when the cycle ends for a single carbon bed and will calculate a 3-cycle block average every third cycle. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a recording pressure measurement device (magnehelic gauge or equivalent device). A data acquisition system shall record and compute a 3-cycle (carbon bed regeneration cycle) block average vacuum pressure every third cycle. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the pressure device once each calendar year with a reference pressure monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent pressure measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the pressure monitor being tested.

(3) *Carbon adsorbers with steam regeneration.* Monitor and record the total stream mass flow and monitor and record the carbon bed temperature after regeneration (but within 15 minutes of completion of the cooling cycle). The owner or operator will install, calibrate, maintain, and operate an integrating stream flow monitoring device that is accurate within ±10 percent and that is capable of recording the total stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a temperature monitor accurate to within ±5.6 °C (10 °F) or within 1 percent of the baseline carbon bed temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the carbon bed temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the carbon bed. The data acquisition system shall record the carbon bed temperature after each cooling cycle (measured within 15 minutes of completion of the cooling cycle). The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(h) *Condenser/refrigeration unit.* For sources complying with §63.563(b)(7), use of a condenser/refrigeration unit, the owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (h)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) *Baseline temperature.* Monitor and record the temperature at the outlet of the unit. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitor accurate to within ±5.6 °C (±10 °F) or within 1 percent of the baseline temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the condenser/refrigeration unit. For sources monitoring the temperature established during the performance test, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each cycle (same time period or cycle of the performance test) and a 3-hour block average every third cycle. For sources monitoring the manufacturer recommended temperature, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each hour and a 3-hour block average every third hour. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(2) *Outlet VOC concentration.* Monitor the VOC concentrations at the outlet of the unit and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a VOC

CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(i) *Absorber.* For sources complying with §63.563(b)(8), use of an absorber, the owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (i)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) *Outlet VOC concentration.* Monitor the VOC concentrations at the outlet of the absorber and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a VOC CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) *L/V ratio.* Monitor and record the inlet liquid flowrate and the inlet gas flowrate to the absorber and record the calculated L/V ratio. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate liquid and gas flow indicators. For sources monitoring the L/V ratio established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record the flowrates and calculated ratio every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average ratio each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average ratio every third cycle. For sources monitoring the manufacturer recommended L/V ratio, a data acquisition system shall record the flowrates and calculated ratio every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average ratio each hour and a 3-hour average ratio every third hour. The liquid and gas flow indicators shall be installed immediately upstream of the respective inlet lines to the absorber.

(j) *Alternate monitoring procedures.* Alternate procedures to those described in this section may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator. The owner or operator shall comply with the procedures for use of an alternative monitoring method in §63.8(f).

§63.565 Test methods and procedures.

(a) *Performance testing.* The owner or operator of an affected source in §63.562 shall comply with the performance testing requirements in §63.7 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of §63.560 and the performance testing requirements in this section.

(b) *Pressure/vacuum settings of marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment.* For the purpose of determining compliance with §63.563(a)(3), the following procedures shall be used:

(1) Calibrate and install a pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument) capable of measuring up to the maximum relief set pressure of the pressure-vacuum vents;

(2) Connect the pressure measurement device to a pressure tap in the terminal's vapor collection system, located as close as possible to the connection with the marine tank vessel; and

(3) During the performance test required in §63.563(b)(1), record the pressure every 5 minutes while a marine tank vessel is being loaded and record the highest instantaneous pressure and vacuum that occurs during each loading cycle.

(c) *Vapor-tightness test procedures for the marine tank vessel.* When testing a vessel for vapor tightness to comply with the marine vessel vapor-tightness requirements of §63.563(a)(4)(i), the owner or operator of a source shall use the methods in either paragraph (c)(1) or (2) in this section.

(1) *Pressure test for the marine tank vessel.* (i) Each product tank shall be pressurized with dry air or inert gas to no more than the pressure of the lowest pressure relief valve setting.

(ii) Once the pressure is obtained, the dry air or inert gas source shall be shut off.

(iii) At the end of one-half hour, the pressure in the product tank and piping shall be measured. The change in pressure shall be calculated using the following formula:

$P=P_i-P_f$

Where:

P=change in pressure, inches of water.

P_i = pressure in tank when air/gas source is shut off, inches of water.

P_f = pressure in tank at the end of one-half hour after air/gas source is shut off, inches of water.

(iv) The change in pressure, P, shall be compared to the pressure drop calculated using the following formula:

$PM=0.861\ P_{ia}\ L/V$

Where:

PM=maximum allowable pressure change, inches of water.

P_{ia} = pressure in tank when air/gas source is shut off, psia.

L=maximum permitted loading rate of vessel, barrels per hour.

V=total volume of product tank, barrels.

(v) If $P \leq PM$, the vessel is vapor tight.

(vi) If $P<PM$, the vessel is not vapor tight and the source of the leak must be identified and repaired prior to retesting.

(2) *Leak test for the marine tank vessel.* Each owner or operator of a source complying with §§63.563(a)(4)(ii) or (iii) shall use Method 21 as the vapor-tightness leak test for marine tank vessels. The test shall be conducted during the final 20 percent of loading of each product tank of the marine vessel, and it shall be applied to any potential sources of vapor leaks on the vessel.

(d) *Combustion (except flare) and recovery control device performance test procedures.* (1) All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the appropriate test methods.

(2) All testing shall be performed during the last 20 percent of loading of a tank or compartment.

(3) All emission testing intervals shall consist of each 5 minute period during the performance test. For each interval, the following shall be performed:

(i) *Readings.* The reading from each measurement instrument shall be recorded.

(ii) *Sampling Sites.* Method 1 or 1A of appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of sampling sites. Sampling sites shall be located at the inlet and outlet of the combustion device or recovery device except for owners or operators complying with the 1,000 ppmv VOC emissions limit for gasoline vapors under §63.563(b)(6) or (7), where the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the recovery device.

(iii) *Volume exhausted.* The volume exhausted shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, as appropriate.

(4) *Combustion devices, except flares.* The average VOC concentration in the vent upstream and downstream of the control device shall be determined using Method 25 of appendix A of part 60 of this chapter for combustion devices, except flares. The average VOC concentration shall correspond to the volume measurement by taking into account the sampling system response time.

(5) *Recovery devices.* The average VOC concentration in the vent upstream and downstream of the control device shall be determined using Method 25A or 25B of appendix A-7 to part 60 of this chapter for recovery devices. The average VOC concentration shall correspond to the volume measurement by taking into account the sampling system response time.

(6) The VOC mass at the inlet and outlet of the combustion or recovery device during each testing interval shall be calculated as follows:

$M_j = FKV_s C_{VOC}$

Where:

M_j = mass of VOC at the inlet and outlet of the combustion or recovery device during testing interval j, kilograms (kg).

$F=10^{-6}$ = conversion factor, (cubic meters VOC/cubic meters air)(1/ppmv) (m3 VOC/m3 air)(1/ppmv).

K=density, kilograms per cubic meter (kg/m3 VOC), standard conditions, 20 °C and 760 mm Hg.

V_s = volume of air-vapor mixture at the inlet and outlet of the combustion or recovery device, cubic meters (m3) at standard conditions, 20 °C and 760 mm Hg.

C_{VOC} = VOC concentration (as measured) at the inlet and outlet of the combustion or recovery device, ppmv, dry basis.

s=standard conditions, 20 °C and 760 mm Hg.

(7) The VOC mass emission rates at the inlet and outlet of the recovery or combustion device shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} M_{ij}}{T}$$

$$E_o = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} M_{oj}}{T}$$

Where:

E_i, E_o = mass flow rate of VOC at the inlet (i) and outlet (o) of the recovery or combustion device, kilogram per hour (kg/hr).

M_{ij}, M_{oj} = mass of VOC at the inlet (i) or outlet (o) during testing interval j, kg.

T=Total time of all testing intervals, hour.

n=number of testing intervals.

(8) Where Method 25, 25A, or 25B is used to measure the percent reduction in VOC, the percent reduction across the combustion or recovery device shall be calculated as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i}(100\%)$$

Where:

R = control efficiency of control device, percent.

E_i = mass flow rate of VOC at the inlet to the combustion or recovery device as calculated under paragraph (c)(7) of this section, kg/hr.

E_o = mass flow rate of VOC at the outlet of the combustion or recovery device, as calculated under paragraph (c)(7) of this section, kg/hr.

(9) Repeat the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) through (d)(8) of this section 3 times. The arithmetic average percent efficiency of the three runs shall determine the overall efficiency of the control device.

(10) Use of methods other than Method 25, 25A, or 25B shall be validated pursuant to Method 301 of appendix A to part 63 of this chapter.

(e) *Performance test for flares.* When a flare is used to comply with §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), (c)(3) and (4), and (d)(2), the source must demonstrate that the flare meets the requirements of §63.11 of subpart A of this part. In addition, a performance test according to Method 22 of appendix A of part 63 shall be performed to determine visible emissions. The observation period shall be at least 2 hours and shall be conducted according to Method 22. Performance testing shall be conducted during three complete loading cycles with a separate test run for each loading cycle. The observation period for detecting visible emissions shall encompass each loading cycle. Integrated sampling to measure process vent stream flow rate shall be performed continuously during each loading cycle. The owner or operator shall record all visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, maximum permitted velocity calculations, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test.

(f) *Baseline temperature.* The procedures in this paragraph shall be used to determine the baseline temperature required in §63.563(b)(4), (6), and (7) for combustion devices, carbon adsorber beds, and condenser/refrigeration units, respectively, and to monitor the temperature as required in §63.564(e), (g), and (h). The owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) *Baseline temperature from performance testing.* The owner or operator shall establish the baseline temperature as the temperature at the outlet point of the unit averaged over three test runs from paragraph (d) of this section. Temperature shall be measured every 15 minutes.

(2) *Baseline temperature from manufacturer.* The owner or operator shall establish the baseline temperature as the manufacturer recommended minimum operating temperature for combustion devices,

maximum operating temperature for condenser units, and maximum operating temperature for carbon beds of carbon adsorbers.

(g) *Baseline outlet VOC concentration.* The procedures in this paragraph shall be used to determine the outlet VOC concentration required in §63.563(b)(4), (6), (7), and (8) for combustion devices except flare, carbon adsorbers, condenser/refrigeration units, and absorbers, respectively, and to monitor the VOC concentration as required in §63.564(e), (g), (h), and (i). The owner or operator shall use the procedures outlined in Method 25A or 25B. For the baseline VOC concentration, the arithmetic average of the outlet VOC concentration from three test runs from paragraph (d) of this section shall be calculated for the control device. The VOC concentration shall be measured at least every 15 minutes. Compliance testing of VOC CEMS shall be performed using PS 8.

(h) *Baseline regeneration time for carbon bed regeneration.* The procedures in this paragraph shall be used to demonstrate the baseline regeneration time for the vacuum stage of carbon bed regeneration required in §63.563(b)(6) for a carbon adsorber and to monitor the regeneration time for the vacuum regeneration as required in §63.564(g). The owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (h)(1) or (2).

(1) *Baseline regeneration time from performance testing.* The owner or operator shall establish the baseline regeneration time as the length of time for the vacuum stage of carbon bed regeneration averaged over three test runs from paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) *Baseline regeneration time from manufacturer recommendation.* The owner or operator shall establish the baseline regeneration time as the manufacturer recommended minimum regeneration time for the vacuum stage of carbon bed regeneration.

(i) *Baseline vacuum pressure for carbon bed regeneration.* The procedures in this paragraph shall be used to demonstrate the baseline vacuum pressure for the vacuum stage of carbon bed regeneration required in §63.563(b)(6) for a carbon adsorber and to monitor the vacuum pressure as required in §63.564(g). The owner or operator shall establish the baseline vacuum pressure as the manufacturer recommended minimum vacuum for carbon bed regeneration.

(j) *Baseline total stream flow.* The procedures in this paragraph shall be used to demonstrate the baseline total stream flow for steam regeneration required in §63.563(b)(6) for a carbon adsorber and to monitor the total stream flow as required in §63.564(g). The owner or operator shall establish the baseline stream flow as the manufacturer recommended minimum total stream flow for carbon bed regeneration.

(k) *Baseline L/V ratio.* The procedures in this paragraph shall be used to determine the baseline L/V ratio required in §63.563(b)(8) for an absorber and to monitor the L/V ratio as required in §63.564(i). The owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) *Baseline L/V ratio from performance test.* The owner or operator shall establish the baseline L/V ratio as the calculated value of the inlet liquid flow divided by the inlet gas flow to the absorber averaged over three test runs using the procedures in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) *Baseline L/V ratio from manufacturer.* The owner or operator shall establish the baseline L/V ratio as the manufacturer recommended minimum L/V ratio for absorber operation.

(l) *Emission estimation procedures.* For sources with emissions less than 10 or 25 tons and sources with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, the owner or operator shall calculate an annual estimate of HAP emissions, excluding commodities exempted by §63.560(d), from marine tank vessel loading operations. Emission estimates and emission factors shall be based on test data, or if test data is not available, shall be based on measurement or estimating techniques generally accepted in industry practice for operating conditions at the source.

(m) *Alternate test procedures.* (1) Alternate test procedures to those described in this section may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator.

(2) If the owner or operator intends to demonstrate compliance by using an alternative to any test method specified, the owner or operator shall refrain from conducting the performance test until the Administrator approves the use of the alternative method when the Administrator approves the site-specific test plan (if review of the site-specific test plan is requested) or until after the alternative method is approved (see §63.7(f) of subpart A of this part). If the Administrator does not approve the site-specific test plan (if review is requested) or the use of the alternative method within 30 days before the test is scheduled to begin, the performance test dates specified in §63.563(b)(1) shall be extended such that the owner or operator shall conduct the performance test within 60 calendar days after the Administrator approves the site-specific test plan or after use of the alternative method is approved. Notwithstanding the requirements in the preceding two sentences, the owner or operator may proceed to conduct the performance test as required in this section (without the Administrator's prior approval of the site-specific test plan) if he/she subsequently chooses to use the specified testing and monitoring methods instead of an alternative.

[60 FR 48399, Sept. 19, 1995, as amended at 79 FR 11283, Feb. 27, 2014]

§63.566 Construction and reconstruction.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source shall fulfill all requirements for construction or reconstruction of a source in §63.5 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of §63.560 and construction or reconstruction requirements in this section.

(b)(1) *Application for approval of construction or reconstruction.* The provisions of this paragraph and §63.5(d)(1)(ii) and (iii), (2), (3), and (4) of subpart A implement section 112(i)(1) of the Act.

(2) *General application requirements.* An owner or operator who is subject to the requirements of §63.5(b)(3) of subpart A shall submit to the Administrator an application for approval of the construction of a new source, the reconstruction of a source, or the reconstruction of a source not subject to the emissions standards in §63.562 such that the source becomes an affected source. The application shall be submitted as soon as practicable before the construction or reconstruction is planned to commence. The application for approval of construction or reconstruction may be used to fulfill the initial notification requirements of §63.567(b)(3). The owner or operator may submit the application for approval well in advance of the date construction or reconstruction is planned to commence in order to ensure a timely review by the Administrator and that the planned commencement date will not be delayed.

(c) *Approval of construction or reconstruction based on prior State preconstruction review.* The owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator the request for approval of construction or reconstruction under this paragraph and §63.5(f)(1) of subpart A of this part no later than the application deadline specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. The owner or operator shall include in the request information sufficient for the Administrator's determination. The Administrator will evaluate the owner or operator's request in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.5(e) of subpart A of this part. The Administrator may request additional relevant information after the submittal of a request for approval of construction or reconstruction.

§63.567 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source shall fulfill all reporting and recordkeeping requirements in §§63.9 and 63.10 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of §63.560 and fulfill all reporting and recordkeeping requirements in this section. These reports will be made to the Administrator at the appropriate address identified in §63.13 of subpart A of this part.

(1) Reports required by subpart A and this section may be sent by U.S. mail, facsimile (fax), or by another courier.

(i) Submittals sent by U.S. mail shall be postmarked on or before the specified date.

(ii) Submittals sent by other methods shall be received by the Administrator on or before the specified date.

(2) If acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, reports may be submitted on electronic media.

(b) *Notification requirements.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall fulfill all notification requirements in §63.9 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of that section to this subpart in Table 1 of §63.560 and the notification requirements in this paragraph.

(1) *Applicability.* If a source that otherwise would not be subject to the emissions standards subsequently increases its HAP emissions calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1997 or increases its annual HAP emissions after September 20, 1999 or subsequently increases its gasoline or crude loading throughput calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1996 or increases its gasoline or crude loading annual throughput after September 21, 1998 such that the source becomes subject to the emissions standards, such source shall be subject to the notification requirements of §63.9 of subpart A of this part and the notification requirements of this paragraph.

(2) *Initial notification for sources with startup before the effective date.* The owner or operator of a source with initial startup before the effective date shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the relevant standard. The notification shall be submitted not later than 365 days after the effective date of the emissions standards and shall provide the following information:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the source;

(iii) An identification of this emissions standard that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date;

(iv) A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source;

(v) A statement that the source is a major source.

(3) *Initial notification for sources with startup after the effective date.* The owner or operator of a new or reconstructed source or a source that has been reconstructed such that it is subject to the emissions standards that has an initial startup after the effective date but before the compliance date, and for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required under §63.5(d) of subpart A of this part and §63.566 of this subpart, shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the standard no later than 365 days or 120 days after initial startup, whichever occurs before notification of the initial performance test in §63.9(e) of subpart A of this part. The notification shall provide all the information required in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, delivered or postmarked with the notification required in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) *Initial notification requirements for constructed/reconstructed sources.* After the effective date of these standards, whether or not an approved permit program is effective in the State in which a source subject to these standards is (or would be) located, an owner or operator subject to the notification requirements of §63.5 of subpart A of this part and §63.566 of this subpart who intends to construct a new source subject to these standards, reconstruct a source subject to these standards, or reconstruct a source such that it becomes subject to these standards, shall comply with paragraphs (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

(i) *Notify the Administrator in writing of the intended construction or reconstruction.* The notification shall be submitted as soon as practicable before the construction or reconstruction is planned to commence. The notification shall include all the information required for an application for approval of construction or reconstruction as specified in §63.5 of subpart A of this part. The application for approval of construction or reconstruction may be used to fulfill the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) Submit a notification of the date when construction or reconstruction was commenced, delivered or postmarked not later than 30 days after such date, if construction was commenced after the effective date.

(iii) Submit a notification of the anticipated date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days before such date;

(iv) Submit a notification of the actual date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date.

(5) *Additional initial notification requirements.* (i) The owner or operator of sources subject to §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), MACT standards, shall also include in the initial notification report required by paragraph (b)(2) and (3) the 24-month annual average or the annual actual HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations, as appropriate, at all loading berths, as calculated according to the procedures in §63.565(l). Emissions will be reported by commodity and type of marine tank vessel (barge or tanker) loaded.

(ii) As an alternative to reporting the information in paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section, the source may submit documentation showing that all HAP-containing marine tank vessel loading operations, not exempt by §63.560(d), occurred using vapor tight vessels that comply with the procedures of §63.563(a) and that the emissions were routed to control devices meeting the requirements specified in §63.563(b).

(c) *Request for extension of compliance.* If the owner or operator has installed BACT or technology to meet LAER consistent with §63.6(i)(5) of subpart A of this part, he/she may submit to the Administrator (or State with an approved permit program) a request for an extension of compliance as specified in §63.6(i)(4)(i)(B), (i)(5), and (i)(6) of subpart A of this part.

(d) *Reporting for performance testing of flares.* The owner or operator of a source required to conduct an opacity performance test shall report the opacity results and other information required by §63.565(e) and §63.11 of subpart A of this part with the notification of compliance status.

(e) *Summary reports and excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports*—(1) *Schedule for summary report and excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports.* Excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances are defined in §63.563(b). The owner or operator of a source subject to these emissions standards that is required to install a CMS shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and/or a summary report to the Administrator once each year, except, when the source experiences excess emissions, the source shall comply with a semi-annual reporting format until a request to reduce reporting frequency under paragraph (e)(2) of this section is approved.

(2) *Request to reduce frequency of excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports.* An owner or operator who is required to submit excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance and summary reports on a semi-annual basis may reduce the frequency of reporting to annual if the following conditions are met:

(i) For 1 full year the sources's excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports continually demonstrate that the source is in compliance; and

(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in this subpart and subpart A of this part.

(3) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance and summary reports required may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the 5-year recordkeeping prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgement about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

(4) *Content and submittal dates for excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports.* All excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports and all summary reports, if required per paragraph (e)(5) and (6) of this section, shall be delivered or postmarked within 30 days following the end of each calendar year, or within 30 days following the end of each six month period, if appropriate. Written reports of excess emissions or exceedances of process or control system parameters shall include all information required in §63.10(c)(5) through (13) of subpart A of this part as applicable in Table 1 of §63.560 and information from any calibration tests in which the monitoring equipment is not in compliance with PS 8 or other methods used for accuracy testing of temperature, pressure, or flow monitoring devices. The written report shall also include the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report. When no excess emissions or exceedances have occurred or monitoring equipment has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report. This information will be kept for a minimum of 5 years and made readily available to the Administrator or delegated State authority upon request.

(5) If the total duration of excess emissions or control system parameter exceedances for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 10 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report of §63.10(e)(3)(vi) of subpart A of this part shall be submitted, and the full excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report of paragraph (e)(4) of this section need not be submitted unless required by the Administrator.

(6) If the total duration of excess emissions or process or control system parameter exceedances for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 10 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, both the summary report of §63.10(e)(3)(vi) of subpart A of this part and the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report of paragraph (e)(4) of this section shall be submitted.

(f) *Vapor collection system of the terminal.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall submit with the initial performance test and maintain in an accessible location on site an engineering report describing in detail the vent system, or vapor collection system, used to vent each vent stream to a control device. This report shall include all valves and vent pipes that could vent the stream to the atmosphere, thereby bypassing the control device, and identify which valves are car-sealed opened and which valves are car-sealed closed.

(g) If a vent system, or vapor collection system, containing valves that could divert the emission stream away from the control device is used, each owner or operator of an affected source shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of:

(1) All periods when flow bypassing the control device is indicated if flow indicators are installed under §63.563(a)(1) and §63.564(b), and

(2) All times when maintenance is performed on car-sealed valves, when the car-seal is broken, and when the valve position is changed (i.e., from open to closed for valves in the vent piping to the control

device and from closed to open for valves that vent the stream directly or indirectly to the atmosphere bypassing the control device) if valves are monitored under §63.564(b).

(h) The owner or operator of an affected source shall keep the vapor-tightness documentation required under §63.563(a)(4) on file at the source in a permanent form available for inspection.

(i) *Vapor tightness test documentation for marine tank vessels.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain a documentation file for each marine tank vessel loaded at that source to reflect current test results as determined by the appropriate method in §63.565(c)(1) and (2). Updates to this documentation file shall be made at least once per year. The owner or operator shall include, as a minimum, the following information in this documentation:

(1) Test title;

(2) Marine vessel owner and address;

(3) Marine vessel identification number;

(4) Loading time, according to §63.563(a)(4)(ii) or (iii), if appropriate;

(5) Testing location;

(6) Date of test;

(7) Tester name and signature;

(8) Test results from §63.565(c)(1) or (2), as appropriate;

(9) Documentation provided under §63.563(a)(4)(ii) and (iii)(B) showing that the repair of leaking components attributed to a failure of a vapor-tightness test is technically infeasible without dry-docking the vessel; and

(10) Documentation that a marine tank vessel failing a pressure test or leak test has been repaired.

(j) *Emission estimation reporting and recordkeeping procedures.* The owner or operator of each source complying with the emission limits specified in §63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4) shall comply with the following provisions:

(1) Maintain records of all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to identify commodities exempted under §63.560(d);

(2) Keep readily accessible records of the emission estimation calculations performed in §63.565(l) for 5 years; and

(3) Submit an annual report of the source's HAP control efficiency calculated using the procedures specified in §63.565(l), based on the source's actual throughput.

(4) Owners or operators of marine tank vessel loading operations specified in §63.560(a)(3) shall retain records of the emissions estimates determined in §65.565(l) and records of their actual throughputs by commodity, for 5 years.

(k) *Leak detection and repair of vapor collection systems and control devices.* When each leak of the vapor collection system, or vapor collection system, and control device is detected and repaired as specified in §63.563(c) the following information required shall be maintained for 5 years:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) Findings (location, nature, and severity of each leak);

(3) Leak determination method;

(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired, reasons for repair interval); and

(5) Inspector name and signature.

(l) The owner or operator of the VMT source required by §63.562(d)(2)(iv) to develop a program, shall submit annual reports on or before January 31 of each year to the Administrator certifying the annual average daily loading rate for the previous calendar year. Beginning on January 31, 1996, for the reported year 1995, the annual report shall specify the annual average daily loading rate over all loading berths. Beginning on January 31, 1999, for the reported year 1998, the annual report shall specify the annual average daily loading rate over all loading berths, over each loading berth equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, and over each loading berth not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device. The annual average daily loading rate under this section is calculated as the total amount of crude oil loaded during the calendar year divided by 365 days or 366 days, as appropriate.

(m) The number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded shall be stated in a semiannual report. 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 §63.562(e), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. The report, to be certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, shall be submitted semiannually and delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half.

(n)(1) As of January 1, 2012 and within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in §63.2, and as required in this subpart, you must submit performance test data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the ERT (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

(2) All reports required by this subpart not subject to the requirements in paragraph (n)(1) of this section must be sent to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. If acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, these reports may be submitted on electronic media. The Administrator retains the right to require submittal of reports subject to paragraph (n)(1) of this section in paper format.

[60 FR 48399, Sept. 19, 1995, as amended at 68 FR 37350, June 23, 2003; 76 FR 22597, Apr. 21, 2011]

§63.568 Implementation and enforcement.

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

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

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

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.560 and 63.562(a) through (d).

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

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

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

[68 FR 37350, June 23, 2003]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
Attachment D
to Part 70 Operating Permit No.: T129-33594-00005

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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

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

§ 60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Vessels located at bulk gasoline plants.

(6) Storage vessels located at gasoline service stations.

(7) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

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

(e) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, to satisfy the requirements of §§ 60.112b through 60.117b for storage vessels that are subject to this subpart that meet the specifications in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, the monitoring requirements of § 60.116b(c), (e), (f)(1), and (g) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.111b Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) in the stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

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

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

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

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or

(3) Process tanks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.113b Testing and procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) If the external floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.114b Alternative means of emission limitation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.115b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

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

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by § 60.113b(b). Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

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

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

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

(1) A copy of the operating plan.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.116b Monitoring of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.117b Delegation of authority.

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Significant Source Modification and a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Source Location:	129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	5171
Significant Source Modification No.:	129-34987-00005
Permit Renewal No.:	T129-33594-00005
Permit Reviewer:	APT

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Marathon Petroleum Company LP relating to the operation of a stationary petroleum storage and distribution terminal. On August 29, 2014, Marathon Petroleum Company LP submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Subsequently on September 30, 2014, Marathon Petroleum Company LP submitted a BACT analysis pertaining to loading racks that became operational on October 1, 2003 that were previously incorrectly permitted.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

Note: This source is only permitted to process gasoline, ethanol and diesel fuel.

(a) One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XX][40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(b) One (1) barge loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Barge Load, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU.

(c) One (1) internal floating roof tank (surge tank), identified as M1, with a capacity of storing 315,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 2002).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB][40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]

(d) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 15, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(e) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 16, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(f) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 17, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(g) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 18, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed before 1971).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(h) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 19, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1951).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(i) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 31, with a capacity of storing 617,400 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1960).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(j) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 33, with a capacity of storing 1,470,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel (constructed in 1966).
[40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

(a) Fugitive VOC emissions from pumps, valves, flanges, etc.

(b) One (1) horizontal above ground oil/water mixture storage tank with a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons and constructed in 1951.

(c) One (1) fixed roof cone tank, identified as Tank 10, with a capacity of storing 630,000 gallons of diesel fuel (constructed in 1954).

(d) One (1) fixed roof cone tank, identified as Tank 14, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of diesel fuel (constructed in 1956).

(e) One (1) fixed roof tank, identified as Tank 26, with a capacity of storing 987,000 gallons of diesel (constructed before 1971).

(f) One (1) fixed roof cone tank, identified as Tank 30, with a capacity of storing 3,360,000 gallons of diesel (constructed before 1971).

Existing Approvals

Marathon Petroleum Company LP was issued its first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.: T129-27007-00005 on May 28, 2009. The source has since received the following approvals:

(a) Administrative Amendment No. 129-29623-00005, issued on October 4, 2010.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the State Implementation Plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Posey County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective July 20, 2012, for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for the annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard.
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 13, 2009, for the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard.
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.

Pollutant	Designation
Pb	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 31, 2011.

[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.

(a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Posey County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) PM2.5
Posey County has been classified as attainment for PM2.5. Therefore, direct PM2.5, SO2, and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants
Posey County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this source is classified as a petroleum storage and transfer unit with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels (12,600,000 gallons), it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, and 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Historical Background and Description of Proposed Modification

Marathon Petroleum Company LP, is located in Posey County and was originally constructed in 1953, idled/shut down in 1995, and re-constructed/reactivated in 2002.

Source Permitting History:

- 1995 - All tanks were emptied of petroleum products and the source "shut down" operations until 2002.

- 1996 - An administrative amendment to a construction permit (5792) was issued to American Western Refining, LP.

- 1999 - Equilon Enterprises, LLC purchased the facility from American Western Refining, LP. Equilon did not submit an air permit application upon purchase because the facilities on-site were in such disrepair, that the company did not know at that time how the property and equipment would be utilitzed.

- 2001 - In 2001, Equilon Enterprises, LLC d/b/a Shell Oil Products formed initial plans to operate the source as a petroleum products distribution terminal, where product would be received via pipeline and routed off-site via a truck loading rack and barge loading rack. At this time, all on-site piping was replaced and all storage tanks were repaired (new seals, roofs, etc.). Required repairs cost $15,000,000.

  Equilon Enterprises, LLC d/b/a Shell Oil Products applied to IDEM, OAQ for a permit to construct one (1) two-lane truck loading rack (Load Rack), one (1) barge loading rack (Barge Load), and

one (1) internal floating roof tank (Surge Tank). It was determined that the uncontrolled potential to emit of VOC from these units was 2,467.6 tons per year. The source withdrew the initial Title V permit application (never issued) (Submitted 11-30-2001 - No.: 7728).

- 2002 - The source receives construction approval for the loading racks and one tank in Significant Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005, issued on May 1, 2002.

- 2002 - On May 15, 2002, the source submits an updated Title V application, and TANKS data for the entire source.

- 2003 - The loading racks become operational on October 1, 2003.

- 2004 - The first Title V permit is issued to the source; T129-15233-00005, issued on June 30, 2004.

- 2004 - A letter requesting a transfer of ownership was received on September 9, 2004. Administrative Amendment No.: 129-20030-00005 is issued on October 14, 2004 and the source is under the control of Buckeye Terminals, LLC.

- 2008 - On December 15, 2008, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from the source requesting that the permit be updated to indicate a change in operational control and company name change to Marathon Petroleum Company LP. This request was completed through Administrative Amendment No.: 129-27259-00005 issued on December 23, 2008.

- 2009 - The source (Marathon Petroleum Company LP) was issued the first Title V Renewal No.: 129-27007-00005 on May 28, 2009.

- 2010 - On October 1, 2010, Marathon Petroleum Company LP, a Delaware limited liability company, converted to Delaware limited partnership and will be called Marathon Petroleum Company LP. This change was completed in Administrative Amendment No.: 129-29623-00005 issued on October 4, 2010.

In the original TV Permit 127-15233-00005, issued on June 30, 2004, the source was made subject to requirements of 326 IAC 8-4 (Petroleum Sources). It was determined at that time that the source was considered a “new” source based on US EPA’s reactivation policy because the plant was reactivated in 2003 after having been idled from 1995 through 2003. However, in the Title V Renewal No.: 129-27007-00005, issued on May 28, 2009, the source was determined to be an existing source prior to January 1, 1980. This resulted in the removal of the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 from the permit.

Upon further review, IDEM determines in this permitting action that Marathon Petroleum Company LP is considered an existing source constructed prior to January 1, 1980, because the shutdown credits based on the plant ceasing indefinite operation were not considered in the redesignation of the county into attainment. Therefore, there was no negative effect to the ambient air with the plant reactivation.

Therefore, since the source is still considered an existing source prior to January 1, 1980, the source is grandfathered from the requirements of the rules in 326 IAC 8-4 (Petroleum Sources). Based on this determination the truck loading rack and barge loading rack each with potential VOC emissions of 25 tons per year or greater should have been subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; General Reduction Requirements) when they were permitted in Significant Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005, issued on May 1, 2002.

This inadvertent error was realized during the application review of the proposed Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T128-33594-00005, and will now be rectified by requiring a BACT Analysis, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 for the "truck loading rack and barge loading rack". Therefore, the existing loading racks are subject to a Significant Source Modification, under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(g)(2), a modification subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6.

The following is a list of the emission units and pollution control device(s) affected by this source modification:

(a) One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline, ethanol and diesel. [40 CFR 60, Subpart XX] [40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB]

(b) One (1) barge loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Barge Load, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline, ethanol and diesel.

Enforcement Issues

IDEM is aware that equipment has been constructed and operated without the proper permit terms and conditions. IDEM is reviewing this matter and will take appropriate action. This proposed permit is intended to satisfy the requirements of the construction permit rules.

Emission Calculations

The Potential to Emit of this modification is taken from Significant Source Modification No.: 129-15233-00005, issued on May 1, 2002.

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations that have been updated for the renewal process.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70 Modification to an Existing Source

Marathon Petroleum Company LP, is located in Posey County and was originally constructed in 1953, idled/shut down in 1995, and re-constructed/reactivated in 2002. See detailed reactivation history on Page 4 of this TSD.

In the original TV Permit 127-15233-00005, issued on June 30, 2004, the source was made subject to requirements of 326 IAC 8-4 (Petroleum Sources). It was determined at that time that the source was considered a “new” source based on US EPA’s reactivation policy because the plant was reactivated in 2003 after having been idled from 1995 through 2003. However, in the Title V Renewal No.: 129-27007-00005, issued on May 28, 2009, the source was determined to be an existing source prior to January 1, 1980. This resulted in the removal of the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 from the permit.

Upon further review, IDEM determines in this permitting action that Marathon Petroleum Company LP is considered an existing source constructed prior to January 1, 1980, because the shutdown credits based on the plant ceasing indefinite operation were not considered in the redesignation of the county into attainment. Therefore, there was no negative effect to the ambient air with the plant reactivation.

Therefore, since the source is still considered an existing source prior to January 1, 1980, the source is grandfathered from the requirements of the rules in 326 IAC 8-4 (Petroleum Sources). Based on this determination the truck loading rack and barge loading rack each with potential VOC emissions of 25 tons per year or greater should have been subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; General Reduction Requirements) when they were permitted in Significant Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005, issued on May 1, 2002.

This inadvertent error was realized during the application review of the proposed Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T128-33594-00005, and will now be rectified by requiring a BACT Analysis, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 for the "truck loading rack and barge loading rack". Therefore, the existing loading racks are subject to a Significant Source Modification, under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(g)(2), a modification subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

(a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.

(b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 Permit Renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)								
	PM	PM_{10}*	$PM_{2.5}$**	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Gasoline/Ethanol Loading (Barge and Truck) or Diesel	----	----	----	----	----	58.87	----	3.06	0.94 n-Hexane
Tanks	----	----	----	----	----	21.71	----	1.13	0.35 n-Hexane
Insignificant Tanks	----	----	----	----	----	4.09	----	0.04	0.03 n-Hexane
working and standing losses	----	----	----	----	----	11.65	----	0.61	0.19 n-Hexane
Fugitive Components (pumps, valves, flanges, etc.)	----	----	----	----	----	1.42	----	neg.	neg.
Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site	3.61	0.92	0.09	----	----	----	----	neg.	neg.
Paved Roads at Industrial Site	0.66	0.13	0.03	----	----	----	----	neg.	neg.
Total PTE of Entire Source	**3.61**	**0.92**	**0.09**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**97.74**	**0.00**	**< 25**	**< 10**
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	NA	NA

negl. = negligible
* Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM10 and PM2.5, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a regulated air pollutant".
**$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

(a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no PSD regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of one hundred (100) tons per year or more and it is one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

(b) This existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAPs emissions are less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than

twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

CAM:

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;

(2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and

(3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

Emission Unit / Pollutant	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
Load Rack and Barge Load - VOC from Gasoline Loading	Yes	Yes	3350.7	58.87	100	Y	N
Load Rack and Barge Load - VOC from Diesel Loading	No	Yes	26.4	NA	100	N	N
Load Rack and Barge Load - HAP	Yes	Yes	Greater than 10 / 25	< 10 / < 25	10 / 25	N (Exempt)	N
Barge Load - HAP	Yes	Yes	Greater than 10 / 25	< 10 / < 25	10 / 25	Y	N

(b) A CAM analysis for VOC when loading gasoline/ethanol is shown for both units together because the emission limitation applies to the combined emissions of both units, and they are controlled by the same vapor recovery unit (VRU) while gasoline fuel is transferred. This source uses a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, using an activated carbon adsorbent material to control VOC emissions from Load Rack and Barge Load when loading gasoline and/or ethanol. Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are applicable to Load Rack and Barge Load for VOC when loading gasoline and/or ethanol because each of the load racks individually meet the criteria outlined above. The following monitoring requirements shall satisfy CAM for these units:

Compliance with 40 CFR 64 (CAM) and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) shall be met with daily monitoring of Vacuum level and regeneration time of the VRU each day that gasoline loading occurs in the Loading

Rack and/or Barge Load systems. The monitoring duration shall encompass at least one full regeneration cycle of the VRU.

(1) The vacuum reading of the vapor recovery unit shall be monitored at least once daily when loading gasoline. The VRU shall be equipped with a failsafe device, interfaced with the loading rack, which prevents loading whenever the vacuum pressure of the vapor recovery unit is out of the optimal range of less than twenty-four 24 inches of mercury. In the event that the failsafe device breaks down, the loading rack operations shall be shut down, or intermittent monitoring of the vacuum reading should, to the extent practical, be implemented at intervals of no less than one hour until such time as the failsafe device is back in operation.

(2) The carbon bed shall be regenerated once every ten (10) minutes during active loading or once every five (5) tanker trucks or five (5) barges loaded during slack periods when the carbon adsorber is in idle mode. The Permittee shall operate and maintain an automated system to monitor the number of trucks loaded since the last regeneration cycle of the carbon bed. Whenever the carbon adsorber is in idle mode, the automated system shall shut down the loading rack if the carbon adsorber fails to go through a regeneration cycle after loading five (5) tanker trucks/barges. Each scheduled workday, the Permittee shall conduct an inspection of the carbon bed pressure records for any deviations in the carbon bed regeneration cycle time mentioned above since the last daily inspection. The Permittee shall maintain an automated system which prevents the loading of gasoline and alerts the facility's operators when the carbon bed regeneration cycle time exceeds ten (10) minutes.

(3) Additional inspections and preventive measures shall be performed as prescribed in the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(4) Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) This source has an emission limit for VOC emissions released during diesel fuel loading from the Load Rack and Barge Load. The unlimited potential emissions of VOC from loading diesel fuel only do not meet the threshold criteria for CAM requirements. Additionally, this source achieves the emission limit for VOC while loading diesel fuel without the use of controls. Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are not applicable to Load Rack or Barge Load for VOC when loading diesel fuel.

(d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1)(i), emission units subject to emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator (EPA) after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act, are exempt from CAM requirements.

(1) The Load Rack is subject to a post-1990 NESHAP (40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB) when loading gasoline/ethanol; therefore, it is not subject to CAM for HAPs when loading gasoline/ethanol.

(2) The Load Rack is not subject to a post-1990 NESHAP when loading diesel fuel. However, the unlimited potential emissions of HAP from loading diesel fuel only do not meet the threshold criteria for CAM requirements. Additionally, this source achieves the emission limit for HAP while loading diesel fuel without the use of controls. Therefore, it is not subject to CAM for HAPs.

(3) The Barge Load is not regulated by a post-1990 NESHAP, has an emission limit for HAPs, and meets the outlined criteria above when loading gasoline/ethanol. Therefore, based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to the Barge Load for HAP when loading gasoline. This source uses a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, using an activated carbon adsorbent material

to control VOC and HAP (since most are VHAPs) emissions from Barge Load when loading gasoline. Compliance with 40 CFR 64 (CAM) shall be met with daily monitoring of Vacuum level and regeneration time of the VRU each day that gasoline loading occurs in the Loading Rack and/or Barge Load systems. The monitoring duration shall encompass at least one full regeneration cycle of the VRU.

(A) The vacuum reading of the vapor recovery unit shall be monitored at least once daily when loading gasoline. The VRU shall be equipped with a failsafe device, interfaced with the loading rack, which prevents loading whenever the vacuum pressure of the vapor recovery unit is out of the optimal range of less than twenty-four 24 inches of mercury. In the event that the failsafe device breaks down, the loading rack operations shall be shut down, or intermittent monitoring of the vacuum reading should, to the extent practical, be implemented at intervals of no less than one hour until such time as the failsafe device is back in operation.

(B) The carbon bed shall be regenerated once every ten (10) minutes during active loading or once every five (5) tanker trucks or five (5) barges loaded during slack periods when the carbon adsorber is in idle mode. The Permittee shall operate and maintain an automated system to monitor the number of trucks loaded since the last regeneration cycle of the carbon bed. Whenever the carbon adsorber is in idle mode, the automated system shall shut down the loading rack if the carbon adsorber fails to go through a regeneration cycle after loading five (5) tanker trucks/barges. Each scheduled workday, the Permittee shall conduct an inspection of the carbon bed pressure records for any deviations in the carbon bed regeneration cycle time mentioned above since the last daily inspection. The Permittee shall maintain an automated system which prevents the loading of gasoline and alerts the facility's operators when the carbon bed regeneration cycle time exceeds ten (10) minutes.

(C) Additional inspections and preventive measures shall be performed as prescribed in the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(D) Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(4) The Barge Load is is not regulated by a post-1990 NESHAP, and has an emission limit for HAPs. However, the potential emissions of HAP when loading diesel are below the applicability thresholds for CAM requirements, and are not controlled. Therefore, this unit is not subject to CAM when loading diesel.

(e) The remaining emission units at this source do not utilize control devices as defined in 40 CFR 64.1 to comply with emission limitations or standards. Therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring, are not applicable to any other units at the source.

NSPS:

Subpart K

(a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and prior to May 19, 1978, Subpart K are not included in the permit for this source:

(1) None of the storage tanks at this source were constructed or modified during the applicability time frame established in this rule. Therefore, no tanks at this source are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Subpart Ka

(b) The requirements of the Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and prior to July 23, 1984, Subpart Ka are not included in the permit for this source.

(1) None of the storage tanks at this source were constructed or modified during the applicability time frame established in this rule. Therefore, no tanks at this source are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Subpart Kb

(c) The requirements of the Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984, Subpart Kb are included in the permit for this source.

(1) None of the storage tanks at this source were constructed during the applicability time frame established in this rule except M1 (below). Although many of the tanks were repaired in 2001, the tanks were not reconstructed as defined in 40 CFR 60.15 or modified as defined in 40 CFR 60.14. Therefore, these tanks do not meet the applicability requirement of being reconstructed after July 23, 1984. Therefore, no tanks at this source constructed prior to 2002 are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(2) The one (1) internal floating roof tank (surge tank), identified as M1, with a storage capacity of 315,000 gallons of gasoline, ethanol and/or diesel, was constructed in 2002. The requirements of Subpart Kb were not previously added for Surge Tank M1 because pursuant to 40 CFR 60.111b, a surge tank is defined as a process vessel and not a storage vessel; 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb does not apply to process tanks. However, the source has determined that the tank M1 could serve as a future storage tank. Therefore, the source has requested that this tank be considered an existing affected facility. The tank, M1, is subject to the following portions of NSPS, Subpart Kb:

- 40 CFR 60.110b
- 40 CFR 60.111b
- 40 CFR 60.112b
- 40 CFR 60.113b
- 40 CFR 60.114b
- 40 CFR 60.115b
- 40 CFR 60.116b
- 40 CFR 60.117b

Subpart XX

(d) The requirements of the Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals, Subpart XX are included in the permit for this source.

(1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.500(a), the affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is the total of all the loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal which deliver liquid product into gasoline tank trucks.

This NSPS specifically regulates only tank truck loading and does not regulates barge loading. Therefore, the one (1) barge loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Barge Load, is not subject to the provisions of this rule.

(2) The one (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, (and the associated fugitive emissions) was constructed or modified after December 17, 1980 and is located at a bulk gasoline terminal which delivers liquid product into gasoline tank trucks. Therefore, the Load Rack, the vapor control unit (VCU), and the associated fugitive emissions are subject to the following portions of NSPS, Subpart XX:

- 40 CFR 60.500
- 40 CFR 60.501
- 40 CFR 60.502
- 40 CFR 60.503(a), (b); (c)(1) through (7); (d)(1) and (2)
- 40 CFR 60.504
- 40 CFR 60.505
- 40 CFR 60.506

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the units described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX.

(e) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) applicable to this proposed modification or permit renewal.

NESHAPs:

Subpart R, Subpart CC, Subpart UUU, Subpart EEEE

(a) Because this source has limited HAP emissions below ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs, this existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), and the following NESHAPs do not apply:

Subpart R

The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations), Subpart R are not included in the permit for this source.

Subpart CC

The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries, Subpart CC are not included in the permit for this source. This source does not refine petroleum products.

Subpart UUU

The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units, Subpart UUU are not included in the permit for this source. This source does not refine petroleum products as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 2911.

Subpart EEEE

The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline), Subpart EEEE are not included in this permit for the petroleum fuels dispensing facilities (other than gasoline), even though they meet the definition of organic liquids distribution (OLD) (non-gasoline) operations.

Subpart Y

(b) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations, Subpart Y, are included in this permit (portions thereof) for the Barge Load operations at this source:

(1) The *Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)* standards in 40 CFR 63.562(b) and (d) of this subpart are applicable to existing and new sources with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, as that term is defined in §63.561.

Therefore, this source has limited source-wide HAP emissions below 10 and 25 tons per year, and have rendered the MACT standards 40 CFR 63.562(b) and (d) not applicable; however,

(A) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.560(a)(3), the recordkeeping requirements of §63.567(j)(4) and the emission estimation requirements of §63.565(l) apply to existing sources with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons.

(B) Existing sources with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons must meet the submerged fill standards of 46 CFR 153.282. This submerged fill requirement does not apply to petroleum refineries.

(2) The *Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)* standards in 40 CFR 63.562(c) and (d) of this subpart are applicable to sources with throughput of 10 M barrels of gasoline or 200 M barrels of crude oil, as that term is defined in §63.561;

This source does not process crude oil, and has limited throughput of gasoline into the Barge Load operations at this source to less than 10 M barrels, as that term is defined in §63.561, and have rendered the RACT standards 40 CFR 63.562(c) and (d) not applicable.

Therefore, the applicable provisions of this rule to the Barge Load operations at this source as they are considered part of the existing affected source, are listed below. Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart Y:

- 40 CFR 63.560(a)(3) and (4)
- 40 CFR 63.561
- 40 CFR 63.565(l)
- 40 CFR 63.567(j)(4)

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, do not apply to the facility described in this section, as this facility does not meet the defitionition of an affected source as described in 40 CFR 63.561.

Subpart BBBBBB

(c) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities, Subpart BBBBBB are included in the permit for this source.

(1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11081(e), the loading of gasoline into marine vessels at bulk facilities is exempt from the provisions of this subpart. Therefore, the Barge Load is not subject to the provisions of this rule.

(2) The following storage tanks are not subject to the provisions of this rule because they are used soley to store dielsel and are not permitted to store gasoline or ethanol: one (1) horizontal above ground oil/water mixture storage tank, Tank 10, Tank 14, Tank 26, and Tank 30.

(3) This subpart establishes national emission limitations and management practices for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from area source gasoline distribution bulk terminals, bulk plants, and pipeline facilities. This source is a bulk gasoline terminal as defined in 40 CFR 63.11100. Therefore, the provisions of this rule are applicable to the following units at this source and they are considered part of the existing affected source:

One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, identified as Load Rack;
One (1) internal floating roof tank (surge tank), identified as M1;
One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 15;
One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 16;
One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 17;
One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 18;
One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 19;
One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 31;
One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Tank 33; and
Associated fugitive emissions from these tanks and the Load Rack

Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart BBBBBB:

- 40 CFR 63.11080
- 40 CFR 63.11081 (a)(1), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j)
- 40 CFR 63.11082 (a), (d)
- 40 CFR 63.11083 (b), (c)
- 40 CFR 63.11085
- 40 CFR 63.11087
- 40 CFR 63.11088
- 40 CFR 63.11089
- 40 CFR 63.11092
- 40 CFR 63.11093
- 40 CFR 63.11094
- 40 CFR 63.11095
- 40 CFR 63.11098
- 40 CFR 63.11099
- 40 CFR 63.11100
- Tables 1-3 to Subpart BBBBBB (applicable portions)

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB.

(d) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification or permit renewal.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-5-2.

326 IAC 2-2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)
Marathon Petroleum Company LP, is located in Posey County and was originally constructed in 1953, idled/shut down in 1995, and re-constructed/reactivated in 2002.

During the course of the renewal process, all calculations have been updated with the most current emission factors and emission rates, all necessary updates have been made to the emission unit descriptions, and previous limits and equivalencies have been modified and/or restructured to reflect the source's current operating conditions. The following is a summary of the current PSD limits as reflected in the most recent permit AA129-29623-00005, issued on October 4, 2010:

(a) The annual throughput of gasoline and/or ethanol to the Load Rack and Barge Load combined shall be limited to less than 741,195,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) VOC emissions from the vapor recovery unit exhaust shall not exceed 0.197 lb VOC per 1,000 gallon of gasoline transferred.

In this permitting action (SSM 127-34987-00005 and Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal), this existing PSD minor limit is being revised as follows:

(a) The annual throughput of gasoline and/or ethanol to the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading rack combined shall be limited to less than 741,195,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(a) The VOC emissions from the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) associated with the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack when loading gasoline and/or ethanol shall not exceed 19.05 mg/l (0.159 lb/kgal).

(c) For the purpose of determining compliance based on source-wide throughput of gasoline/ethanol, the following equivalency shall be used to determine compliance when processing diesel fuel. Each kilogallon (Kgal) of gasoline is equivalent to:

Fuel Type Equivalent (Kgal) = One (1) Kgal of Gasoline	Fuel Type
13.2	Distillate/Diesel

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

(a) This source has potential emissions of greater than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. However, this source has limited source-wide emissions of HAP below these thresholds, and rendered the provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1 not applicable to this source for HAPs. (See PSD limit above).

(b) In order to render the requirements of the *Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)* standards in 40 CFR 63.562(c) and (d) (Subpart Y) non-applicable, this source has agreed to not not process crude oil, and has limited throughput of gasoline into the Barge Load operations at this source to less than 10 M barrels (420,000 kilogallons), as that term is defined in §63.561, and have rendered the RACT standards 40 CFR 63.562(c) and (d) (Subpart Y) not applicable to this source for HAP. The barge load operations are limited as follows:

(1) The annual throughput of gasoline and/or ethanol to the Barge Load shall be limited to less than 10 million barrels (420,000 kilogallons) per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limitations renders this source an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and have rendered the R*ACT standards 40 CFR* 63.562(c) and (d) (Subpart Y) not applicable to this source for HAP.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source, not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The limited potential to emit of VOC and PM10 is less than 250 tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NOx, and SO2 is less than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(2), triennial reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 by July 1, 2015 and every three (3) years thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(1).

326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations), the source shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements)

The requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 apply to new facilities, as of January 1, 1980, located anywhere in the state that have potential emissions of twenty-five (25) tons or more per year and are not regulated by other provisions of 326 IAC 8.

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The one (1) two-lane truck loading rack, identified as Load Rack and the one (1) barge loading rack, identified as Barge Load, both installed in 2002, each have potential emissions of VOC greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. These units were determined to be regulated by the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals), and therefore, not subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6.

2014/2015 Renewal and modification

(a) Upon further evaluation, it is determined that the source is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 8-4, and due to the modification of the source in 2002 (construction of the loading racks), 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) applies to these units. Therefore, BACT requirements for the one Load Rack and the one Barge Load have been established as part of this renewal and modification.

See detailed BACT Analysis in Appendix B.

(b) The one (1) internal floating roof tank (surge tank), identified as M1, that was approved for construction in Significant Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005, issued on May 1, 2002, does not have potential VOC emissions of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more. Therefore, this unit is not subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 New Facilities General Reduction Requirements, IDEM, OAQ has proposed volatile organic compounds (VOC) BACT for the Loading Racks identified as Load Rack and Barge Load and the shared control device identified as VRU, as follows:

Limitations

(a) The vapor recovery unit (VRU) associated with the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack shall operate at all times that these loading racks are in operation and loading gasoline and/or ethanol.

(b) The VOC emissions from the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) associated with the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack when loading gasoline and/or ethanol shall not exceed 19.05 mg/l (0.159 lb/kgal).

(c) The VOC emissions from the Truck Loading Rack when loading diesel fuel shall not exceed 0.014 pound per kilogallon (lb/kgal).

(d) The VOC emissions from the Barge Loading Rack when loading diesel fuel shall not exceed 0.012 lb/kgal.

(e) The Permittee shall comply with the following leak prevention measures and loading practices:

(1) The Permitee shall load only gasoline and or ethanol and diesel fuels into cargo tanks at the truck and barge loading racks using submerged filling.

(2) Measures must be taken to minimize gasoline and/or ethanol and diesel fuel spills.

(3) Spills shall be cleaned up as expeditiously as practicable.

(4) Minimize fuel sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport fuel to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(5) The owner/operator of this bulk gasoline terminal shall not permit the loading of gasoline and/or ethanol into any transport unless:

(A) To ensure that leakless tank trucks are used, proper operating procedures and periodic maintenance of hatches, P-V valves and liquid and gaseous connections must be performed. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in §60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the truck and barge loading racks.

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

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

(i) 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

(ii) 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.

(iii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check required reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

(iv) Displaced vapors and gases shall be vented only to the vapor control system;

(v) A means must be 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;

(vi) All loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which will be closed upon disconnection.

(vii) If employees of the owner of this bulk gasoline terminal are not present during loading, it shall be the responsibility of the owner of the transport to make certain the vapor control system is attached to the transport. The owner of the terminal shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that owners of transports loading at the terminal during unsupervised times comply with this requirement.

326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum liquid storage facilities), 326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals), 326 IAC 8-4-5 (Bulk Gasoline Plants), 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities), 326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from Transports and Vapor Collection Systems; Records)

This source is located in Posey County and was constructed prior to January 1, 1980 (the applicability date for all 326 IAC 8-4 rules). Therefore, the provisions of all 326 IAC 8-4 rules do not apply to this source.

326 IAC 8-6 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)

Bulk Gasoline Terminals which distribute gasoline and distillates are not subject to the Organic Solvent Emission Limitations of 326 IAC 8-6-2(a) because this section applies only to emissions of organic solvents which are VOC and which are liquids at standard conditions, and include diluents which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, carrying agents and cleaning agents.

326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)

326 IAC 8-9 applies to stationary vessels used to store volatile organic liquid (VOL) that are located in Clark, Floyd, Lake or Porter County. This source is located in Posey County. Therefore, no facilities at this source are subject to 326 IAC 8-9.

326 IAC 13-3 (Control of Gasoline Reid Vapor Pressure)

Pursuant to this rule all gasoline distributed to Clark or Floyd Counties between May 1 and September 15 of each year, must meet the federal requirements of Reformulated Gas (RFG) that complies with seven and eight-tenths (7.8) pounds per square inch low Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) gasoline, federal reformulated gasoline, or ethanol blended low RVP gasoline. Transfer documents are required as specified in 326 IAC 13-3-4 (Record keeping requirements).

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

Testing Requirements

(a) Not later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the issuance of this permit, and the Permittee shall perform VOC testing on the vapor recovery unit exhaust (VRU) while transferring gasoline, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the last valid compliance demonstration.

(b) Not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the issuance of this permit, and the Permittee shall perform one-time VOC testing on the loading of diesel fuel into tank trucks or barges without the use of controls, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner to verify the emission factor for diesel fuel processing.

Summary of Testing Requirements					
Emission Unit	**Control Device**	**Timeframe for Testing**	**Pollutant**	**Frequency of Testing**	**Limit or Requirement**
Barge/Truck Loading Racks (gasoline / ethanol only)	VRU	180 days after permit issuance	VOC	5 years	0.159 lb VOC per 1,000 gallons (19.05 mg/L) of gasoline and/or ethanol

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 64]

(a) The Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) for VOC control shall be in operation at all times when the one (1) two-lane truck loading rack, identified as Load Rack, and/or the barge loading rack, identified as Barge Load, are in operation and transferring gasoline and/or ethanol.

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

VOC and HAP Daily Monitoring

Compliance with 40 CFR 64 (CAM) and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) shall be met with daily monitoring of Vacuum level and regeneration time of the VRU each day that gasoline loading occurs in the Loading Rack and/or Barge Load systems. The monitoring duration shall encompass at least one full regeneration cycle of the VRU.

(a) The vacuum reading of the vapor recovery unit shall be monitored at least once daily when loading gasoline. The VRU shall be equipped with a failsafe device, interfaced with the loading rack, which prevents loading whenever the vacuum pressure of the vapor recovery unit is out of the optimal range of less than twenty-four 24 inches of mercury. In the event that the failsafe device breaks down, the loading rack operations shall be shut down, or intermittent monitoring of the vacuum reading should, to the extent practical, be implemented at intervals of no less than one hour until such time as the failsafe device is back in operation.

(b) The carbon bed shall be regenerated once every ten (10) minutes during active loading or once every five (5) tanker trucks or five (5) barges loaded during slack periods when the carbon adsorber is in idle mode. The Permittee shall operate and maintain an automated system to monitor the number of trucks loaded since the last regeneration cycle of the carbon bed. Whenever the carbon adsorber is in idle mode, the automated system shall shut down the loading rack if the carbon adsorber fails to go through a regeneration cycle after loading five (5) tanker trucks/barges. Each scheduled workday, the Permittee shall conduct an inspection of the carbon bed pressure records for any deviations in the carbon bed regeneration cycle time mentioned above since the last daily inspection. The Permittee shall maintain an automated system which prevents the loading of gasoline and alerts the facility's operators when the carbon bed regeneration cycle time exceeds ten (10) minutes.

(c) Additional inspections and preventive measures shall be performed as prescribed in the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(d) Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Monthly Visible Checks for Liquid Leaks

(a) Monthly checks for liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations of the Loading Rack, the vapor collection system and the vapor recovery unit (VRU) shall be performed during normal daylight operations when the facility is in operation. A trained employee will record any visible liquid leaks and the date of such leaks.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed at any loading arm of the loading rack, the vapor collection system or the vapor recovery unit (VRU), the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Source Modification No.:129-34987-00005 and Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Part 70 Permit Renewal be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Angela Taylor at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5329 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5329.

(b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM Permit Guide on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/5881.htm; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm

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Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Source-Wide Potential Emissions

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

Criteria Pollutants **Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (Tons/year)**

Emission Unit / Process Description	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Gasoline/Ethanol Loading (Barge and Truck)	---	---	---	---	---	3350.70	---
Tanks	---	---	---	---	---	21.71	---
Insignificant Tanks	---	---	---	---	---	4.09	---
Floating Roof Landing Losses	---	---	---	---	---	11.65	---
Fugitive Components (pumps, valves, flanges, etc.)	---	---	---	---	---	1.42	---
Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site	3.61	0.92	0.09	---	---	---	---
Paved Roads at Industrial Site	0.66	0.13	0.03	---	---	---	---
Total	**4.272**	**1.053**	**0.124**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**3389.57**	**0.000**

HAPs

Emission Unit / Process Description	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Toluene	Xylene	n-Hexane	2,2,4-trimethyl pentane	Total HAP
Gasoline/Ethanol Loading (Barge and Truck)	30.16	3.35	43.56	16.75	53.61	26.81	174.24
Tanks	0.195	0.020	0.283	0.108	0.346	0.18	1.13
Insignificant Tanks	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.011	0.029	neg.	0.04
Floating Roof Landing Losses	0.105	0.012	0.151	0.058	0.186	0.093	0.61
Fugitive Components (pumps, valves, flanges, etc.)	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
Paved Roads at Industrial Site	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
Total	**30.46**	**3.38**	**43.99**	**16.93**	**54.17**	**27.074**	**176.01**

Criteria Pollutants **Limited Potential Emissions (Tons/year)**

Emission Unit / Process Description	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Gasoline/Ethanol Loading (Barge and Truck) or Diesel	-	-	-	-	-	58.87	-
Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	21.71	-
Insignificant Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	4.09	-
Floating Roof Landing Losses	-	-	-	-	-	11.65	-
Fugitive Components (pumps, valves, flanges, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	1.42	-
Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site	3.61	0.92	0.09	-	-	-	-
Paved Roads at Industrial Site	0.66	0.13	0.03	---	---	---	---
Total	**3.613**	**0.921**	**0.092**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**97.740**	**0.000**

HAPs

Emission Unit / Process Description	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Toluene	Xylene	n-Hexane	2,2,4-trimethyl pentane	Total HAP
Gasoline/Ethanol Loading (Barge and Truck) or Diesel	0.5298	0.0589	0.7653	0.2944	0.9419	0.4710	3.0612
Tanks	0.1950	0.0200	0.2830	0.1080	0.3460	0.1750	1.1270
Insignificant Tanks	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0110	0.0290	neg.	0.0420
Floating Roof Landing Losses	0.1049	0.0117	0.1515	0.0583	0.1864	0.0932	0.6059
Fugitive Components (pumps, valves, flanges, etc.)	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
Paved Roads at Industrial Site	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
Total	**0.83**	**0.09**	**1.20**	**0.47**	**1.50**	**0.739**	**4.836**

Limited Throughput of gasoline/ethanol is 741,195,000 gallons annually (controlled) with an equivalent of diesel fuel that is 13.2 gallons of diesel to every 1 gallon of ethanol/gasoline (uncontrolled).

Appendix A: Emission Calculations

Stock Data

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
ıificant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

Properties of Selected Petroleum Stocks
Determining Product Evaporation Losses from Tank Turnovers
API Document

Stock Number	Stock Name	*RVP* lb/in^2	M_v[1] lb/lb mole	*A* dim'less	*B* dim'less	True Vapor Pressure, *P* (psia), at Selected Temperatures, T_{la} (°F)											Distillation slope
						40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	
1	Motor Gasoline	13.8	62	11.644	5043.6	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.9	11.9	3
2	Motor Gasoline	10.5	66	11.724	5237.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.0	3
3	Transmix	7.4	68	11.833	5500.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.2	3
4	Gasoline 9 RVP	9.0	70	11.700	5720.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.1	3
5	Jet Naphtha (JP-4)[3]	2.7	80	11.368	5784.3	0.82	0.92	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
6	Jet Kerosene (JP-8 & Jet A)[3]	0.029	130	12.390	8933.0	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.001
7	Distillate Fuel Oil No. 2[3]	0.022	130	12.101	8907.0	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.012	0.014	0.017	0.001
8	Interface 50/50	0.066	106	6.992	1443.3												
9	Ethanol	7.000	46	8.321	1718.2	0.2		0.4		0.6		0.9		1.2		2.3	2
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

Source: [1] U.S. EPA Report AP-42, Fifth Edition, Supplement A, Table 7.1-2, except:
[2] from the EPA 114 survey of petroleum refineries.
[3] API 2518 Table 6

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Limited VOC and HAP PTE from Barge and Truck Loading
Gasoline and/or Ethanol

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

Total VOC Emissions from Other Sources			
Floating Roof Tanks PTE and Floating Roof Landing Losses	33.36	tons/yr	Tanks and Roof Landing emissions
Insignificant Tanks	4.09	tons/yr	TSD to 129-27007-00005, Tanks #14, #30, #10, #26
Fugitive Components (pumps, valves, flanges)	1.42	tons/yr	TSD to 129-27007-00005
PTE from other units	38.87	tons/yr	
PTE from Loading racks	59.13	tons/yr	
Total Source wide Allowable VOC PTE[1]	98.00	tons/yr	

Process Unit ID	Process Description	Allowable Emissions (tpy)[2]	Allowable Emissions (lb/yr)	Gallons of Fuel (kgal/yr)	VRU Limit for PSD Minor Limit lb VOC / kgal
Barge Load and Truck Load Rack	Gasoline/ethanol Transfer	58.87	117,740	741,195	0.159

Notes:

[1] Allowable VOC emissions calculated using the remaining total VOC available for gasoline loading in order to keep source-wide VOC emissions below 100 tpy (98 tpy - Total VOC Emissions from Other Sources)

[2] Allowable VOC emissions in the table (58.87) is set below 59.13 tpy (the calculated allowable emissions from [1])

Methodology

Emissions (lb/yr) = Emissions (tpy) * 2,000 (lb/ton)
VRU Limit (lb VOC / kgal) = Emissions (lb/yr) / Gallons of Fuel (kgal/yr)

Loading Racks PTE Calculations

	2-Lane Truck Loading Rack		Barge Loading Rack		
	Annual Total Throughput (gal/yr) -Truck and Barge			741,195,000	HAPs Data
	Hourly Throughput (gal/hr)	36,000	Hourly Throughput (gal/hr)[3]	150,000	Gasoline (Premium and Regular) / Vapor Weight %
Uncontrolled potential	36,000	gallons per hour gasoline loading	150,000	gallons per hour gasoline loading	Benzene 0.90%
	36.00	1000 gallons per hour	150.00	1000 gallons per hour	Ethylbenzene 0.10%
	5.00	lb VOC/1000 gallons, submerged loading, AP-42 Table 5.2-5, dedicated normal service	3.9	lb VOC/1000 gallons, AP-42 Table 5.2-2, uncleaned	Toluene 1.30%
	0	% control	0	% control	Xylene 0.50%
	180.00	lb VOC per hour	585.00	lb VOC per hour	n-Hexane 1.60%
	788.40	**ton VOC per year**	**2,562.30**	**ton VOC per year**	2,2,4-trimethylpentane 0.80%

Truck and Barge Loading Racks PTE Limit based on BACT			**Methodology**
741,195,000	gallons per hour combined gasoline loading (truck and barge)	Barge Loading is controlled by the VRU when loading gasoline	HAP Emissions (ton/yr) = VOC Emissions (lb/yr) / 2,000 (lb/ton) * Vapor Weight %
0.29	lb/kgal BACT Limitation		
35	mg/l BACT Limitation		Gasoline HAP Speciation from *API Publication 1673, Table 3-1 (1998).*
107.47	**ton VOC per year**		

[5]**Truck and Barge Loading Racks PTE Limit to keep the entire source minor for PSD (Becomes BACT Limit)**	
741,195,000	gallons annually
0.159	lb/kgal, source requested limitation
58.87	**ton VOC per year**
Note: 19.05 mg/L = 0.159 lbs/kgal	

Methodology

Uncontrolled lb VOC per hour = 1000 gallons per hour * ef (lb VOC/ 1000 gallons)*1-Control Efficiency /100
Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (ton/yr) = lb VOC per hour * 8,760 hours/year / 2,000 (lb/ton)
(Gasoline only) Controlled Potential Emissions (ton/yr) based on BACT Limit = total gasoline loaded (barge and truck), gal/yr * BACT limit, lb/kgal * ton/2000lb * kgal/1000 gal
The source requested to limit the loading racks emissions to stay below 100 tons/yr for the entire source and stay a minor source for PSD and area source for HAPs.
PSD Limited Potential Emissions (ton/yr) = total gasoline loaded (barge and trucks) * limit in lb/kgal to stay minor sourec * ton/2000 lbs * kgal/1000 gal

Summary Potential Emissions, ton/year

Process	VOC	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Toluene	Xylene	n-Hexane	2,2,4-trimethyl pentane	Total HAP
Gasoline/ethanol Loading - Uncontrolled Potential	**3,350.70**	**30.16**	**3.35**	**43.56**	**16.75**	**53.61**	**26.81**	**174.24**
Gasoline/ethanol Loading - Controlled Potential (based on BACT Limitation)[4]	**107.47**	**0.97**	**0.11**	**1.40**	**0.54**	**1.72**	**0.86**	**5.59**
Gasoline /ethanol Loading - Limited Potential	**58.87**	**0.53**	**0.06**	**0.77**	**0.29**	**0.94**	**0.47**	**3.06**

[3] Hourly Throughput (gal/hr) - Barge = Based on 150,000 bbls per day for loading 2 barges simultaneously, current VRU capacity does not allow for loading 4 barges simultaneously. Truck - based on PI-26 form in Feb. 5, 2002 application to IDEM.

[4] Gasoline/ethanol Loading - Controlled Potential (based on BACT Limit) = controlled truck loading rack emissions and barge loading (at required 35mg/l)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Limited VOC and HAP PTE from Barge and Truck Loading
DIESEL

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

Total VOC Emissions from Other Sources			
Floating Roof Tanks PTE	33.36	ton/yr	Tanks and Roof Landing emissions
Insignificant Tanks	4.09	ton/yr	TSD to 129-27007-00005, Tanks #14, #30, #10, #26
Fugitive PTE	1.42	ton/yr	TSD to 129-27007-00005
Total Allowable VOC Emissions[1]	59.13	ton/yr	= 98 (ton VOC/yr) - [Tank PTE + Fugitive PTE (ton VOC/yr)]

Process Unit ID	Process Description	Allowable Emissions (tpy)[2]	Allowable Emissions (lb/yr)	Allowable Gallons of Fuel (kgal/yr)	VRU Limit lb VOC / kgal
Barge Load and Truck Load Rack	Diesel Transfer	58.87	117,740	9,811,667	NA - No controls

Notes

[1] Allowable VOC emissions calculated using the remaining total VOC available for gasoline loading in order to keep source-wide VOC emissions below 100 tpy (98 tpy - Total VOC Emissions from Other Sources)

[2] Allowable VOC emissions in the table (58.87) is set below 59.13 tpy (the calculated allowable emissions from [1])

Equivalency

Gallons of Gasoline / ethanol per year	Gallons of Diesel/yr (without gasoline processing)	Gallons of Diesel per 1 Gallon of Gasoline / ethanol
741,195,000	9,783,774,000	13.2
Gasoline Limit (lb/kgal)	**Diesel EF (lb/kgal)**	**Gallons of Diesel per 1 Gallon of Gasoline / ethanol**
0.159	0.012	13.2

Eq = gasoline limit (lb/Kgal) / diesel EF (lb/Kgal)

Methodology

Emissions (lb/yr) = Emissions (tpy) * 2,000 (lb/ton)
Allowable Gallons of Fuel (kgal/yr) = Allowable Emissions (tpy) / emission factor (0.012 lb VOC/kgal) * 2000 lbs

Loading Rack Emission Calculations - Truck and Barge

*Annual Total Throughput (gal/yr)	4,403,349,780	HAPs Data	
Hourly Throughput (gal/hr)	502,665.50	Diesel fuel	Vapor Weight %
502,666	gallons per hour Diesel loading	Benzene	0.02%
502.67	1000 gallons per hour	Ethylbenzene	0.04%
0.012	lb VOC/1000 gallons, AP-42 Table 5.2-2, barges	Toluene	0.26%
0	% control (no controls)	Xylene	0.69%
6.03	lb VOC per hour	n-Hexane	0.01%
Uncontrolled potential **26.42**	**ton VOC per year**		

Gasoline Limit (lb/kgal)	Diesel Limit (lb/kgal)
0.159	0.012

Summary Potential Emissions, ton/year

Process	VOC
Diesel Loading - Uncontrolled Limited Potential	**58.70**

* Annual Total Throughput (gal/yr) = Truck loading rack capacity of 36,000 gal/hr based on PI-26 form in Feb. 5, 2002 application to IDEM plus 266,666 bbls per day for loading 4 barges simultaneously.

Diesel Loading - Uncontrolled Limited Potential = Limited throughput equivalant (gal) / 1000 (gal/kilogallon) * EF (lb/1000gal) / 2000 (lb/ton)

HAP Emissions (ton/yr) = VOC Emissions (lb/yr) / 2,000 (lb/ton) * Vapor Weight %

Summary Potential HAP Emissions, ton/year

Process	VOC	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Toluene	Xylene	n-Hexane	Total HAP
Diesel Loading - Uncontrolled Potential	**26.42**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.07**	**0.18**	**0.00**	**0.27**
Diesel Loading - Uncontrolled Limited Potential	**58.70**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.15**	**0.41**	**0.01**	**0.60**

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
HAP Emission from Storage Tanks

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

Tank	VOC Emissions (TPY)	Weight % Benzene	Weight % Ethylbenzene	Weight % Hexane	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Xylene	Weight % Trimethylpentane	Benzene Emissions (ton/yr)	Ethyl Benzene Emissions (ton/yr)	Hexane Emissions (ton/yr)	Toluene Emissions (ton/yr)	Xylene Emissions (ton/yr)	Trimethylpentane Emissions (ton/yr)
Tank #15 - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	3.45	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.031	0.003	0.055	0.045	0.017	0.028
Tank #16 - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	3.45	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.031	0.003	0.055	0.045	0.017	0.028
Tank #17 - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	3.45	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.031	0.003	0.055	0.045	0.017	0.028
Tank #18 - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	3.45	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.031	0.003	0.055	0.045	0.017	0.028
Tank #19 - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	3.45	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.031	0.003	0.055	0.045	0.017	0.028
Tank #31 - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	1.16	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.010	0.001	0.019	0.015	0.006	0.009
Tank #33 - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	1.53	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.014	0.002	0.024	0.020	0.008	0.012
M1 - Surge Tank - Gasoline, Ethanol & Diesel	1.77	0.90%	0.10%	1.60%	1.30%	0.50%	0.80%	0.016	0.002	0.028	0.023	0.009	0.014
Total Emissions	**21.71**							**0.195**	**0.020**	**0.346**	**0.283**	**0.108**	**0.175**

Insignificant Tanks	VOC Emissions	Weight % Benzene	Weight % Ethylbenzene	Weight % Hexane	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Xylene	Benzene Emissions (TPY)	Ethyl Benzene Emissions (TPY)	Hexane Emissions (TPY)	Toluene Emissions (TPY)	Xylene Emissions (TPY)
Tank #14 - Diesel Fuel	1.54	0.02%	0.04%	0.01%	0.26%	0.69%	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.011
Tank #30 - Diesel Fuel	1.54	0.02%	0.04%	0.01%	0.26%	0.69%	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.011
Tank #10 - Diesel Fuel	0.39	0.02%	0.04%	0.01%	0.26%	0.69%	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003
Tank #26 - Diesel Fuel	0.62	0.02%	0.04%	0.01%	0.26%	0.69%	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.004
Total Emissions	**4.09**						**0.000**	**0.002**	**0.000**	**0.011**	**0.029**

Notes:
1) VOC emissions were provided by the applicant as part of Part 70 Operating Permit 129-15233-00005. The emissions were reviewed and accepted by IDEM. The throughputs are identical to the current operation.
2) Diesel Speciation from Karin Ritter (American Petroleum Institute) memo to the Gasoline Distribution MACT Workgroup dated Feb. 2, 1995
3) Percent HAP composition of the vapor phase for gasoline is based on API Publication 1673, Table 3-1 (1998).
4) Note 8 in the emission calculations for T129-15233-00005 indicate that ethanol may be stored in tanks listed as storing gasoline.

Methodology:
1) HAP Emissions (ton/yr) = VOC Emissions (ton/yr) x Weight % HAP

Appendix B: Emission Calculations
HAP PTE for Tank Roof Landings

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

HAP Potential to Emit

Tank	Pollutant	Vapor Weight %	Total HAP Emissions (tons/yr)
M1	Benzene	0.90	2.60E-04
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	2.89E-05
	Hexane	1.60	4.63E-04
	Toluene	1.30	3.76E-04
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	2.31E-04
	Xylene	0.50	1.45E-04
	Surge Tank Total		**1.50E-03**
Tank 15	Benzene	0.90	8.72E-03
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	9.69E-04
	Hexane	1.60	1.55E-02
	Toluene	1.30	1.26E-02
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	7.75E-03
	Xylene	0.50	4.85E-03
	Tank 15 Total		**5.04E-02**
Tank 16	Benzene	0.90	1.48E-02
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	1.64E-03
	Hexane	1.60	2.62E-02
	Toluene	1.30	2.13E-02
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	1.31E-02
	Xylene	0.50	8.20E-03
	Tank 16 Total		**8.52E-02**
Tank 17	Benzene	0.90	1.50E-02
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	1.67E-03
	Hexane	1.60	2.67E-02
	Toluene	1.30	2.17E-02
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	1.33E-02
	Xylene	0.50	8.34E-03
	Tank 17 Total		**8.68E-02**
Tank 18	Benzene	0.90	4.46E-02
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	4.96E-03
	Hexane	1.60	7.93E-02
	Toluene	1.30	6.44E-02
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	3.97E-02
	Xylene	0.50	2.48E-02
	Tank 18 Total		**2.58E-01**
Tank 19	Benzene	0.90	1.09E-02
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	1.21E-03
	Hexane	1.60	1.94E-02
	Toluene	1.30	1.58E-02
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	9.70E-03
	Xylene	0.50	6.07E-03
	Tank 19 Total		**6.31E-02**
Tank 31	Benzene	0.90	2.61E-03
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	2.90E-04
	Hexane	1.60	4.63E-03
	Toluene	1.30	3.77E-03
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	2.32E-03
	Xylene	0.50	1.45E-03
	Tank 31 Total		**1.51E-02**
Tank 33	Benzene	0.90	7.96E-03
	Ethylbenzene	0.10	8.85E-04
	Hexane	1.60	1.42E-02
	Toluene	1.30	1.15E-02
	Trimethylpentane	0.80	7.08E-03
	Xylene	0.50	4.42E-03
	Tank 33 Total		**4.60E-02**

Notes
Gasoline Speciation from *Gasoline Distribution Industry (Stage 1) - Background Information for Proposed Standards for the MACT regulation Table C-5 (EPA-435/R-94-002a)*

Methodology
HAP Emissions (ton/yr) = VOC Emissions (lb/yr) / 2,000 (lb/ton) * Vapor Weight % / 100

Appendix B: Emission Calculations

VOC PTE for Tank Roof Landings

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

VOC Potential to Emit

Tank	Transition RVP 15-9 (lb/episode)	Cleaning (lb/episode)	Total Roof Landing PTE (lb/yr)	Roof Landing PTE (ton/yr)
M1	57.87		57.87	0.029
Tank 15	1,938.02		1,938.02	0.969
Tank 16	3,278.60		3,278.60	1.639
Tank 17	3,336.89		3,336.89	1.668
Tank 18	3,402.46	6,512.74	9,915.20	4.958
Tank 19	2,426.16		2,426.16	1.213
Tank 31	579.32		579.32	0.290
Tank 33	1,769.99		1,769.99	0.885
			Total	**11.651**

Notes

PTE estimated using Marathon's Floating Roof Landing Loss Calculation spreadsheet.

Assume 1 RVP transition in April and the worst case cleaning of one tank (October RVP 15) per year. This is conservative because each tank is cleaned once every 20 years with a potential to be cleaned after 10 years if any defects are found during an in-service inspection.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Emissions

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT
Application Date:

Fugitive Components

Equipment Type	Service	Number of Components	Emissions Factor[1] (lb/component-day)	VOC Emissions (lbs/yr)	VOC Emissions (TPY)
Valves	Vapor	100	0.00069	25.0536	0.013
Valves	Lt. Liquid	1375	0.00227	1139.4570	0.570
Flanges	Vapor	410	0.00222	331.8638	0.166
Flanges	Lt. Liquid	5900	0.00042	909.6384	0.455
Pump Seals	Lt. Liquid	36	0.02851	374.6477	0.187
Other	Vapor	2	0.00634	4.6253	0.002
Other	Lt. Liquid	21	0.00686	52.6126	0.026
				TOTAL VOCs	**1.42**

Notes:

1) Emission factors are based on EPA publication EPA-45/R-95-017, "Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates," Table 2-3. The original emission factors are in kg/hr-comp. The emissions factors were converted using 2.2 lb/kg.

Methodology:

1) VOC Emissions (ton/yr) = (# of components) x (emission factor) ÷ (2,000 lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Paved Roads at Industrial Site

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (1/2011).
Vehicle Informtation (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles per day	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Transport (entering plant)	192.0	1.0	192.0	20.0	3840.0	200	0.038	7.3	2654.5
Transport (leaving plant)	192.0	1.0	192.0	40.0	7680.0	250	0.047	9.1	3318.2
Employee Cars (round-trip)	7.0	1.0	7.0	2.0	14.0	100	0.019	0.1	48.4
Fed Ex/UPS (round-trip)	1.4	1.0	1.4	3.0	4.3	100	0.019	0.0	9.8
PCW/Waste Haulers (entering facility)	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.0	20.0	200	0.038	0.0	13.8
PCW/Waste Haulers (exiting facility)	1.0	1.0	1.0	40.0	40.0	250	0.047	0.0	17.3
		Totals	**394.4**		**11598.3**			**16.6**	**6062.1**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 29.4 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.04 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = [k * (sL)^0.91 * (W)^1.02] (Equation 1 from AP-42 13.2.1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.1-1)
W =	29.4	29.4	29.4	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
sL =	0.6	0.6	0.6	g/m^2 = Ubitiguous Baseline Silt Loading Values of paved roads (Table 13.2.1-3 for summer months)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [1 - (p/4N)] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = Ef * [1 - (p/4N)]
where p = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)
N = 365 days per year

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	0.217	0.043	0.0107	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	0.199	0.040	0.0098	lb/mile

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Transport (entering plant)	0.29	0.06	0.01	0.26	0.05	0.01
Transport (leaving plant)	0.36	0.07	0.02	0.33	0.07	0.02
Employee Cars (round-trip)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fed Ex/UPS (round-trip)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCW/Waste Haulers (entering facility)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCW/Waste Haulers (exiting facility)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	**0.66**	**0.13**	**0.03**	**0.60**	**0.12**	**0.03**

Methodology
Total Weight driven per day (ton/day) = [Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)] * [Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip) = [Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip) / [5280 ft/mile]
Maximum one-way miles (miles/day) = [Maximum trips per year (trip/day)] * [Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)]
Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip (ton/trip) = SUM[Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Average Miles Per Trip (miles/trip) = SUM[Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per year (trip/day)]
Unmitigated PTE (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] * [Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] * (ton/2000 lbs)
Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] * [Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] * (ton/2000 lbs)
Controlled PTE (tons/yr) = [Mitigated PTE (tons/yr)] * [1 - Dust Control Efficiency]

Abbreviations
PM = Particulate Matter PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um) PM2.5 = Particle Matter (<2.5 um) PTE = Potential to Emit

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Unpaved Roads

Company Name: Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Address City IN Zip: 129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County: Posey
SIC Code: 5171
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T129-33594-00005
Significant Source Modification No.: 129-34987-00005
Reviewer: APT

Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site
The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by unpaved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.2 (11/2006).

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Facility Vehicles (circle)	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	6200	1.174	3.5	1285.8
PCW/Waste Haulers (entering facility)	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.0	20.0	1100	0.208	0.2	76.0
PCW/Waste Haulers (exiting facility)	1.0	1.0	1.0	40.0	40.0	1100	0.208	0.2	76.0
		Totals	**5.0**		**66.0**			**3.9**	**1437.9**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 13.2 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.79 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = k*[(s/12)^a]*[(W/3)^b] (Equation 1a from AP-42 13.2.2)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	4.9	1.5	0.15	lb/mi = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
s =	4.8	4.8	4.8	% = mean % silt content of unpaved roads (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-1 Sand/Gravel Processing Plant)
a =	0.7	0.9	0.9	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
W =	13.2	13.2	13.2	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
b =	0.45	0.45	0.45	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [(365 - P)/365] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.2)
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [(365 - P)/365]
where P = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.2-1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	5.03	1.28	0.13	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	3.30	0.84	0.08	lb/mile

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Facility Vehicles (circle)	3.23	0.82	0.08	2.12	0.54	0.05
PCW/Waste Haulers (entering facility)	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00
PCW/Waste Haulers (exiting facility)	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00
Totals	**3.61**	**0.92**	**0.09**	**2.38**	**0.61**	**0.06**

Methodology
Total Weight driven per day (ton/day) = [Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)] * [Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip) = [Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip) / [5280 ft/mile]
Maximum one-way miles (miles/day) = [Maximum trips per year (trip/day)] * [Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)]
Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip (ton/trip) = SUM[Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Average Miles Per Trip (miles/trip) = SUM[Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per year (trip/day)]
Unmitigated PTE (tons/yr) = (Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)) * (Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) * (ton/2000 lbs)
Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) = (Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)) * (Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) * (ton/2000 lbs)
Controlled PTE (tons/yr) = (Mitigated PTE (tons/yr)) * (1 - Dust Control Efficiency)

Abbreviations
PM = Particulate Matter
PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)
PM2.5 = Particulate Matter (<2.5 um)
PTE = Potential to Emit

Appendix B

CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/ STATE BACT (326 IAC 8-1-6) ANALYSIS for

MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP

Source Name:	Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Source Location:	129 South Barter Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	4226
Significant Source Modification No.:	129-34987-00005
Permit Renewal No.:	T129-33594-00005
Permit Reviewer:	APT

Source Background and Description

In the original TV Permit 127-15233-00005, issued on June 30, 2004, the source was made subject to requirements of 326 IAC 8-4 (Petroleum Sources). It was determined at that time that the source was considered a “new” source based on US EPA’s reactivation policy, because the plant was reactivated in 2003 after having been idled from 1995 through 2003. However, in the Title V Renewal No.: 129-27007-00005, issued on May 28, 2009, the source was determined to be an existing source prior to January 1, 1980. This resulted in the removal of the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 from the permit.

Upon further review, IDEM determines in this permitting action that Marathon Petroleum Company LP is considered an existing source constructed prior to January 1, 1980, because the shutdown credits based on the plant ceasing indefinite operation were not considered in the redesignation of the county into attainment. Therefore, there was no negative effect to the ambient air with the plant reactivation.

Therefore, since the source is still considered an existing source prior to January 1, 1980, the source is grandfathered from the requirements of the rules in 326 IAC 8-4 (Petroleum Sources). Based on this determination the truck loading rack and barge loading rack, each with potential VOC emissions of 25 tons per year or greater, should have been subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; General Reduction Requirements) when they were permitted in Significant Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005, issued on May 1, 2002.

This inadvertent error was realized during the application review of the proposed Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T128-33594-00005, and will now be rectified by requiring a BACT Analysis, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 for the "truck loading rack and barge loading rack". Therefore, the existing loading racks are subject to a Significant Source Modification, under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(g)(2), a modification subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6.

The following BACT Analysis is based on the BACT data available in 2002, the time that Marathon submitted its source modification application for the truck loading rack.

326 IAC 8-1-6, New facilities; General Reduction Requirements/ Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

The BACT Analysis is for the following facilities:

(a) One (1) two-lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Load Rack, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU.

(b) One (1) barge loading rack, transferring gasoline, ethanol and diesel, identified as Barge Load, constructed in 2002, utilizing a vapor recovery unit (Carbon adsorption) to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline and ethanol, identified as VRU.

The BACT analysis was based on the draft "Top-Down Approach: BACT Guidance" published by USEPA, Office of Air Quality Planning Standards, March 15, 1990, and the following sources of information which were reviewed or contacted:

(1) RACT/BACT/LAER Information System; USEPA, BACT/LAER Clearinghouse;
(2) Compilation of Control Technology; USEPA, BACT/LAER Clearinghouse
(3) EPA, State, and Local Air Quality permits and applications where related;
(4) Control equipment and material vendors; and,
(5) OAQPS Control Cost Manual.

The five basic steps of a top-down BACT analysis are listed below:

Step 1: Identify Potential Control Technologies

The first step is to identify potentially "available" control options for each emission unit and for each pollutant under review. Available options should consist of a comprehensive list of those technologies with a potentially practical application to the emissions unit in question. The list should include lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) technologies, innovative technologies and controls applied to similar source categories.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

The second step is to eliminate technically infeasible options from further consideration. To be considered feasible, a technology must be both available and applicable. It is important in this step that any presentation of a technical argument for eliminating a technology from further consideration be clearly documented based on physical, chemical, engineering and source-specific factors related to safe and successful use of the controls.

Step 3: Rank the Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness

The third step is to rank the technologies not eliminated in Step 2 in order of descending control effectiveness for each pollutant of concern. If the highest ranked technology is proposed as BACT, it is not necessary to perform any further technical or economic evaluation, except for the environmental analyses.

Step 4: Evaluate the Most Effective Controls and Document the Results

The fourth step entails an evaluation of energy, environmental and economic impacts for determining a final level of control. The evaluation begins with the most stringent control option and continues until a technology under consideration cannot be eliminated based on adverse energy, environmental, or economic impacts.

Step 5: Select BACT

The fifth and final step is to select as BACT the most effective of the remaining technologies under consideration for each pollutant of concern. BACT must, at a minimum, be no less stringent than the level of control required by any applicable New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) and National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) or state regulatory standards applicable to the emission units included in the permits.

BACT for Volatile Organic Compounds

Emissions from loading racks come from the fuel (gasoline, ethanol, and diesel fuel vapor emissions), which occasionally occur at the pressure release valves on the tanker trucks during bulk loading operations. In addition, VOCs are displaced to the atmosphere when tank trucks are filled with these fuels. Likewise, negligible emissions from spillage and leaks at the loading rack also occur.

Step 1: Identify Potential Control Technologies

The following control technologies were identified and evaluated to control VOC emissions from the Loading Rack:

(a) Destruction/Combustion Control Methods -

(1) Flares - includes elevated flares, steam assisted flares, air-assisted flares, non-assisted flares, pressure assisted flares and enclosed ground flares

Flaring is a combustion control process for volatile organic compounds (VOC) in which the VOCs are piped to a remote, usually elevated, location and burned in an open flame using a specially designed burner tip, auxiliary fuel, and steam or air to promote mixing for nearly complete (> 98%) VOC destruction. Completeness of combustion in a flare is governed by flame temperature, residence time in the combustion zone, turbulent mixing of the components to complete the oxidation reaction, and available oxygen for free radical formation. Combustion is complete if all VOCs are converted to carbon dioxide and water. Incomplete combustion results in some of the VOC being unaltered or converted to other organic compounds such as aldehydes or acids.

(2) Thermal Oxidation (Recuperative and Regenerative)

The destruction of organic compounds usually requires temperatures ranging from 1200°F to 2200°F for direct thermal oxidizers. Combustion temperature depends on the chemical composition and the desired destruction efficiency. Carbon dioxide and water vapor are the typical products of complete combustion. Turbulent mixing and combustion chamber retention times of 0.5 to 1.0 seconds are needed to obtain high destruction efficiencies. Natural gas is the most common fuel for VOC oxidizers, but fuel oil is an option in some circumstances. Thermal oxidation is the process of increasing the temperature of the gas stream and maintaining an elevated temperature above the auto-ignition point for a sufficient period of time in order to oxidize pollutants.

(b) VOC Recapture/Reclamation Controls

(1) Carbon Adsorbers

In general, the organic compounds are separated from the emission stream and reclaimed for reuse or disposal. Depending on the nature of the contaminant and the inlet concentration of the emission stream, recovery technologies can reach efficiencies of 98%. Carbon adsorption is a surface phenomenon where VOCs are removed from a flowing gas stream because attraction between the carbon and the VOC

molecules binds the pollutants to the surface of highly microporous, activated carbon. Both carbon and VOC are chemically intact after adsorption. The VOCs may be removed, or desorbed, from the carbon and reclaimed or destroyed. There are a variety of adsorber configurations; however, the underlying parameters controlling contaminant removal are the same.

Marathon Petroleum Company LP currently employs one (1) Vapor Recovery Unit (Carbon Adsorption System) for the one (1) two-lane Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack.

(2) Refrigerated Condensers

In general, the organic compounds are separated from the emission stream and reclaimed for reuse or disposal. A refrigeration condenser condenses organic vapors. Refrigeration control technologies include absorption refrigeration; mechanical compression refrigeration using sulfur dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons; Reverse Brayton Cycle refrigeration; and cryogenic (liquid nitrogen) cooling. Each type of refrigeration system is basically a heat pump absorbing heat on the "cold side" of the system and releasing heat from the "hot side" of the system. Some systems have a compressor.

- Mechanical compression refrigeration systems with the condenser chilled by way of a brine heat exchanger can reach a removal efficiency of 50 to 90%.
- The Reverse Brayton Cycle type of system can raise the removal efficiency to 98%.
- Cryogenic refrigeration systems can achieve 99+% removal efficiency by having a cold side temperature as low as -195°C.

Refrigeration systems are considered a viable control option when there is minimal air flow carrying the organic emissions, the organic vapor containment system limits air flow, the required air flow does not overload a refrigeration system with heat and only one organic compound is emitted (or the system is designed for the compound that is the most difficult to control). Cryogenic refrigeration would not be utilized on a source far from a source of liquid nitrogen.

(c) Combination Control Methods -

(1) Vapor Combustion and Vapor Collection System

In some cases, a combination of control technologies offers the most efficient control strategy in effectively controlling VOC emissions. The combination of carbon adsorption with recuperative thermal incineration is available from several vendors. This system concentrates the VOC stream by using carbon adsorption to remove low concentrations of VOC in an emission stream and then uses a lower volume of hot air, commonly one-tenth the original flow, to desorb the pollutants. A recuperative incinerator for destroying pollutants in the concentrated stream is much smaller and has lower supplemental fuel requirements than an incinerator sized for the full emission stream volume.

(d) Control Alternatives and Good Loading Practices

(1) Submerged filling

One method of reducing vapors generated during the loading of tank trucks is by using submerged fill. By changing from top-splash to submerged fill, hydrocarbon vapors generated by loading tank trucks can be reduced from 1.4 to 0.6 kg/1000 liters (a 58% reduction, based on EPA-450/2-77-035, Chapter 3.0). Submerged fill decreases turbulence, evaporation and eliminates liquid entrainment.

(2) Leak prevention and loading practices

(i) "Good loading practices" refers to utilization of cargo tank loading methods, such as submerged loading, which possess low saturation factors and VOC emission factors.. Low saturation and VOC emission factors lead to reduced loading losses.

(ii) Measures must be taken to minimize gasoline or distillate fuel spills.

(iii) Spills shall be cleaned up as expeditiously as practicable.

(iv) Minimize fuel sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport fuel to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(v) The owner/operator of this bulk gasoline terminal shall not permit the loading of gasoline into any transport unless:

(A) To ensure that leakless tank trucks are used, proper operating procedures and periodic maintenance of hatches, P-V valves and liquid and gaseous connections must be performed. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in §60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the Loading Rack.

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

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

(i) 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

(ii) 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.

(2) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check required reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

(vi) Displaced vapors and gases shall be vented only to the vapor control system;

(vii) A means must be 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;

(viii) All loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which will be closed upon disconnection.

(ix) If employees of the owner of this bulk gasoline terminal are not present during loading, it shall be the responsibility of the owner of the transport to make certain the vapor control system is attached to the transport. The owner of the terminal shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that owners of transports loading at the terminal during unsupervised times comply with this requirement.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Control Options

(a) Flares (thermal incineration), carbon adsorbers and refrigerated condensers are considered technically feasible for controlling the loading racks when loading only gasoline/ethanol because of its high volatility. Diesel has low volatility; this is evident in the federal and state rules that regulate only gasoline. Note: Ethanol is considered gasoline since it contains a maximum of only 10% ethanol and the rest is all gasoline.

Therefore, these add-on control options are not technically feasible to control the loading racks when loading ***diesel*** because of the low VOC concentration and high usage of supplemental fuel to sustain the temperature necessary to destroy the minimal VOCs in diesel. Also, burning more supplemental fuel will result in additional pollutants being formed and emitted.

For comparison purposes between gasoline and diesel, the following table shows the chemical composition of each fuel's hydrocarbons:

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL HYDROCARBON	
***Gasoline**	**Volume %**
Air	58.1
Propane	0.6
Iso-Butane	2.9
Butene	3.2
N-Butane	17.4
Iso-Pentane	7.7
Pentene	5.1
N-Pentane	2.0
Hexane	3.0
TOTAL	100%
****Diesel Fuel**	**Volume %**
Saturated Hydrocarbons	
Paraffins (n- and iso-)	41.3
Monocycloparaffins	22.1
Bicycloparaffins	9.6
Tricycloparaffins	2.3
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	
Alkylbenzenes	5.9
Indans/tetralins	4.1
Dinaphthenobenzenes/indenes	1.8
Naphthalenes	8.2
Biphenyls/acenaphtenes	2.6
Fluorenes/acenaphtylenes	1.4
Phenanthrenes	0.7
TOTAL	100%

* - based from EPA 450/2-77-026
** - based from American Petroleum Institute

Hydrocarbons can be gases (e.g., methane and propane), liquids (e.g., hexane and benzene), waxes or low melting solids (e.g., paraffin wax and naphthalene) or polymers (e.g., polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene).

The hydrocarbons present in gasoline are composed of gases and liquids, which is what makes gasoline highly volatile. The hydrocarbons that are present in diesel fuel are waxes and low melting solids, which is what makes diesel less volatile.

Therefore, these controls will be considered further in this BACT Analysis for the Loading Racks when loading gasoline, only.

(b) Recuperative and Regenerative Thermal Oxidation are not technically feasible for truck loading rack operations either loading gasoline or diesel fuels. The loading racks in question do not operate continuously and the number of trucks and barges loading during operating hours varies. Even if a steady stream of trucks and barges are lined up waiting to load at the loading racks, it takes several minutes to disconnect the previous truck or barge from the product loading arms and vapor collection hoses, depart the loading spot, have the next truck or barge enter, approach the loading area, enter the data for driver and load information, connect the loading arms and vapor collection hoses, and begin loading. Per the EPA-Air Pollution Technology Fact Sheet for Incinerators, these thermal incinerators are not well suited for streams with highly variable flow because of the reduced residence time and poor mixing during increased flow conditions which decreases the completeness of combustion. This causes the combustion chamber temperature to fall, thus decreasing the destruction efficiency. The variability in vapor flow would be the same for gasoline or diesel vapors. These types of thermal incinerators, in general, are not recommended for controlling gases containing halogen- or sulfur-containing compounds because of the

formation of highly corrosive acid gases. Gasoline and, to a greater extent, diesel fuels contain sulfur compounds.

(c) The combination of carbon adsorption with recuperative thermal incineration is not technically feasible due to the same reasons as stated in (b) above.

Step 3: Rank the Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness

(1) Thermal oxidation flares - >98% (open flame), >99% (enclosed flame)

(2) Carbon adsorption - 97% - 99% (Efficiency based on EPA study as recorded in EPA-450/3-88-012 titled "Carbon Adsorption for Control of VOC Emissions: Theory and Full Scale System Performance";

(3) Refrigerated Condensers– 90% and above (Efficiency based on EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual, Sixth Edition);

(4) Best Practices –

Submerged loading vs. Splash loading, dedicated normal service (based from the EPA AP-42, Chapter 5.2, Table 5.2-5)

(i) Gasoline – 59% reduction in uncontrolled emission factor (splash loading – 1,430 mg/l transferred, submerged loading – 590 mg/l transferred)

(ii) Diesel – 58% reduction in uncontrolled emission factor (splash loading – 4 mg/l transferred, submerged loading - 1.7 mg/l transferred)

(iii) Kerosene – 62% reduction in uncontrolled emission factor (splash loading – 5 mg/l transferred, submerged loaded – 1.9 mg/l transferred)

Step 4: Evaluate the Most Effective Controls and Document the Results

Various add-on controls and control alternatives were reviewed for technical feasibility in controlling VOC emissions from gasoline and distillate (diesel and kerosene) fuel loading into truck loading racks. Most of the add-on controls and control alternatives were determined to be technically feasible for controlling the VOC emissions from truck loading racks when loading only gasoline.

Marathon Petroleum Company LP currently employs one (1) Vapor Recovery Unit (Carbon Adsorption System) for the one (1) two-lane Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack. This VRU provides a vapor recovery percentage of a range of 95% at 10% hydrocarbon concentration through 99.4% at 60% hydrocarbon concentration.

Step 5 - Select BACT

A review of 2002 data of the USEPA's RACT/BACT/LAER (RBLC) Clearinghouse, Indiana air permits and sources permitted by other state agencies, yielded the following result with respect to VOC emissions from truck loading racks.

VOC BACT						
Facility Name	**Permit Date**	**Process Name**	**Capacity**	**BACT Emission Limit**	**Control Technology**	**Status/ Notes**
Marathon Petroleum Company LP	Proposed SSM No. 129-34987-00005	Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack		VRU Emissions Limit Associated with the Truck and Barge Loading Racks 19.05 mg/l (0.159 lb/kgal) gasoline/ethanol loaded	Vapor recovery Unit (VRU - Carbon Adsorber)	Proposed 326 IAC 8-1-6 BACT
				Truck Loading Rack - 0.014 lb/kgal diesel loaded Barge Loading Rack - 0.012 lb/kgal diesel loaded		
Countrymark Refining & Logistics, LLC, Switz, IN	Proposed SSM No. 055-35558-00003	Truck Loading Rack	46,200 gal/hour	35 mg/l (0.29 lb/kgal) gasoline loaded	Vapor Combustion Unit	Proposed 326 IAC 8-1-6 BACT
				0.014 lb/kgal diesel loaded 0.016 lb/kgal kerosene loaded	--	
Odessa Petrochemical Plant, TX (TX0373)	10/24/2002	Truck Loading Rack		0.35 lb/hr	Flare	PSD-BACT

Odessa Petrochemical Plant, Texas (TX 0373), issued on October 24, 2002 -

This was the only BACT identified for the time period from 1980 through 2002. Detailed information was unavailable for the truck loading rack's capacity or throughput to make a comparison with Marathon's proposed BACT.

Countrymark Refining and Logistics LLC, Switz, Indiana - Had the BACT Analysis for this source been conducted in 2001, the VOC BACT would have been a limit of 35 mg/l (0.29 lb/kgal) for the truck loading rack when loading gasoline, which is the presumed BACT based on New Source Performance Standard, 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX. The BACT for the truck loading rack when loading diesel would have been 0.014 lb/kgal without the use of control and 0.016 lb/kgal when loading kerosene without the use of control.

Marathon's loading racks were permitted one year after Countrymark's loading rack. The BACT for Marathon's loading racks would have been 35 mg/l (0.29 lb/kgal) when loading gasoline and/or ethanol but Marathon requested that it be lowered to 19.05 mg/l (0.159 lb/kgal) to remain a minor source under PSD and an area source for HAPs emissions. The truck loading rack BACT limit when loading diesel would have been 0.014 lb/kgal without the use of control and 0.012 lb/kgal for the barge loading rack when loading diesel without the use of control.

Note: Limits in 2002 under NSPS, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX - Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals was 35 mg/l for the vapor collection system and 80 milligrams per liter (mg/l) for the vapor processing system due to truck loading of gasoline. These VOC limits are still the same as of this permitting action.

NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities was promulgated on January 10, 2008, which is after the permit application was submitted in 2002 for the loading racks. This NESHAP requires a VOC limit of 80 mg/l for the loading racks.

BACT Conclusion:

Based on the above information, Marathon's BACT, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities General Reduction Requirements) for the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack shall be the following:

(a) The vapor recovery unit (VRU) associated with the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack shall operate at all times that these loading racks are in operation and loading gasoline and/or ethanol.

(b) The VOC emissions from the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) associated with the Truck Loading Rack and Barge Loading Rack when loading gasoline and/or ethanol shall not exceed 19.05 mg/l (0.159 lb/kgal).

(c) The VOC emissions from the Truck Loading Rack when loading diesel fuel shall not exceed 0.014 pound per kilogallon (lb/kgal).

(d) The VOC emissions from the Barge Loading Rack when loading diesel fuel shall not exceed 0.012 lb/kgal.

(e) The Permittee shall comply with the following leak prevention measures and loading practices:

(1) The Permitee shall load only gasoline and or ethanol and diesel fuels into cargo tanks at the truck and barge loading racks using submerged filling.

(2) Measures must be taken to minimize gasoline and/or ethanol and diesel fuel spills.

(3) Spills shall be cleaned up as expeditiously as practicable.

(4) Minimize fuel sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport fuel to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(5) The owner/operator of this bulk gasoline terminal shall not permit the loading of gasoline and/or ethanol into any transport unless:

(A) To ensure that leakless tank trucks are used, proper operating procedures and periodic maintenance of hatches, P-V valves and liquid and gaseous connections must be performed. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in §60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the truck and barge loading racks.

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

(1) The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (e)(2) of this section with the file of tank vapor

tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:

(i) 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

(ii) 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.

(2) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check required reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

(i) Displaced vapors and gases shall be vented only to the vapor control system;

(ii) A means must be 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;

(iii) All loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which will be closed upon disconnection.

(iv) If employees of the owner of this bulk gasoline terminal are not present during loading, it shall be the responsibility of the owner of the transport to make certain the vapor control system is attached to the transport. The owner of the terminal shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that owners of transports loading at the terminal during unsupervised times comply with this requirement.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

June 30, 2015

Mr. WG Moore
Marathon Petroleum Company, LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
TT&R HES&S, 539 S Main St
Findlay, OH 45840-3295

Re: Public Notice
Marathon Petroleum Company, LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Permit Level: Title V - Renewal & Title V - Significant Source Modification
Permit Number: 129 - 33594 - 00005 & 129 - 34987 - 00005

Dear Mr. Moore:

Enclosed is a copy of your draft Title V - Renewal & Title V - Significant Source Modification, Technical Support Document, emission calculations, and the Public Notice which will be printed in your local newspaper.

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has prepared two versions of the Public Notice Document. The abbreviated version will be published in the newspaper, and the more detailed version will be made available on the IDEM's website and provided to interested parties. Both versions are included for your reference. The OAQ has requested that the Mount Vernon Democrat in Mount Vernon, Indiana publish the abbreviated version of the public notice no later than July 1, 2015. You will not be responsible for collecting any comments, nor are you responsible for having the notice published in the newspaper.

OAQ has submitted the draft permit package to the Alexandrian Public Library, 115 West 5th in Mt. Vernon IN. As a reminder, you are obligated by 326 IAC 2-1.1-6(c) to place a copy of the complete permit application at this library no later than ten (10) days after submittal of the application or additional information to our department. We highly recommend that even if you have already placed these materials at the library, that you confirm with the library that these materials are available for review and request that the library keep the materials available for review during the entire permitting process.

Please review the enclosed documents carefully. This is your opportunity to comment on the draft permit and notify the OAQ of any corrections that are needed before the final decision. Questions or comments about the enclosed documents should be directed to Angela Taylor, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204 or call (800) 451-6027, and ask for extension 4-5329 or dial (317) 234-5329.

Sincerely,
Len Pogost

Len Pogost
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Enclosures
PN Applicant Cover lette-2014. Dot4/10/14

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Commissioner

ATTENTION: PUBLIC NOTICES, LEGAL ADVERTISING

June 26, 2015

Mount Vernon Democrat
Attn: Classifieds
P.O. Box 767
Mount Vernon, Indiana 47620

Enclosed, please find one Indiana Department of Environmental Management Notice of Public Comment for Marathon Petroleum Co., Posey County, Indiana.

Since our agency must comply with requirements which call for a Notice of Public Comment, we request that you print this notice one time, no later than July 1, 2015.

Please send a notarized form, clippings showing the date of publication, and the billing to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Accounting, Room N1345, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204.

To ensure proper payment, please reference account # 100174737.

We are required by the Auditor's Office to request that you place the Federal ID Number on all claims. If you have any conflicts, questions, or problems with the publishing of this notice or if you do not receive complete public notice information for this notice, please call Len Pogost at 800-451-6027 and ask for extension 3-2803 or dial 317-233-2803.

Sincerely,

Len Pogost

Len Pogost
Permit Branch
Office of Air Quality

Permit Level: Title V - Renewal & Title V - Significant Source Modification
Permit Number: 129 - 33594 - 00005 & 129 - 34987 - 00005

Enclosure
PN Newspaper.dot 6/13/2013

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Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

June 30, 2015

To: Alexandrian Public Library 115 West 5th Mt. Vernon IN

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information to Display Regarding a Public Notice for an Air Permit**

Applicant Name: Marathon Petroleum Company, LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Permit Number: 129 - 33594 - 00005 & 129 - 34987 - 00005

Enclosed is a copy of important information to make available to the public. This proposed project is regarding a source that may have the potential to significantly impact air quality. Librarians are encouraged to educate the public to make them aware of the availability of this information. The following information is enclosed for public reference at your library:

- Notice of a 30-day Period for Public Comment
- Request to publish the Notice of 30-day Period for Public Comment
- Draft Permit and Technical Support Document

You will not be responsible for collecting any comments from the citizens. Please refer all questions and request for the copies of any pertinent information to the person named below.

Members of your community could be very concerned in how these projects might affect them and their families. **Please make this information readily available until you receive a copy of the final package.**

If you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185. Questions pertaining to the permit itself should be directed to the contact listed on the notice.

Enclosures
PN Library.dot 6/13/2013

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

Notice of Public Comment

June 30, 2015

Marathon Petroleum Company, LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
129 - 33594 - 00005 & 129 - 34987 - 00005

Dear Concerned Citizen(s):

You have been identified as someone who could potentially be affected by this proposed air permit. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management, in our ongoing efforts to better communicate with concerned citizens, invites your comment on the draft permit.

Enclosed is a Notice of Public Comment, which has been placed in the Legal Advertising section of your local newspaper. The application and supporting documentation for this proposed permit have been placed at the library indicated in the Notice. These documents more fully describe the project, the applicable air pollution control requirements and how the applicant will comply with these requirements.

If you would like to comment on this draft permit, please contact the person named in the enclosed Public Notice. Thank you for your interest in the Indiana's Air Permitting Program.

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this Notice in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV. If you have recently moved and this Notice has been forwarded to you, please notify us of your new address and if you wish to remain on the mailing list. Mail that is returned to IDEM by the Post Office with a forwarding address in a different county will be removed from our list unless otherwise requested.*

Enclosure
PN AAA Cover.dot 6/13/13

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AFFECTED STATE NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
DRAFT INDIANA AIR PERMIT

June 30, 2015

A 30-day public comment period has been initiated for:

Permit Number: **129 - 33594 - 00005 & 129 - 34987 - 00005**
Applicant Name: **Marathon Petroleum Company, LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal**
Location: **Mount Vernon, Posey County, Indiana**

The public notice, draft permit and technical support documents can be accessed via the **IDEM Air Permits Online** site at:
http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

Questions or comments on this draft permit should be directed to the person identified in the public notice by telephone or in writing to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Questions or comments regarding this email notification or access to this information from the EPA Internet site can be directed to Chris Hammack at chammack@idem.IN.gov or (317) 233-2414.

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	LPOGOST 6/30/2015 Marathon Petroleum Company 129 - 33594 - 00005 & 129 - 34987 - 00005 draft		
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

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1		WG Moore Marathon Petroleum Company, LP TT&R HES&S, 539 S Main St Findlay OH 45840-3295 (Source CAATS)									
2		Timothy J Aydt Marathon Petroleum Company, LP TT&R, 539 S Main St Findlay OH 45840-3295 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Posey County Commissioners County Courthouse, 126 E. 3rd Street Mount Vernon IN 47620 *(Local Official)*									
4		Posey County Health Department 126 E. 3rd St, Coliseum Bldg Mount Vernon IN 47620-1811 *(Health Department)*									
5		Mount Vernon City Council and Mayors Office 520 Main Street Mount Vernon IN 47620 *(Local Official)*									
6		Dr. Jeff Seyler Univ. of So Ind., 8600 Univ. Blvd. Evansville IN 47712 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Mr. Don Mottley Save Our Rivers 6222 Yankeetown Hwy Boonville IN 47601 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Alexandrian Public Library 115 West 5th Mt. Vernon IN 47620 *(Library)*									
9		Mr. Mark Wilson Evansville Courier & Press P.O. Box 268 Evansville IN 47702-0268 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Mrs. Connie Parkinson 510 Western Hills Dr. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Robert Hess c/o Mellon Corporation 830 Post Road East, Suite 105 Westport CT 06880 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Juanita Burton 7911 W. Franklin Road Evansville IN 47712 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Mr. David Dempsey Trinity Consultants 7330 Woodland Drive, Suite 225 Indianapolis IN 46278 (Consultant)									
14		David Boggs 216 Western Hills Dr Mt Vernon IN 47620 *(Affected Party)*									
15		John Blair 800 Adams Ave Evansville IN 47713 *(Affected Party)*									

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