

Statement of Basis

**Permit to Construct P-2011.0102
Project No. 60886**

**Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC
Burley, Idaho**

Facility ID No. 031-00017

Facility Review

December 20, 2011

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Permit Writer**



The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01. et seq, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, for issuing air permits.

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ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

AAC	acceptable ambient concentrations
AACC	acceptable ambient concentrations for carcinogens
acfm	actual cubic feet per minute
AFS	AIRS Facility Subsystem
AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
Btu	British thermal units
CAA	Clean Air Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EL	screening emission levels
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
gph	gallons per hour
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
hr/yr	hours per year
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
lb/hr	pounds per hour
m	meters
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	operation and maintenance
PC	permit condition
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
Rules	Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
SCL	significant contribution limits
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SM	synthetic minor
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxides
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12-calendar month period
TAP	toxic air pollutants
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	volatile organic compounds
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter

FACILITY INFORMATION

Description

Tesoro operates a petroleum products terminal. The Burley Terminal consists of 14 storage tanks, a truck loading rack controlled by a vapor combustion unit (VCU), and various piping components such as valves, flanges, and connectors.

The terminal receives and distributes gasoline, distillate fuels, and additives. Gasoline and diesel tanker truck loading is done at the loading rack, when emissions are controlled by the VCU. The VCU is a source of volatile organic compounds (VOC), nitric oxides (NO_x), and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. VOC emissions also occur from product storage, product loading, and as fugitives from equipment leaks.

Permitting History

The following information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

October 24, 1989	PTC 031-00017 (S)
May 27, 1993	PTC 031-00017 (S)
April 16, 2002	P-020404 Distillate fuel storage tank 1004 (S)
January 5, 2007	P-060442, Truck loading rack upgrade and vapor combustion system installation (S)
June 2, 2011	P-2011.0102, Project No. 60869 Name change, A, but will become S upon issuance of this permit

Application Scope

This PTC is for a minor modification at an existing minor facility. In this project, Tesoro proposes to load gasoline blended ethanol into tanker trucks in order to meet customer demand for this type of fuel mixture. In order to blend gasoline with denatured ethanol, Tesoro will construct two fixed roof storage tanks, each with a capacity of 19,466 gallons. The storage tanks will store denatured ethanol and will be a source of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ethanol emissions. In addition, equipment that may result in fugitive VOC and ethanol emissions will be installed including flanges, pump seals, and relief valves. Tesoro will install new piping that will bring the denatured ethanol from the storage tanks to the loading rack. This will include installation of new piping, new denatured ethanol meters, and pumps.

The loading rack currently has two loading spots with three gasoline loading arms per loading spot that are used to load tanker trucks. No new loading arms will be added to the loading rack as part of this project. The hourly and annual loading capacity of the loading rack will not be impacted by the project.

Tesoro proposes to load denatured ethanol/gasoline blends at the loading rack. The maximum percentage of denatured ethanol in the gasoline is expected to be 15 percent. The gasoline/denatured ethanol blends will be mixed by ratio blending. Ratio blending is accomplished by blending the denatured ethanol and gasoline at the loading rack, and then loading the tanker truck with the gasoline/denatured ethanol blend.

The applicant has proposed to install and operate the two denatured ethanol storage tanks and the related piping, meters and pumps to fill a demand for the gasoline/denatured ethanol blend. The amount of gasoline/denatured ethanol blend will be considered as gasoline in regards to the permitted gasoline limit for the facility.

Application Chronology

June 22, 2011	DEQ received an application and an application fee.
July 5, - July 20, 2011	DEQ provided an opportunity to request a public comment period on the application and proposed permitting action.

July 8, 2011 DEQ approved pre-permit construction.

July 8, 2011 DEQ received supplemental information from the applicant (FRA analysis).

July 22, 2011 DEQ determined that the application was complete.

September 22, 2011 DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for peer and regional office review.

September 22, 2011 DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review.

October 18, 2011 DEQ received the permit processing fee.

November 9, 2011 DEQ made available a second draft permit for applicant review.

November 18 and 21, 2011 DEQ received additional comments from the applicant.

December 20, 2011 DEQ issued the final permit and statement of basis.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Emissions Units and Control Devices

Table 1 EMISSIONS UNIT AND CONTROL DEVICE INFORMATION

Source Descriptions	Emission Controls
Tank 1001 – 1,239,000 gallon capacity, gasoline	Internal Floating Roof
Tank 1002 - 2,037,000 gallon capacity, gasoline	Internal Floating Roof
Tank 1003 – 1,353,000 gallon capacity, distillate	Vertical Fixed Roof
Tank 1004 – 865,958 gallon capacity, distillate	Vertical Fixed Roof
Tank1005 – 39,951 gallon capacity, distillate	Vertical Fixed Roof
Tank1006 – 14976 gallon capacity gasoline	Horizontal Tank
Tank1007 – 300 gallon capacity distillate	Horizontal Tank
Tank1008 – 4,028 gallon capacity fuel additive	Horizontal Tank
Tank1009 – 4,261 gallon capacity, fuel additive	Horizontal Tank
Tank1010 – 6,579 gallon capacity, fuel additive	Horizontal Tank
Tank1011 – 1,999 gallon capacity, pot in use	Horizontal Tank
Tank1012 – 3,167 gallon capacity, fuel additive	Horizontal Tank
Tank 1013 – 513 gallon capacity, fuel additive	Horizontal Tank
Tank 1014 – 500 gallon capacity, fuel additive	Horizontal Tank
2 Tanks - 19, 446 gallon capacity, denatured ethanol only	Vertical Fixed Roof
Fuel Loading Rack: 288,000 gallons per hour gasoline	Vapor Combustion System for Fuel Loading Rack 288,000 gallons per hour Gasoline Loading / Uncontrolled for Distillate Loading
Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU)	No Control
Bulk gasoline terminal (refer to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB for details)	Varies

For the purposes of this permit, the term vapor combustion unit (VCU) refers solely to the vapor combustor. The term vapor combustion system" refers to the vapor combustion unit and the associated piping, equipment, and knockout drum.

Emissions Inventories

This permitting action does not change emissions rates from the facility.

Ambient Air Quality Impact Analyses

As presented in the Modeling Memo in the Appendix, the estimated emission rates of VOC, HAP, and TAPs from this project were below applicable screening emission levels (EL) and published DEQ modeling thresholds established in IDAPA 58.01.01.585-586 and in the State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline¹. Refer to the Emissions Inventories section for additional information concerning the emission inventories.

The applicant has demonstrated pre-construction compliance to DEQ's satisfaction that emissions from this facility will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard. The applicant has also demonstrated pre-construction compliance to DEQ's satisfaction that the emissions increase due to this permitting action will not exceed any acceptable ambient concentration (AAC) or acceptable ambient concentration for carcinogens (AACC) for toxic air pollutants (TAP). A summary of the Ambient Air Impact Analysis for TAPs is provided in the Appendix.

An ambient air quality impact analyses document has been crafted by DEQ based on a review of the modeling analysis submitted in the application. That document is part of the final permit package for this permitting action (see the Appendix).

REGULATORY ANALYSIS

Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

The facility is located in Cassia County, which is designated as attainment or unclassifiable for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO₂, CO, and Ozone. Refer to 40 CFR 81.313 for additional information.

Facility Classification AIRS/AFS

"Synthetic Minor" for AIRS/AFS classification for criteria pollutants is defined as the uncontrolled Potential to Emit for criteria pollutants are above the applicable major source thresholds and the controlled Potential to Emit for criteria pollutants falls below the applicable major source thresholds.

Tesoro Burley Terminal has permit conditions that limit the VOC emissions to 28.6 tons per year. This limitation is far below any threshold trigger of 100 tons per year for other permitting actions. Thus, Tesoro Burley Terminal has a synthetic minor classification.

Permit to Construct (IDAPA 58.01.01.201)

IDAPA 58.01.01.201

Permit to Construct Required

The permittee has requested that a PTC be issued to the facility for the proposed two new ethanol storage tanks. The PTC incorporated 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB as applicable to the facility. The submitted applicability determination is located in the Appendix. Therefore, a permit to construct is required to be issued in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.220. This permitting action was processed in accordance with the procedures of IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228.

¹ Criteria pollutant thresholds in Table 1, State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline, Doc ID AQ-011, rev. 1, December 31, 2002.

Title V Classification (IDAPA 58.01.01.300, 40 CFR Part 70)

IDAPA 58.01.01.301

Requirement to Obtain Tier I Operating Permit

Post project facility-wide emissions from this facility do not have a potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year for criteria pollutants or 10 tons per year for any one HAP or 25 tons per year for all HAPs combined. Therefore, the facility is not a Tier I source in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.006.113 and the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.301 do not apply.

PSD Classification (40 CFR 52.21)

40 CFR 52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

The facility is not a major stationary source as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1), nor is it undergoing any physical change at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1) as a major stationary source, that would constitute a major stationary source by itself as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1). Therefore in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2), PSD requirements are not applicable to this permitting action. The facility is not a designated facility as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1)(i)(a), and does not have facility-wide emissions of any criteria pollutant that exceed 250 T/yr.

NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

This permitting action does not trigger any new NSPS requirements.

The facility is currently subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart XX - Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals. The requirements were incorporated into the permit in 2007.

40 CFR 60 Subpart XX applies to all loading racks at bulk gasoline terminals constructed or modified after December 17, 1980. The loading rack was modified after 1980. It was modified with a vapor combustion unit in January 5, 2007. Therefore, the facility is subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart XX.

DEQ is the Administrator of 40 CFR 60 Subpart XX because this subpart has been delegated to DEQ.

NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

The facility is not subject to any NESHAP requirements of 40 CFR 61.

MACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

The facility is currently subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBB that was included in this PTC and the applicability determination can be found in the statement of basis for the PTC.

This permitting action merely identifies the specific requirements of the regulation that apply to the facility by the compliance date of January 10, 2011 and puts the specific requirements into the permit. Detailed analysis on identifying these specific requirements can be found in Appendix A of the SOB.

EPA is the Administrator of 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBB at the time of the permit issuance because this subpart has not been delegated to DEQ.

On July 8, 2011, Tesoro emailed the following information to support its regulatory analysis for 40 CFR 63.11087(a). It is included in the regulatory analysis in Appendix A of the SOB:

Bulk gasoline terminal: 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 throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal, State, or local law and discoverable by Administrator and any other person

The Burley Terminal qualifies as a bulk gasoline terminal. Because the Burly Terminal is not subject to NESHAP Subpart R or NESHAP Subpart CC, and is a gasoline storage and distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput greater than 20,000 gallons per day, NESHAP Subpart BBBBBB is applicable to the facility. The loading rack, all storage tanks that store gasoline, and equipment components is gasoline service at the Burley Terminal are currently subject to NESHAP Subpart BBBBBB.

Permit Conditions Review

This section describes the permit conditions for this permit modification or only those permit conditions that have been added, revised, modified or deleted as a result of this permitting action.

Initial Permit Condition 15

The total hourly throughput rate at the loading rack shall not exceed 288,000 gallons per hour when loading gasoline or ethanol/gasoline blend.

The facility used 288,000 gallons per hour as the loading rate. This rate was used to determine the maximum hourly rate of the denatured ethanol to mix with the gasoline.

Initial Permit Conditions 49 thru 80

The permittee shall comply with 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB. Should there be a conflict between 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB and Permit Conditions 50 to 80, requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB shall govern.

Initial Permit Condition 81

The throughput of denatured ethanol transferred to the loading rack shall not exceed 29,370,000 gallons per any consecutive 12-month period.

This is the limit reset by the facility after review of the draft permit of denatured ethanol to be used during a 12 month period.

Initial Permit Condition 82

The maximum percentage of denatured ethanol mixed with the gasoline shall not exceed 15 percent.

This is the maximum percentage limit set by the application that will be used for the blended fuel (85 % gasoline – 15% denatured ethanol).

Initial Permit Condition 83

The permittee shall monitor and record both the quantity of ethanol throughput of the storage tanks, and the percentage of the ethanol in the load of gasoline mixture. The most recent five years of records shall be maintained on-site and made available to DEQ representatives upon request

This is the monitoring and recording required to demonstrate compliance with Permit Conditions 82 and 83.

General Provision

General Provision is replaced with the one taken from the most recent PTC template.

PUBLIC REVIEW

Public Comment Opportunity

An opportunity for public comment period on the application was provided in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.209.01.c or IDAPA 58.01.01.404.01.c. During this time, there were no comments on the application and there was not a request for a public comment period on DEQ's proposed action. The public comment opportunity dates were from July 5, to July 20, 2011.

APPENDIX A – EMISSIONS INVENTORIES



DEQ AIR QUALITY PROGRAM
 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706
 For assistance, call the
Air Permit Hotline – 1-877-5PERMIT

AIR PERMIT APPLICATION

Revision 6
 10/7/09

For each box in the table below, CTRL+click on the blue underlined text for instructions and information.

IDENTIFICATION	
1. Company Name: Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC	2. Facility Name: Burley Terminal
3. Brief Project Description: Incorporation of NESHAP BBBB into permit.	

APPLICABILITY DETERMINATION	
4. List applicable subparts of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (<u>40 CFR part 60</u>). Examples of NSPS affected emissions units include internal combustion engines, boilers, turbines, etc. The applicant must thoroughly review the list of affected emissions units.	List of applicable subpart(s): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
5. List applicable subpart(s) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) found in <u>40 CFR part 61</u> and <u>40 CFR part 63</u> . Examples of affected emission units include solvent cleaning operations, industrial cooling towers, paint stripping and miscellaneous surface coating. <u>EPA has a web page dedicated to NESHAP</u> that should be useful to applicants.	List of applicable subpart(s): NESHAP Subpart BBBB <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
6. For each subpart identified above, conduct a complete a regulatory analysis using the instructions and referencing the example provided on the following pages. Note - Regulatory reviews must be submitted with sufficient detail so that DEQ can verify applicability and document in legal terms why the regulation applies. Regulatory reviews that are submitted with insufficient detail will be determined incomplete.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A detailed regulatory review is provided (Follow instructions and example). <input type="checkbox"/> DEQ has already been provided a detailed regulatory review. Give a reference to the document including the date.

IF YOU ARE UNSURE HOW TO ANSWER ANY OF THESE QUESTIONS, CALL THE AIR PERMIT HOTLINE AT 1-877-5PERMIT

It is emphasized that it is the applicant's responsibility to satisfy all technical and regulatory requirements, and that DEQ will help the applicant understand what those requirements are prior to the application being submitted but that DEQ will not perform the required technical or regulatory analysis on the applicant's behalf.

Highlighted text = Applies to Tesoro's Burley Terminal
Bold, italic text = Additional explanation to applicability

Federal Environment and Safety Codified Regulations
TITLE 40—Protection of Environment
PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR
SOURCE CATEGORIES

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

Source Notes

Source: 73 FR 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

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?

63.11081(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.

The Burley Terminal has a gasoline throughput of 20,000 gallons per day or greater and meets the definition of a bulk gasoline terminal. The terminal is therefore an affected source under this subpart.

63.11081(a)(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).

The Burley Terminal is not subject to NESHAP Subparts R or CC.

63.11081(a)(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).

63.11081(a)(3)

A pipeline pumping station.

63.11081(a)(4)

A bulk gasoline plant.

63.11081(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).

The Burley Terminal is not required to obtain a 40 CFR Part 70 permit as a result of being subject to this subpart.

63.11081(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.

The Burley Terminal does not dispense gasoline in a manner consistent with tanks located at a gasoline dispensing facility as defined in 63.11132.

63.11081(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.

The Burley Terminal does not load aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports.

63.11081(e)

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

The Burley Terminal does not load gasoline into marine tank vessels.

63.11081(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.

The Burley Terminal will continue to comply with the requirements for sources above the "bulk gasoline terminal" threshold.

63.11081(g)

For the purpose of determining gasoline throughput, as used in the definition of bulk gasoline plant and bulk gasoline terminal, the 20,000 gallons per day threshold throughput is the maximum calculated design throughout for any day, and is not an average. An enforceable State, local, or Tribal permit limitation on throughput, established prior to the applicable compliance date, may be used in lieu of the 20,000 gallons per day design capacity throughput threshold to determine whether the facility is a bulk gasoline plant or a bulk gasoline terminal.

The Burley Terminal has a gasoline throughput of 20,000 gallons per day or greater and meets the definition of a bulk gasoline terminal. The terminal is therefore an affected source under this subpart.

63.11081(h)

Storage tanks that are used to load gasoline into a cargo tank for the on-site redistribution of gasoline to another storage tank are subject to this subpart.

63.11081(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.

The Burley Terminal is subject to NSPS Subpart XX, which has more restrictive permit limits of 35 mg TOC/L of gasoline loaded at the loading rack. Tesoro previously stated in the Notice of Compliance Status submitted to EPA on January 7, 2011 that it will comply with the more restrictive limit specified in NSPS Subpart XX.

63.11081(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.

Tesoro will comply with all applicable recordkeeping requirements for new and modified sources as specified in § 63.11082(b), (c), and (d) of this subpart.

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

63.11082(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.

Tesoro will comply with all applicable criteria specified in Tables 1 through 3 of this subpart.

63.11082(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.

The Burley Terminal was constructed prior to November 9, 2006.

63.11082(c)

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

The Burley Terminal has not been reconstructed, as defined in § 63.2, after November 9, 2006.

63.11082(d)

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

The Burley Terminal is an existing affected source.

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

63.11083(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.

63.11083(a)(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.

63.11083(a)(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.

63.11083(b)

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

The Burley Terminal has complied with the standards in this subpart since January 10, 2011.

63.11083(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.

[Amended at 76 FR page 4177, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 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.

63.11085(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.

63.11085(b)

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

The Burley Terminal is an affected source under this subpart, and will operate and maintain associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Tesoro will keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in § 63.11094(g) and § 63.11095(d) of this subpart.

Emission Limitations and Management Practices

§ 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.

The Burley Terminal is not considered a bulk gasoline plant, per the definition in this subpart..

63.11086(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.

63.11086(a)(1)

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

63.11086(a)(2)

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

63.11086(a)(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.

63.11086(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.

63.11086(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).

63.11086(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:

63.11086(d)(1)

Minimize gasoline spills;

63.11086(d)(2)

Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

63.11086(d)(3)

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

63.11086(d)(4)

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

63.11086(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.

63.11086(e)(1)

The name and address of the owner and the operator.

63.11086(e)(2)

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

63.11086(e)(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.

63.11086(e)(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.

63.11086(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.

63.11086(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.

63.11086(h)

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

63.11086(i)

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

[Amended at 76 FR page 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?

The Burley Terminal meets the definition of a bulk gasoline terminal per this subpart and has gasoline storage tanks at the facility.

63.11087(a)

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

Tank 1001 and Tank 1002 have a capacity of greater than 75 m³, are considered internal floating roof tanks, and will comply with the requirements in §60.112b(a)(1) except for the secondary seal requirements under §60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B) and the requirements in §60.112b(a)(1)(iv) through (ix) (option 2(b) of Table 1).

Tank 1006 has a capacity less than 75 m³, is a horizontal tank, and will comply with option 1 provided in Table 1 of this subpart.

63.11087(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.

63.11087(c)

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

63.11087(d)

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

63.11087(e)

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

The Burley Terminal will comply with the above testing, monitoring, notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as specified in § 63.11092(e), § 63.11093, § 63.11094 and 63.11095.

63.11087(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).

The storage tanks at the Burley Terminal are not subject to NSPS Subpart Kb.

§ 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?

The Burley Terminal meets the definition of a bulk gasoline terminal per this subpart and has a gasoline loading rack at the facility.

63.11088(a)

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

The gasoline loading rack at the Burley Terminal has a throughput of less than 250,000 gallons per day. As such, the Burley Terminal will comply with Table 2, option 2, for terminals that have a daily throughput of less than 250,000 gallons per day. The facility will continue to meet the more restrictive permit limit of 35 mg TOC/L of gasoline loaded, as required by NSPS Subpart XX.

63.11088(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).

The Burley Terminal does not load gasoline into railcar cargo tanks.

63.11088(c)

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

The Burley Terminal has been in compliance with the standards in this subpart since January 10, 2011.

63.11088(d)

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

63.11088(e)

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

63.11088(f)

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

The Burley Terminal will comply with the above testing, monitoring, notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements described in § 63.11092, § 63.11093, § 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?

The Burley Terminal meets the definition of a bulk gasoline terminal per this subpart and has fugitive equipment in gasoline service at the facility; therefore, the terminal will meet the requirements specified below.

63.11089(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.

All equipment in gasoline service will be inspected monthly for leaks using detection methods that incorporate sight, sound, and smell.

63.11089(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.

Tesoro will use a log book that will be signed by the operator at the completion of each inspection. The logbook will contain a list, summary description, and/or diagram showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service.

63.11089(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.

Tesoro will record each liquid and vapor leak identified during inspections in a log book.

63.11089(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.

Tesoro will submit a semiannual report as required by this subpart and identify the reasons a leak repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed, if applicable.

63.11089(e)

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

The Burley Terminal has been in compliance with the requirements in this subpart since January 10, 2011.

63.11089(f)

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

63.11089(g)

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

The Burley Terminal will comply with the notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements described in § 63.11093, § 63.11094 and 63.11095.

Testing and Monitoring Requirements

§ 63.11092 What testing and monitoring requirements must I meet?

63.11092(a)

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

The Burley Terminal is not subject to the emission standard in item 1(b) of Table 2 because the daily gasoline throughput is less than 250,000 gallons per day. As such, Tesoro does not need to meet the requirements in 63.11092(a) through (d).

63.11092(a)(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.

63.11092(a)(1)(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.

63.11092(a)(1)(ii)

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

63.11092(a)(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.

63.11092(a)(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.

63.11092(a)(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).

63.11092(b)

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 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.

63.11092(b)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)

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

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A)

A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring organic compound concentration shall be installed in the exhaust air stream.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(1)

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

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(1)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(1)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(1)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(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 and records system operation. A manual or electronic record of the start and end of a shutdown event may be used.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(ii)

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

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)

Where a thermal oxidation system other than a flare is used, the owner or operator shall monitor the operation of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(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.

63.11092(b)(1)(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).

63.11092(b)(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.

63.11092(b)(3)

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

63.11092(b)(4)

Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in § 63.11088(a).

63.11092(b)(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.

63.11092(b)(5)(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.

63.11092(b)(5)(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.

63.11092(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.

63.11092(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.

63.11092(d)(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.

63.11092(d)(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.

63.11092(d)(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.

63.11092(d)(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:

63.11092(d)(4)(i)

Initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the problem within 1 hour;

63.11092(d)(4)(ii)

Initiate corrective action to fix the problem within 24 hours;

63.11092(d)(4)(iii)

Complete all corrective actions needed to fix the problem as soon as practicable consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions;

63.11092(d)(4)(iv)

Minimize periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction; and

63.11092(d)(4)(v)

Take any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the recurrence of the cause of the problem.

63.11092(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.

63.11092(e)(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.

The Burley Terminal will comply with the NSPS Subpart Kb option specified in Table 1.

63.11092(e)(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.

The Burley Terminal does not have any storage tanks with external floating roofs.

63.11092(e)(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.

The gasoline storage tanks at the Burley Terminal are not equipped with a closed vent system.

63.11092(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.

63.11092(f)(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 (P_i) for the pressure test shall be 460 millimeters (mm) of water (18 inches of water), gauge. The initial vacuum (V_i) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm of water (6 inches of water), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δp , Δv) for all affected gasoline cargo tanks is 3 inches of water, or less, in 5 minutes.

The Burley Terminal is subject to NSPS Subpart XX of 40 CFR part 60, and will comply with paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section. Tesoro verifies electronically that each tanker truck has tank tightness certification, as required in 63.11094(c).

63.11092(f)(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.

The Burley Terminal does not load gasoline into railcar cargo tanks.

63.11092(f)(2)(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.

63.11092(f)(2)(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.

63.11092(f)(2)(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.

63.11092(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.

If a performance test is required, the Burley Terminal will conduct performance tests under normal operating conditions, and will make records of performance test information available to the Administrator upon request.

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

Notifications, Records, and Reports

§ 63.11093 What notifications must I submit and when?

63.11093(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.

Initial notification was submitted prior to May 9, 2008.

63.11093(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.

The Burley Terminal submitted the NCS on January 7, 2011.

63.11093(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).

The Burley Terminal is not required to conduct initial performance testing, per 63.11092(a)(2).

63.11093(d)

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

The Burley Terminal will submit additional notifications as specified in § 63.9, as applicable.

§ 63.11094 What are my recordkeeping requirements?

63.11094(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.

The Burley Terminal selects compliance option 2(b) from Table 1 and will keep records for at least 5 years.

63.11094(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.

63.11094(b)(1)

Annual certification testing performed under § 63.11092(f)(1) and periodic railcar bubble leak testing performed under § 63.11092(f)(2).

63.11094(b)(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:

63.11094(b)(2)(i)

Name of test: Annual Certification Test—Method 27 or Periodic Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure.

63.11094(b)(2)(ii)

Cargo tank owner's name and address.

63.11094(b)(2)(iii)

Cargo tank identification number.

63.11094(b)(2)(iv)

Test location and date.

63.11094(b)(2)(v)

Tester name and signature.

63.11094(b)(2)(vi)

Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.

63.11094(b)(2)(vii)

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

63.11094(b)(2)(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.

63.11094(b)(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.

63.11094(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.

63.11094(c)(1)

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

63.11094(c)(1)(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.

63.11094(c)(1)(ii)

The Administrator is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

63.11094(c)(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.

63.11094(c)(2)(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.

63.11094(c)(2)(ii)

The Administrator is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

In lieu of 63.11094(b), the Burley Terminal follows the electronic recordkeeping guidelines described in 63.11094(c) above. The Burley Terminal notified the Administrator that compliance has been verified, as described in sections (c)(1) and/or (c)(2).

63.11094(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.

The Burley Terminal will identify and record all components that are in gasoline service.

63.11094(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.

63.11094(e)(1)

The equipment type and identification number.

63.11094(e)(2)

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

63.11094(e)(3)

The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak.

63.11094(e)(4)

Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

63.11094(e)(5)

“Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

63.11094(e)(6)

The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days.

63.11094(e)(7)

The date of successful repair of the leak.

The Burley Terminal will comply with the recordkeeping requirements in section 63.11094(e)(1)-(7).

63.11094(f)

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

63.11094(f)(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.

The Burley Terminal will comply with the recordkeeping requirements in section 63.11094(f)(1).

63.11094(f)(2)

Record and report simultaneously with the Notification of Compliance Status required under § 63.11093(b):

The Burley Terminal submitted the NCS on January 7, 2011.

63.11094(f)(2)(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

63.11094(f)(2)(ii)

The following information when using a flare under provisions of § 63.11(b) to comply with § 63.11087(a):

The Burley Terminal does not use a flare to comply with this subpart.

63.11094(f)(2)(ii)(A)

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

63.11094(f)(2)(ii)(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).

63.11094(f)(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).

63.11094(f)(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).

63.11094(f)(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.

63.11094(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.

63.11094(g)(1)

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

63.11094(g)(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.

[Amended at 76 FR page 4178, Jan. 24, 2011]

The Burley Terminal will comply with the recordkeeping requirements in section 63.11094(g)(1)-(2) during periods of malfunction.

§ 63.11095 What are my reporting requirements?

63.11095(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:

63.11095(a)(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.

63.11095(a)(2)

For loading racks, each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility.

63.11095(a)(3)

For equipment leak inspections, the number of equipment leaks not repaired within 15 days after detection.

The Burley Terminal will comply with the reporting requirements in section 63.11095(a)(1)-(3) above.

63.11095(a)(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.

63.11095(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.

63.11095(b)(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.

63.11095(b)(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).

63.11095(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.

63.11095(b)(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.

63.11095(b)(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:

63.11095(b)(5)(i)

The date on which the leak was detected;

63.11095(b)(5)(ii)

The date of each attempt to repair the leak;

63.11095(b)(5)(iii)

The reasons for the delay of repair; and

63.11095(b)(5)(iv)

The date of successful repair.

The Burley Terminal will comply with the reporting requirements highlighted in section 63.11095(b) above.

63.11095(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.

63.11095(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 page 1933, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR page 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR page 4178, Jan. 24, 2011]

The Burley Terminal will include within each semiannual compliance report a description of each type of malfunction that occurred during the reporting period. This description will include information on the cause of the emission limit to be exceeded, and a description of actions taken to minimize emissions.

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.

The Burley Terminal will comply with the relevant General Provisions listed under Table 3.

§ 63.11099 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

63.11099(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.

63.11099(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.

63.11099(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.

63.11099(c)(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.

63.11099(c)(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.

63.11099(c)(3)

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

63.11099(c)(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).

[76 FR page 4178, Jan. 24, 2011]

The Burley Terminal has read and understands these definitions and used them in providing this regulatory analysis.

Table 1 to Subpart BBBB 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;

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	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.

Table 2 to Subpart BBBB 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	(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.

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Table 3 to Subpart BBBB of Part 63 – Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart BBBB
§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 BBBB 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	Area sources that become major must comply with major source	No.

	Become Major	standards by date indicated in this subpart or by equivalent time period (e.g., 3 years)	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met	No. See §63.11085 for 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) Monitoring Data from Performance Test	Must submit COMS data with other performance test data	No.
§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	No.

		appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, but must notify Administrator before performance test	
§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;	Yes.

		performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	
§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 spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average	Yes.
§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	Yes, except as specified in

		compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	§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.

Table B-1: Ethanol Emissions from Storage Tanks

Tank service	Tank Capacity (gallons)	Short-term emissions (lb/hr)	Annual Emissions (tpy)
Denatured Ethanol Tank 1	19,446	72.85	2.34
Denatured Ethanol Tank 2	19,446	72.85	2.34
Total:	38,892	145.71	4.69

Table B-2: Ethanol Emissions from the Loading Rack/VCU

Potential Annual Denatured Ethanol Throughput (gallons/yr) ^a	Potential Hourly Denatured Ethanol Throughput (gallons/hr) ^b	Emission Factor (mg TOC per liter gasoline loaded) ^c	Ethanol Emissions (lb/hr)	Ethanol Emissions (tpy)
7,560,000	43,200	35	12.62	1.11

- a. The annual denatured ethanol throughput for the terminal is: 15,000 barrels/month * 42 gal/bbl * 12 months/year.
 b. The potential hourly gasoline throughput is stated in Condition 3.10 of PTC No. P-060442. The maximum concentration of denatured ethanol in gasoline will be 1.5%. As such, the potential hourly ethanol throughput is calculated as 288,000 gallons gasoline/hr * 0.15 gallons denatured ethanol/gallon gasoline.
 c. It is conservatively assumed that the emission factor provided in Permit to Construct No. P-060442, Condition 3.2 applies for denatured ethanol loading.

Table B-3: Fugitive Denatured Ethanol Emissions from Equipment Leaks

Component Type	Service ^a	Estimated Number of Components ^b	Emission Factor ^c (lb/hr/component)	Emissions ^d	
				(lb/hr)	(tpy)
Flanges	Light Liquid	206	1.76E-05	0.004	0.02
Pump Seals	Light Liquid	4	1.19E-03	0.005	0.02
Valves	Light Liquid	85	9.48E-05	0.008	0.04
Flanges	Gas	10	9.26E-05	0.001	4.06E-03
Relief Valves	Gas	4	2.65E-04	0.001	4.64E-03
Total:				0.02	0.08

- a. A light liquid is defined as a material in a liquid state in which the sum of the concentration of individual constituents with a vapor pressure over 0.3 kPa at 20°C is greater than or equal to 20% by weight, per EPA's document, Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates, EPA-453/R-95-017, dated November 1995.
 b. Marketing terminal average emission factors provided in the EPA document, Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates, EPA-453/R-95-017, Table 2-3, Marketing Terminal Average Emission Factors, dated November 1995.
 c. Emissions calculated assuming 8,760 hr/yr.
 d. Emissions calculated assuming 8,760 hr/yr.

Table B-4: Total Ethanol Emissions

Hourly Ethanol Emissions (lb/hr)	Annual Ethanol Emissions (tpy)	Hourly (Non-Fugitive) Ethanol Emissions (lb/hr)	Screening Emission Level (KL) ^a (lb/hr)	Are Project Emissions Below EL?
158.34	5.88	158.32	125	No, Modeling Required

- a. Screening emissions level (EL) for ethyl alcohol (ethanol), provided in IDAPA 58.01.01.585.

APPENDIX B – AMBIENT AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSES

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 28, 2011

TO: Robert Baldwin, Permit Engineer, Air Quality Division

FROM: Cheryl Robinson, P.E., Air Quality Engineer/Modeling Analyst, Air Quality Division

PROJECT NUMBER: P-2011.0102 Project 60886

SUBJECT: **Modeling Review for Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC, Burley, Idaho Terminal**
Pre-Permit Construction Authorization, PTC modification to add two Denatured Ethanol Storage Tanks and associated piping to existing Tanker Truck Loading Rack

1.0 Summary

On June 22, 2011, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ or Department) received a pre-permit construction application from Tesoro Logistics Operations (Tesoro) to add two denatured ethanol storage tanks and associated piping at their existing Burley, Idaho terminal.

Air quality analyses involving atmospheric dispersion modeling of emissions associated with the facility were performed to demonstrate the facility would not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard (IDAPA 58.01.01.203.02 [Idaho Air Rules Section 203.02]) or Toxic Air Pollutant (TAP) increment (Idaho Air Rules Section 203.03).

Air impact analyses are required by Idaho Air Rules to be conducted according to methods outlined in 40 CFR 51, Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models). Appendix W requires that facilities be modeled using emissions and operations representative of design capacity or as limited by a federally enforceable permit condition. The submitted information demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that operation of the proposed facility or modification will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard, provided the key conditions in Table 1 are representative of facility design capacity or operations as limited by a federally enforceable permit condition.

Table 1. KEY ASSUMPTIONS USED IN MODELING ANALYSES

Criteria/Assumption/Result	Explanation/Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The amount of ethanol mixed with gasoline should not exceed:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 934,300 gallons per calendar day- 7,560,000 gallons per year (requested limit)Please note that emissions of acetaldehyde and formaldehyde from ethanol combustion in the Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) will likely be substantially greater than from gasoline combustion. Peer-reviewed emission factors for these two Idaho-regulated carcinogenic TAPs, however, could not be located.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maximum ambient impacts were dominated by working and breathing loss emissions from the tanks. The AERSCREEN model predicted maximum 24-hour impacts at 88% of the acceptable ambient concentration (AAC) for continuous emissions of 147 pounds per hour, or about 3,500 pounds per day. Based on the EPA TANKS worst-case estimate (emissions during the hottest month of July), emissions of 3,500 lb/day would be produced from a throughput of 934,368 gallons of ethanol per day for both storage tanks combined.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 **Applicable Air Quality Impact Limits and Modeling Requirements**

This section identifies applicable ambient air quality limits and analyses used to demonstrate compliance for the proposed modification to the Tesoro Burley Terminal facility located 429 East Highway 81 in Burley Idaho. Approximate UTM coordinates for the facility are 277.5 km Easting and 4,710.5 km Northing, in UTM Zone 12 (Datum NAD83).

2.1.1 **Area Classification**

The Tesoro Burley Terminal is located within Cassia County which is designated as an attainment or unclassifiable area for carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM₁₀), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}), and sulfur oxides (SO_x). There are no Class I areas within 10 kilometers of this location.

2.1.2 **DEQ Modeling Thresholds**

Modeling is typically not required if the changes in estimated criteria pollutant emission rates for a proposed project are below DEQ's modeling thresholds, shown in Table 2. "Case-by-case" thresholds may be used only with prior DEQ approval.

Criteria Air Pollutants	Averaging Period	DEQ Modeling Threshold			
		Threshold I		Threshold II (Case-by-Case)	
PM ₁₀	24-hr	0.22	lb/hr	2.6	lb/hr
PM _{2.5}	24-hr	0.054	lb/hr	0.63	lb/hr
	Annual	0.35	T/yr	4.1	T/yr
CO	1-hr, 8-hr	15	lb/hr	175	lb/hr
NO ₂	1-hour	0.20	lb/hr	2.4	lb/hr
	Annual	1.2	T/yr	14	T/yr
SO ₂	1-hr	0.21	lb/hr	2.5	lb/hr
	24-hr	0.22	lb/hr	2.6	lb/hr
	Annual	1.2	T/yr	14	T/yr
Lead	3-month rolling avg	14	lb/mo		

2.1.3 **Significant and Cumulative NAAQS Impact Analyses**

If estimated maximum pollutant impacts to ambient air from the emissions sources associated with the existing unpermitted facility exceed the significant contribution levels (SCLs) of Section 006 of IDAPA 58.01.01, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Idaho Air Rules), then a cumulative impact analysis is necessary to demonstrate compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Idaho Air Rules Section 203.02 for Permits to Construct and Section 403.02 for Tier II Operating Permits. A cumulative NAAQS impact analysis for attainment area pollutants involves adding ambient impacts from facility-wide emissions, and emissions from any nearby co-contributing sources, to DEQ-approved background concentration values that are appropriate for the criteria pollutant/averaging-time at the facility location and the area of significant impact. The resulting maximum pollutant concentrations in ambient air are then compared to the NAAQS listed in Table 3. The SCLs and the modeled value that must be used for comparison to the NAAQS are also listed in Table 3.

Table 3. APPLICABLE REGULATORY LIMITS

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Significant Contribution Levels ^c ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^b	Regulatory Limit ^d ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^b	Modeled Value Used ^{g, h} 1 yr onsite or < 5 yrs rep.met / 5 yrs representative met
PM ₁₀ ^a	24-hour	5.0	150 ^f	Maximum 2 nd / 6 th highest
PM _{2.5} ^a	Annual	0.3 ^b	15 ^e	Maximum 1 st / 1 st high
	24-hour	1.2 ^b	35	Maximum 1 st / 1 st high
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8-hour	500	10,000 ^f	Maximum 2 nd / 2 nd highest
	1-hour	2,000	40,000 ^f	Maximum 2 nd / 2 nd highest
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Annual	1.0	80 ^e	Maximum 1 st / 1 st highest
	24-hour	5	365 ^f	Maximum 2 nd / 2 nd highest
	3-hour	25	1,300 ^f	Maximum 2 nd / 2 nd highest
	1-hour ^o	EPA Interim: 3 ppb ^m (~7.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.075 ppm ^{m, n} (196 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	The maximum 4 th highest value for each year averaged for all years modeled.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) <i>NO₂ is the indicator species for NO_x</i>	Annual	1.0	100 ^f	Maximum 1 st / 1 st highest
	1-hour ^m	EPA Interim: 4 ppb ^l (7.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.100 ppm ^{l, n} (188.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	The maximum 8 th highest value for each year averaged for all years modeled.
Lead (Pb)	Rolling 3-month average	NA	0.15 ^{f, k}	Maximum 1 st / 1 st highest

^a Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) or 2.5 micrometers.

^b Micrograms per cubic meter.

^c SCLs are defined in Idaho Air Rules Section 006. PM_{2.5} SCLs (75 FR 64864, October 20, 2010) were adopted as an Idaho temporary rule effective April 26, 2011. The pending rule will become final upon adjournment of the 2012 legislative session if approved by the Idaho Legislature.

^d Federal NAAQS (see 40 CFR 50) in effect as of July 1 of each year are incorporated by reference during the legislative session the following spring. See Idaho Air Rules Section 107.

^e Never expected to be exceeded in any calendar year.

^f Never expected to be exceeded more than once in any calendar year. The 3-hr and 24-hr SO₂ standards were revoked (see 75 FR 35520, June 22, 2010) but will remain in effect until one year after the effective date (~late 2012) of initial area designations for the new 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS (i.e., in effect until ~late 2013).

^g Concentration at any modeled receptor.

^h The maximum 1st highest modeled value is always used for significant impact analyses.

ⁱ PM₁₀ concentration at any modeled receptor when using five years of meteorological data. Use the maximum 2nd highest value for analyses with less than five years of meteorological data or one year of site-specific met data.

^j PM_{2.5} concentration at any modeled receptor when using a single year of site-specific meteorological data or a concatenated file with five years of meteorological data. EPA recommends using the high 8th high 3-year average monitored value for background, and using the highest 24-hr average and highest annual averages across five years of met data for the modeled result (Steven Page memo, Modeling Procedures for Demonstrating Compliance with PM_{2.5} NAAQS, March 23, 2010).

^k Pb: The EPA's October 15, 2008 standard became effective in Idaho's NSR program when it was incorporated by reference into the Idaho Air Rules, i.e., when the Idaho Legislature adjourned *sine die* on March 29, 2010.

^l NO₂ concentration at any modeled receptor when using complete year(s) of site-specific met data or five consecutive years of representative meteorological data. Compliance is based on the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of 1-hour average daily maximum concentrations. EPA Interim SIL, Page memo, dated June 29, 2010.

^m SO₂ concentration at any modeled receptor when using complete year of site-specific met data or five consecutive years of representative meteorological data. Compliance is based on the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations. EPA Interim SIL, Page memo, dated August 23, 2010.

ⁿ EPA's February 10, 2010 1-hour NO₂ standard (75 FR 6474) and June 22, 2010 1-hour SO₂ standard (75 FR 35520) became effective in Idaho on April 7, 2011.

2.1.4 Toxic Air Pollutant Analyses

Emissions of toxic substances are generally addressed by Idaho Air Rules Section 161:

Any contaminant which is by its nature toxic to human or animal life or vegetation shall not be emitted in such quantities or concentrations as to alone, or in combination with other contaminants, injure or unreasonably affect human or animal life or vegetation.

Permit requirements for toxic air pollutants (TAPs) from new or modified sources are specifically addressed by Idaho Air Rules Section 203.03 and require the applicant to demonstrate to the satisfaction of DEQ the following:

Using the methods provided in Section 210, the emissions of toxic air pollutants from the stationary source or modification would not injure or unreasonably affect human or animal life or vegetation as required by Section 161. Compliance with all applicable toxic air pollutant carcinogenic increments and toxic air pollutant non-carcinogenic increments will also demonstrate preconstruction compliance with Section 161 with regards to the pollutants listed in Sections 585 and 586.

Per Section 210, if the emissions increase associated with a new source or modification exceeds screening emission levels (ELs) of Idaho Air Rules Section 585 or 586, then the ambient impact of the emissions increase must be estimated. If ambient impacts are less than applicable Acceptable Ambient Concentrations (AACs) for non-carcinogens of Idaho Air Rules Section 585 and Acceptable Ambient Concentrations for Carcinogens (AACCs) of Idaho Air Rules Section 586, then compliance with TAP requirements has been demonstrated.

2.2 Background Concentrations

Background concentrations are used in the cumulative NAAQS impact analyses to account for impacts from sources not explicitly modeled. The proposed modification, however, will result in new or increased emissions of state-regulated TAPs only; there are no increases in emissions of criteria pollutants subject to requirements for dispersion modeling, i.e., PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, CO, NO₂, or SO₂.

3.0 Modeling Impact Assessment

3.1 Modeling Methodology

This section describes the modeling methods used by the applicant to demonstrate compliance with applicable air quality standards.

3.1.1 Overview of Analyses

Trinity Consultants, Inc. (Trinity) performed screening air quality analyses using AERSCREEN in support of the submitted permit application. A brief description of parameters used in the modeling analyses is provided in Table 4, with DEQ verification analysis parameters (if different from the submitted analyses) shown in italics.

Table 4. MODELING PARAMETERS		
Parameter	Description/Values	Documentation/Addition Description
Model	AERSCREEN	Version 11076
Meteorological data	MAKEMET AERMET	Default minimum wind speed = 0.5 m/s, anemometer height = 10 m, ambient temp range from -22°F to 107°F. AERMET v. 06341, seasonal tables for cultivated land and average moisture conditions. Rural dispersion coefficients were used.
Terrain	Not Considered	Assumes flat terrain.
Building downwash	Not included.	Stack emissions are not expected to be affected by building downwash.
Receptor Grid	Receptors	AERSCREEN automated receptor grid

Table 4. MODELING PARAMETERS

Parameter	Description/Values	Documentation/Addition Description
	Grid 1	25-meter spacing from 89 m (for the flare) and to 110 m (for tank emissions combined with loading rack emissions) to 5,000 m 200-m spacing from 5,200 m to 25,000 m.

3.1.2 Modeling Protocol and Methodology

A modeling protocol for screening-level modeling using AERSCREEN received by DEQ on June 14, 2011 was approved with comment on June 15, 2011, with a minor change (i.e., to use Pocatello data for estimating emissions using the TANKS program) approved by email on June 16, 2011. Modeling was generally conducted using data described in the protocol and methods described in the *State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline*.

3.1.3 Model Selection

Idaho Air Rules Section 202.02 requires that estimates of ambient concentrations be based on air quality models specified in 40 CFR 51, Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models). The refined, steady state, multiple source, Gaussian dispersion model AERMOD was promulgated as the replacement model for ISCST3 in December 2005. EPA provided a one-year transition period during which either ISCST3 or AERMOD could be used at the discretion of the permitting agency. AERMOD must be used for all air impact analyses, performed in support of air quality permitting, conducted after November 2006.

AERMOD retains the single straight line trajectory of ISCST3, but includes more advanced algorithms to assess turbulent mixing processes in the planetary boundary layer for both convective and stable stratified layers.

AERMOD offers the following improvements over ISCST3:

- Improved dispersion in the convective boundary layer and the stable boundary layer.
- Improved plume rise and buoyancy calculations.
- Improved treatment of terrain effects on dispersion.
- New vertical profiles of wind, turbulence, and temperature.

AERSCREEN, the screening version of AERMOD, was released as a final version 11076 on March 17, 2011. On May 5, 2011, v. 11126 was released with minor corrections that would not have affected the modeling for this project.

Trinity generated meteorological profiles using MAKEMET, a companion program to AERSCREEN. Surface characteristics were based on seasonal tables taken from AERMET, with land use defined as cultivated land with average moisture conditions specified for the dominant surface profile. Minimum wind speed was set to the default value of 0.5 m/s, the anemometer height was set equal to the default height of 10 m. The input ambient temperature range of -22°F (243.0 K) to 107°F (315 K) was based on the maximum and minimum temperatures measured at a National Weather Service (NWS) station at the Burley airport from 1990 through 2010.

3.1.4 Terrain Effects

Terrain effects on dispersion were not considered in these analyses. Based on the location of the Burley terminal and a reasonable expectation that maximum impacts with likely occur relatively close to this facility, DEQ determined that it was reasonable to assume flat terrain for this project. Default rural dispersion was used.

3.1.5 Facility Layout

The facility layout submitted with the application is shown in Figure 1. An aerial image from Google Earth is shown in Figure 2.

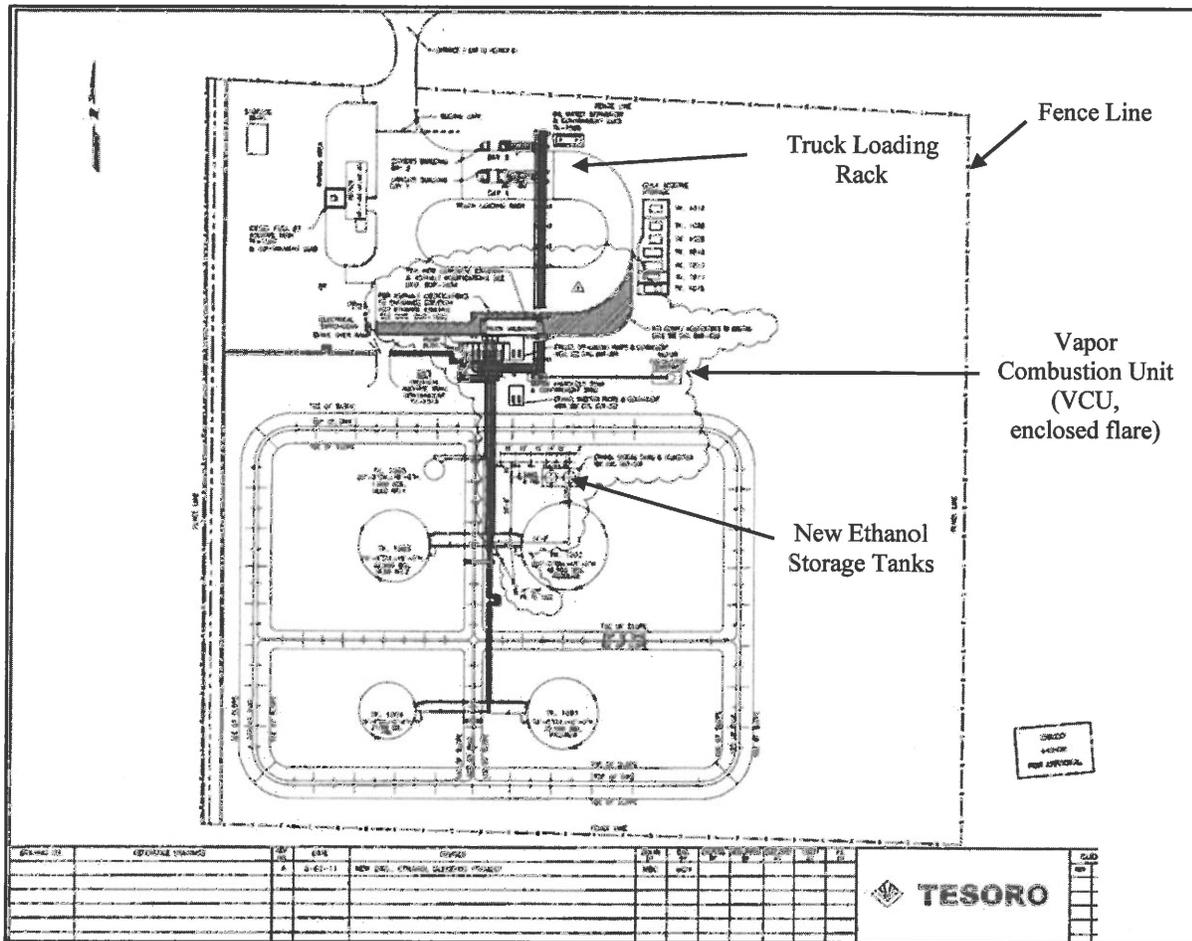


Figure 1. TESORO BURLEY TERMINAL FACILITY LAYOUT

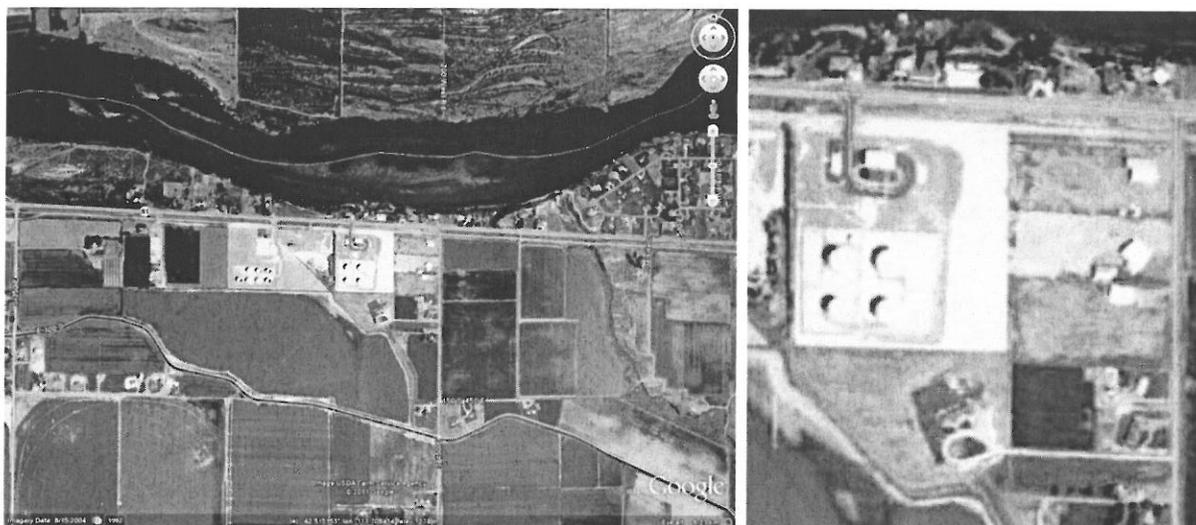


Figure 2. TESORO BURLEY TERMINAL FACILITY LOCATION (JUNE 15, 2004 IMAGE)

3.1.6 Building Downwash

Emissions from the ethanol tanks and truck loading rack were modeled as a volume source. AERMOD currently has no provisions for including downwash effects for volume sources. As shown in Table 5 (Table 3 from the application) Trinity provided information in the application demonstrating that emissions from the Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) were likely not affected by building downwash, i.e., that this flare is not located within the area of influence for any nearby buildings.

Building	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Height (ft)	Maximum Projected Building Width (ft)	Distance from Building to Stack (ft)	SL (ft)	Potential Downwash Structure?
1	8.49	8.49	23	12	143	60	No
2	56.67	20.3	13	60.20	341	65	No
3	33.8	24	12	41.45	450	60	No
4	44	15.4	12	46.62	132	60	No
5	61.6	11	9	62.57	270.6	45	No

3.1.7 Ambient Air Boundary

Ambient air is defined in Section 006 of the Idaho Air Rules as “that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. The distance to ambient air for each of the modeled sources associated with the installation of the ethanol tanks was based on the nearest distance from each exhaust point to the Tesoro Burley Terminal fence line shown in Figure 1.

3.1.8 Receptor Network

The receptor grids used for the submitted screening modeling analyses are summarized in Table 4. The grid spacing meets DEQ Modeling Guideline and AERSCREEN User’s Guide recommendations for receptor spacing.

3.2 Emission Release Parameters and Emission Rates

Based on information provided in the application, the release height for the volume source emissions was set equal to the fixed roof tank center point height (half the 23-foot height of the tank).

DEQ Note: The release height for a tank vent volume source would typically be set to the height of the vent, which would normally be on or near the top of the 23-foot tall tank.

The initial lateral and vertical dimensions were determined as follows:

$$\text{Initial Lateral (or Horizontal) Dimension} = \text{Tank Width} / 4.3 = (12 \text{ ft tank dia} / \sqrt{2})^1 / 4.3 = 1.97$$

$$\text{Initial Vertical Dimension} = \text{Tank Height} / 2.3 = 23 / 2.15 = 10.7$$

DEQ Note: This suggestion in the Texas guidance for setting a tank diameter to the actual diameter divided by the square root of two applies to only to building downwash input parameters when using the ISC-based SCREEN program. The initial lateral dimension should have been calculated as follows:

$$\text{Initial Lateral Dimension (corrected)} = \text{Tank Width} / 4.3 = 12 / 4.3 = 2.79$$

¹ Air Quality Modeling Guidelines, p. 46, Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, 1999.

The emission release parameters used in the submitted AERSCREEN analyses are shown in Table 6. Correct values, if different, are shown in italics.

Source ID	Nearest Distance to Ambient Air	Base Elevation (m)	Stack/ Release Height	Stack/ Exhaust Temp.	Stack Diameter	Stack Velocity	Modeled Exit Type
VCU (Flare)	89 ft (27.1 m)	-0- Flat Terrain	40 ft (12.19 m)	1,200°F 922 K	8.0 ft (2.44 m)	11.0 fps (3.35 m/sec)	Vertical, uncapped
					Initial Horiz. Dimension (m)	Initial Vertical Dimension (m)	
Ethanol Tanks (Vents)	110 ft (33.5 m)	-0- Flat Terrain	11.5 ft <i>23 ft</i> (3.50 m, <i>7.0 m</i>)	Ambient	1.97 ft <i>2.79 ft</i> (0.6 m, <i>0.85 m</i>)	10.7 ft (3.26 m)	Volume Source

m = meters K = Kelvin m/sec = meters per second
 ft = feet °F = degrees Fahrenheit fps = feet per second

3.2.1 TAP Emissions Rates

The application addressed only ethanol emissions for this project, noting that emission factors for products of incomplete combustion of ethanol could not be found. Although there is evidence that ethanol combustion can be expected to produce much higher emissions of two Idaho-regulated carcinogenic TAPs (acetaldehyde and formaldehyde) compared to gasoline combustion,² DEQ was unable to find peer-reviewed emission factors for these emissions.

Ethanol emissions from the flare were conservatively estimated to equal the 35 milligram/liter VOC emission limit included in the permit. Ethanol emissions from working and breathing losses from the two ethanol storage tanks were estimated using EPA's TANKS software. Fugitive emissions of ethanol from the loading rack and piping were combined with the emissions from the tank emissions. The modeled ethanol emissions are shown in Table 7, along with the potential to emit (PTE) emission rates. As shown in the table, the modeled emission rates are substantially higher than the PTE based on the current permit limits.

MODELED EMISSIONS							
Source	Tank Capacity (gal)	TANKS Emissions (lb/turnover) ^a	Fugitive Emissions (lb/hr) ^b	Modeled Turnovers per Year	Ethanol Emissions (lb/hr)	Ethanol Emissions, 8760 hr/yr (lb/yr)	Ethanol Emissions (T/yr)
Tank1	19,466	72.85	---	---	---	---	---
Tank2	19,466	72.85	---	---	---	---	---
Total	38,932	145.7	0.02	8,760	145.72 (18.36 g/s)	1.28E+06	Tanks: 638.2
Permitted Gasoline + Ethanol Loadout (gal/hr)	Max. Ethanol Mix	Max. Ethanol Throughput (gal/hr)	Permitted VOC Limit (mg/l)	Permitted VOC Limit (lb/gal)	Ethanol Emissions (lb/hr)	Ethanol Emissions, 8760 hr/yr (lb/yr)	Ethanol Emissions (T/yr)
288,000	15%	43,200	35	2.94E-04	12.62 (1.59 g/s)	1.11E+05	VCU: 55.3

² Jacobsen, Mark Z, Effects of Ethanol (E85) versus Gasoline Vehicles on Cancer and Mortality in the United States, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, California, accessed by DEQ on June 27, 2011 at <http://www.stanford.edu/group/efmh/jacobson/E85PaperEST0207.pdf>

Table 7. MODELED ETHANOL EMISSIONS COMPARED TO POTENTIAL TO EMIT							
							Total: 693.5
POTENTIAL TO EMIT							
Permitted Gasoline + Ethanol Throughput (gal/yr)	Max. Ethanol Mix	Max. Ethanol Throughput (gal/yr)	Total Tank Capacity (gal)	Max Turnovers per Year	Total Ethanol Emissions (lb/turnover)	Ethanol Emissions (lb/yr)	Ethanol Emissions (T/yr)
195,800,000	15%	29,370,000	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	Requested Limit 7,560,000	38,932	29.13	Varies by Temp & Pressure	TANKS output ~ 9,380	TANKS output 4.69
Permitted Gasoline + Ethanol Loadout (gal/hr)	Max. Ethanol Mix	Max. Ethanol Throughput (gal/hr)	Permitted VOC Limit (mg/l)	Permitted VOC Limit (lb/gal)	Maximum Ethanol Emissions (lb/hr)	Ethanol Emissions from 7,560,000 gal/yr (lb/yr)	Ethanol Emissions (T/yr)
288,000	15%	43,200	35	2.94E-04	12.62	2,208	VCU: 1.11
							Total: 5.80

^a Emissions from each tank turnover were presumed to occur within a 1-hour period.

^b See application.

3.3 Results for TAPs Analyses

As described above, ambient impacts from ethanol emissions were estimated by individual AERSCREEN runs for the VCU and for the combined tank and fugitive emissions. The results of these analyses are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. RESULTS OF ETHANOL AMBIENT IMPACT ANALYSES						
Emission Source	Averaging Period	Emission Rate	Modeled Ambient Impact (mg/m ³)	Total Modeled Ambient Impact (mg/m ³)	AAC (mg/m ³)	Percent of AAC
Tanks and Fugitive Emissions	24-hour	145.72 lb/hr (18.36 g/s)	82.75	82.84	94	88.1%
VCU Emissions	24-hour	12.62 lb/hr (1.59 g/s)	0.09			

mg/m³ = milligrams per cubic meter

4.0 Conclusions

The submitted ambient air impact analyses demonstrated to DEQ's satisfaction that emissions from the modification to add ethanol storage and mixing capability at the Tesoro Burley Terminal will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any air quality standard.

APPENDIX C – FACILITY DRAFT COMMENTS

The following comments were received from the facility on October 6, 2011:

The facility had submitted edits and some comments, but the major comments of permitting concern are the following:

Facility Comment: A number of major edits to the NESHAP 6 B section. Please note the following: The Burley Terminal's loading rack has not exceeded 250,000 gallons per day, as calculated by summing the current day's throughput, plus the throughput for the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 365 days. As such, the loading rack is not currently subject to a number of requirements that were listed in the draft PTC. Tesoro made edits to the PTC to take this into account. IDEQ should note that NESHAP 6B does not require Tesoro to install a control device or comply with an emission limit for the loading rack at this time. .

DEQ Response: Since Tesoro submitted an hourly rate of 288,000 gallons per hour to be used in the modeling process, the 250,000 gallons per day trigger for some on the NESHAP subpart BBBB requirements could be met. However those requirements that 250,000 gallons per day triggered, now have the method attached that will determine if the 250,000 gallon per day trigger has been achieved and whether the requirement applies.

Facility Comment: Tesoro has re-evaluated our business plan for the terminal, and we request an ethanol limit of 29,370,000 gallons of denatured ethanol per year. Note that the maximum hourly ethanol throughput of 43,200 gallons will remain the same. This maximum hourly value was used for AERSCREEN modeling, and was used to determine compliance with IDEQ's TAP program.

DEQ Response: Tesoro submitted a loading rate of 288,000 gallons per hour to be used for modeling. At 15 percent denatured ethanol the annual usage of denatured ethanol would be far greater than the 7,560,000 gallons per year applied for in the original application as well as the 29,370,000 gallons per year requested in this comment of the draft PTC. The modeled value has not been exceeded, thus the annual throughput limit for denatured ethanol was raised to 29,370,000 gallons per year.

APPENDIX D – PROCESSING FEE

PTC Fee Calculation

Instructions:

Fill in the following information and answer the following questions with a Y or N. Enter the emissions increases and decreases for each pollutant in the table.

Company: Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC
Address: 19100 Ridgewood Parkway
City: San Antonio
State: Texas
Zip Code: 78259
Facility Contact: Brooks Neighbors
Title: Environmental Compliance Specialists
AIRS No.: 031-00017

- N** Does this facility qualify for a general permit (i.e. concrete batch plant, hot-mix asphalt plant)? Y/N
- Y** Did this permit require engineering analysis? Y/N
- N** Is this a PSD permit Y/N (IDAPA 58.01.01.205.04)

Emissions Inventory			
Pollutant	Annual Emissions Increase (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Reduction (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Change (T/yr)
NO _x	0.0	0	0.0
SO ₂	0.0	0	0.0
CO	0.0	0	0.0
PM10	0.0	0	0.0
VOC	0.0	0	4.69
TAPS/HAPS	0.0	0	0.0
Total:	0.0	0	4.69
Fee Due	\$ 2,500.00		

