

Air Quality

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC – Pocatello Terminal
Permit Number P-2016.0020
Project ID 61700
Facility ID 077-00023
Facility Location 1189 Tank Farm Road
Pocatello, ID 83204

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho” (Rules), IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228; (b) pertains only to emissions of air contaminants regulated by the State of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be constructed or modified by this permit; (c) has been granted on the basis of design information presented with the application; (d) does not affect the title of the premises upon which the equipment is to be located; (e) does not release the permittee from any liability for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of the design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment; (f) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances; and (g) in no manner implies or suggests that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) or its officers, agents, or employees assume any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment. Changes in design, equipment, or operations may be considered a modification subject to DEQ review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228.

Date Issued DRAFT Choose day, Choose year

Craig Woodruff, Permit Writer

Mike Simon, Stationary Source Manager

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1 Permit Scope

Purpose

- 1.1 This is the initial permit to construct (PTC) a vapor combustion unit, convert a Tier II operating permit to a PTC, and includes a facility name change.
- 1.2 Those permit conditions that have been modified or revised by this permitting action are identified by the permit issue date citation located directly under the permit condition and on the right-hand margin.
- 1.3 This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. T2-2008.0026, issued on May 2, 2013.

Regulated Sources

Table 1.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source	Control Equipment
3	<u>Truck Loading Rack:</u> Loading Type: Bottom-Loading Balanced Service Model: Loading Arm Vapor Closure: Chicksan Gasoline Throughput: 370,800,990 gal/yr Transmix Throughput: 2,520,000 gal/yr Diesel Throughput: 191,453,010 gal/yr	<u>Vapor Combustion Unit:</u> Manufacturer: John Zink Co. Model: ZCT-2-8-35-X-2/8-X-X Type: Vapor Combustion Flare VOC control efficiency: 95.0% destruction and 99.2% capture efficiency
4	Tank 901: Vertical Fixed Roof; capacity of 369,600 gallons	None
4	Tank 902: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 324,324 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 903: Vertical Fixed Roof; capacity of 380,772 gallons	None
4	Tank 905: Vertical Fixed Roof; capacity of 376,782 gallons	None
4	Tank 906: Vertical Fixed Roof; capacity of 379,176 gallons	None
4	Tank 907: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 360,864 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 908: Vertical Fixed Roof; capacity of 376,614 gallons	None
4	Tank 911: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 796,908 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 914: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 567,462 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 915: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 378,168 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 916: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 669,522 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 917: Vertical Fixed Roof; capacity of 798,294 gallons	None
4	Tank 918: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 807,072 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 919: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 764,106 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 920: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 745,206 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 921: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 1,950,060 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank 922: Internal Floating Roof; capacity of 1,944,558 gallons	Internal Floating Roof
4	Tank A100: Vertical Fixed Roof; capacity of 21,000 gallons	None
4	Tank A101: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 6,000 gallons	None
4	Tank A102: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 4,000 gallons	None
4	Tank A105: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 2,000 gallons	None
4	Tank A108: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 7,500 gallons	None
4	Tank A110: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 4,000 gallons	None
4	Tank A112: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 6,500 gallons	None
4	Tank A113: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 7,800 gallons	None
4	Tank A114: Horizontal Fixed Roof; capacity of 1,600 gallons	None

2 Facility-Wide Conditions

Fugitive Emissions

2.1 All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent PM from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651. In determining what is reasonable, consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust-emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of particulate matter (PM). Some of the reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of lands.
- Application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water, or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.
- Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans and fabric filters, or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations.
- Covering, where practical, of open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.
- Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.
- Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651, 5/1/94]

2.2 The permittee shall monitor and maintain records of the frequency and the method(s) used (i.e., water, chemical dust suppressants, etc.) to reasonably control fugitive emissions.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

2.3 The permittee shall maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. The permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after receipt of a valid complaint. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

2.4 The permittee shall conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of fugitive emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions, to ensure that the methods used to reasonably control fugitive emissions are effective. If fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled, the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each fugitive emission inspection. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date of each inspection and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time fugitive emissions were present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the fugitive emissions, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Odors

2.5 The permittee shall not allow, suffer, cause, or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids, or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.775-776, 5/1/94]

2.6 The permittee shall maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee shall take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date each complaint was received and a description of the following: the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Visible Emissions

2.7 The permittee shall not discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% opacity as determined by procedures contained in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. These provisions shall not apply when the presence of uncombined water, NO_x, and/or chlorine gas is the only reason for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this section.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.625, 5/1/94]

2.8 The permittee shall conduct a quarterly facility-wide inspection of potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. Sources that are monitored using a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) are not required to comply with this permit condition. The inspection shall consist of a see/no see evaluation for each potential source of visible emissions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission, the permittee shall either

a) Take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to eliminate the visible emissions. Within 24 hours of the initial see/no see evaluation and after the corrective action, the permittee shall conduct a see/no see evaluation of the emissions point in question. If the visible emissions are not eliminated, the permittee shall comply with b).

or

b) Perform a Method 9 opacity test in accordance with the procedures outlined in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. A minimum of 30 observations shall be recorded when conducting the opacity test. If opacity is greater than 20%, as measured using Method 9, for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60-minute period, the permittee shall take all necessary corrective action and report the exceedance in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136.

The permittee shall maintain records of the results of each visible emission inspection and each opacity test when conducted. The records shall include, at a minimum, the date and results of each inspection and test and a description of the following: the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present (if observed), any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Open Burning

- 2.9 The permittee shall comply with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623, *Rules for Control of Open Burning*.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.600-623, 4/2/08T]

Sulfur Content

- 2.10 No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur:

ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - 0.3% by weight (3000 ppmw)

ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - 0.5% by weight (5000 ppmw)

ASTM Grade 4, 5, and 6 residual oil – 1.75% by weight (17,500 ppmw)

[IDAPA 58.01.01.725 - 728, 5/1/94]

- 2.11 The permittee shall establish compliance with the limits specified in Permit Condition 2.10 by fulfilling the requirements of either Permit Condition 2.11.1 or 2.11.2. The permittee shall, at the same time as making a change from one option to another, record the change in a log located and retained at the facility.

- 2.11.1 The permittee shall determine the sulfur content of each shipment of distillate fuel or residual oil received by the facility. The reference test method for measuring fuel sulfur content shall be ASTM Method D129-95, Standard Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method), or a comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.02.d. Test methods and procedures shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.157. The results of each test performed shall be recorded and the supporting analysis information shall be kept on site.

- 2.11.2 The permittee shall obtain documentation of the sulfur content analysis of each shipment of distillate fuel or residual oil from the refinery that produced the fuel. The documentation shall clearly state the sulfur content in weight percent of sulfur present in the fuel sample and shall reference the method of analysis used to determine the sulfur content in the fuel oil.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Operating Requirements

3.4 Throughput Limits

The permittee shall limit throughputs to amounts not to exceed the following limits 370,800,990 U.S. Gallons or 8,828,595 barrels of gasoline, 2,520,000 U.S. Gallons or 60,000 barrels of transmix, and 191,453,010 U.S. Gallons or 4,558,405 barrels of diesel on any consecutive 12-month period.

[PROPOSED] [IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.5 VCU Operation

The permittee shall operate the VCU whenever the loading rack is in operation. The permittee shall maintain operating procedures for the loading rack at the facility and shall make the procedures available to Department representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.6 Throughput Monitoring

On a monthly basis, the permittee shall continuously monitor and record the throughput to the loading rack in units of U.S. gallons or barrels per month, and in units of U.S. gallons or barrels for the most recent consecutive 12-month period.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.7 Monitoring Requirement

The permittee shall comply with General Provision 5.2 by following the procedures in the O&M manual. The O&M manual shall address the operation, maintenance, and repair of the VCU. The O&M manual shall be updated and shall include the most recent general description of the equipment; normal operating conditions and procedures; startup, shutdown, and maintenance procedures; upset conditions guidelines; and corrective action procedures.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.420, loading racks at the facility are subject to Subpart R of 40 CFR Part 63. Provided below are applicable regulations of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, which are current as of issuance of this permit. Where the Department has provided a reprint of an applicable federal regulation, or an applicable regulation was not included below, in the case of any discrepancy, conflict, or omission between the reprint and the CFR, the requirement in the CFR shall control.

The standards listed below include portions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 63, which are referenced within Subpart R. The standards below do not include the Part 60 general provisions referenced within Subpart R. Several general provisions of Part 63 apply to the facility. The applicable general provisions are listed in Appendix A.

3.8 Standards: Loading Racks

Each owner or operator of loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.502 of this chapter, except for paragraphs (b), (c), and (j) of that section. For purposes of this section, the term "affected facility" used in 40 CFR 60.502 of this chapter means the loading racks that load gasoline cargo tanks at the bulk gasoline terminals subject to the provisions of this subpart.

[40 CFR 63.422(a)]

- On and after the date on which [40 CFR 60.8](#)(a) requires a performance test to be completed, the owner or operator of each bulk gasoline terminal containing an affected facility shall comply with the requirements of this section.

[40 CFR 60.502]

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

[40 CFR 60.502(a)]

- Each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

[40 CFR 60.502(d)]

- Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:
 - (1) The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in [40 CFR 60.505](#)(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility.
 - (2) The owner or operator shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.
 - (3)(i) The owner or operator shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph(e)(2) of this section with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within two weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:
 - (A) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation, then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter
 - (B) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation, then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually.
 - (ii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (B) of this section reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are met again.
 - (4) The terminal owner or operator shall notify the owner or operator of each nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within one week of the documentation cross-check in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

- (5) The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor-tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.
- (6) Alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.502(e)]

- The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
 - (1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test - EPA Reference Method 27
 - (2) Tank owner and address
 - (3) Tank identification number
 - (4) Testing location
 - (5) Date of test
 - (6) Tester name and signature
 - (7) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation
 - (8) Test results: Actual pressure change in five minutes, millimeters of water (average for two runs).

[40 CFR 60.505(b)]

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

[40 CFR 60.502(f)]

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

[40 CFR 60.502(g)]

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

[40 CFR 60.502(h)]

- The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in [40 CFR 60.502](#)(h) as follows:
 - (1) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ± 2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.

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

[40 CFR 60.503(d)]

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

[40 CFR 60.502(i)]

- Emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor-collection and processing systems due to the loading of gasoline cargo tanks shall not exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.

[40 CFR 63.422(b)]

- Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with 40 CFR 60.502(e) of this chapter as follows:

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term "tank truck" as used in [40 CFR 60.502](#)(e) of this chapter means "cargo tank."

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

- (i) The tank truck or rail car gasoline cargo tank meets the test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(e), or the railcar gasoline cargo tank meets the applicable test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(i).

- (ii) For each gasoline cargo tank failing the test in [40 CFR 63.425](#) (f) or (g) at the facility, the cargo tank either:

(A) Before repair work is performed on the cargo tank, meets the test requirements in [40 CFR 63.425](#)(g) or (h).

(B) After repair work is performed on the cargo tank before or during the tests in [40 CFR 63.425](#)(g) or (h), subsequently passes the annual certification test described in [40 CFR 63.425](#)(e).

[40 CFR 63.422(c)]

- As an alternative to 40 CFR 60.502(h) and (i) as specified in 40 CFR 63.422(a), the owner or operator may comply with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section, as follows:

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

- (2) No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor processing system or vapor collection system may begin to open at a system pressure less than the applicable test limits in 40 CFR 63.425(e) or (i).

[40 CFR 63.422(e)]

3.9 Standards: Equipment Leaks

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe line breakout station subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the loading of a gasoline cargo tank.

[40 CFR 63.424(a)]

A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.

[40 CFR 63.424(b)]

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 five calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.424(d).

[40 CFR 63.424(c)]

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

[40 CFR 63.424(d)]

As an alternative to compliance with the provisions in 40 CFR 63.424(a)-(d), owners or operators may implement an instrument leak monitoring program that has been demonstrated to the Administrator as at least equivalent.

[40 CFR 63.424(f)]

Owners and operators shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Minimize gasoline spills,
- (2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable,
- (3) Cover all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use, and
- (4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste-collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[40 CFR 63.424(g)]

3.10 Test Methods and Procedures

Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) 40 CFR 63.425(a), as follows:

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

- (i) Use the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503 of this chapter, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b), or
- (ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

[40 CFR 63.425(a)]

- In conducting the performance tests required in [40 CFR 60.8](#), the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in [40 CFR 60.8\(b\)](#). The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8(f) does not apply to this subpart.

[40 CFR 60.503(a)]

- Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with [40 CFR 60.502](#) (b), (c), and (h), the owner or operator shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor-collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The owner or operator shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

[40 CFR 60.503(b)]

- The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standard in [40 CFR 60.502\(h\)](#) as follows:

- (1) A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ± 2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.
- (2) During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every five minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

[40 CFR 60.503(d)]

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

[40 CFR 60.503(f)]

- Flares

- (1) Owners or operators using flares to comply with the provisions of [this part](#) shall monitor these control devices to assure they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs. Applicable subparts will provide provisions stating how owners or operators using flares shall monitor these control devices.
- (2) Flares shall be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted.
- (3) Flares shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.
- (4) Flares shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours. Test Method 22 in Appendix A of Part 60 of this chapter shall be used to determine the compliance of flares with the visible emission provisions of [this part](#). The observation period is two hours and shall be used according to Method 22.
- (5) Flares shall be operated with a flame present at all times. The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.
- (6) An owner/operator has the choice of adhering to the heat-content specifications in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section, and the maximum-tip-velocity specifications in paragraph (b)(7) or (b)(8) of this section, or adhering to the requirements in paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section.

- (i)(A) Flares shall be used that have a diameter of 3 inches or greater, are nonassisted, have a hydrogen content of 8.0% (by volume) or greater, and are designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 37.2 m/sec (122 ft/sec) and less than the velocity $V(\max)$, as determined by the following equation:

$$V_{\max} = (X_{H_2} - K_1) * K_2$$

Where:

V_{\max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

K_1 = Constant, 6.0 volume-percent hydrogen.

K_2 = Constant, 3.9(m/sec)/volume-percent hydrogen.

X_{H_2} = The volume-percent of hydrogen, on a wet basis, as calculated by using the ASTM Method D1946-77. (Incorporated by reference as specified in [40 CFR 63.14](#)).

- (B) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by the method specified in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section

- (ii) Flares shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted at 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted, or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted at 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flares is non-assisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^n C_i H_i$$

Where:

H_T = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25°C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20°C.

$$K = \text{Constant} = 1.740 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{1}{\text{ppmv}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{g-mole}}{\text{scm}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{kcal}} \right)$$

Where the standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is 20°C.

C_i = Concentration of sample component i in ppmv on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Test Method 18 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D1946-77 or 90 (Reapproved 1994) (incorporated by reference as specified in [40 CFR 63.14](#)).

H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g-mole at 25°C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382-76 or 88 or D4809-95 (incorporated by reference as specified in [40 CFR 63.14](#)) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

n = Number of sample components.

- (7) (i) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec), except as provided in paragraphs (b)(7)(ii) and (b)(7)(iii) of this section. The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing by the volumetric flow rate of gas being combusted (in units of emission standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Test Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D in [Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60](#) of this chapter, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip.
- (ii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section, equal to or greater than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec) but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec), are allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).
- (iii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section, less than the velocity V_{\max} , as determined by the method specified in this paragraph, but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed. The maximum permitted velocity, V_{\max} , for flares complying with this paragraph shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Log}_{10}(V_{\max}) = (H_T + 28.8) / 31.7$$

Where:

V_{\max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

28.8 = Constant.

31.7 = Constant.

H_T = The net heating value as determined in paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

- (8) Air-assisted flares shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity V_{max} . The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max} , for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max} = 8.71 + 0.708(H_T)$$

Where:

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

8.71 = Constant.

0.708 = Constant.

H_T = The net heating value as determined in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.11(b)]

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

- (1) During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter under [40 CFR 63.427\(a\)](#).
- (2) Determine an operating parameter value based on the parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (3) Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in [40 CFR 63.422\(b\)](#) or [40 CFR 60.112b\(a\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.425(b)]

For performance tests performed after the initial test, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.

[40 CFR 63.425(c)]

3.11 Continuous Monitoring

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

[40 CFR 63.427(a)]

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

[PROPOSED] [40 CFR 63.427(a)(3)]

Monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor-processing system other than those listed in this paragraph will be allowed upon demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.427(a)(5)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, or to go below the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, and established using the procedures in 40 CFR 63.425(b). In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to paragraph (a)(5) of this section is approved, each owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the alternative operating parameter value. Operation of the vapor processing system in a manner exceeding or going below the operating parameter value, as specified above, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b).

[40 CFR 63.427(b)]

Reporting Requirements

3.12 Reporting Requirement

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

- (1) Annual certification testing performed under 40 CFR 63.425(e) and railcar bubble leak testing performed under 40 CFR 63.425(i); and
- (2) Continuous performance testing performed at any time at that facility under [40 CFR 63.425](#)(f), (g), and (h).
- (3) The documentation file shall be kept up to date for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility. The documentation for each test shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
 - (i) Name of test: Annual Certification Test--Method 27 (63.425(e)(1)); Annual Certification Test-Internal Vapor Valve (63.425(e)(2)); Leak Detection Test (63.425(f)); Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test (63.425(g)); Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test (63.425(h)); or Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure (63.425(i)).
 - (ii) Cargo tank owner's name and address.
 - (iii) Cargo tank identification number.
 - (iv) Test results: test pressure; pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument; and leak definition.
 - (v) Tester name and signature.
 - (vi) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
 - (vii) Vapor tightness repair: Nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing.
 - (viii) Test results: Pressure or vacuum change, millimeters of water, time period of test, number of leaks found with instrument, and leak definition.

[40 CFR 63.428(b)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall do the following:

- (1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under [40 CFR 63.427\(a\)](#). This record shall indicate the time intervals during which loadings of gasoline cargo tanks have occurred or, alternatively, shall record the operating parameter data only during such loadings. The date and time of day shall also be indicated at reasonable intervals on this record.
- (2) Record and report the following simultaneously with the notification of compliance status required under [40 CFR 63.9\(h\)](#):
 - (i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under [40 CFR 63.425\(b\)](#)
 - (ii) The following information when using a flare under provisions of [40 CFR 63.11\(b\)](#) to comply with [40 CFR 63.422\(b\)](#):
 - (A) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted)
 - (B) All visible emissions readings, heat-content determinations, flow-rate measurements, and exit-velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required under [40 CFR 63.425\(a\)](#).
- (3) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor-processing system or to monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in [40 CFR 63.427\(a\)](#), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application.

[[40 CFR 63.428\(c\)](#)]

Each owner or operator complying with the provisions of [40 CFR 63.424](#) (a) through (d) shall record the following information in the log book for each leak that is detected:

- The equipment type and identification number;
- The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell);
- The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak;
- Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak;
- "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak;
- The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days; and
- The date of successful repair of the leak.

[[40 CFR 63.428\(e\)](#)]

Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of [40 CFR 63.424](#) shall report to the Administrator a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under [40 CFR 63.424\(f\)](#), the report shall contain a full description of the program.

- (1) In the case of an existing source or a new source that has an initial start-up date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the notification of compliance status required under [40 CFR 63.9\(h\)](#), unless an extension of compliance is granted under [40 CFR 63.6\(i\)](#). If an extension of compliance is granted, the report shall be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.
- (2) In the case of new sources that did not have an initial start-up date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in [40 CFR 63.5\(d\)](#).

[40 CFR 63.428(f)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe line breakout station subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall include in a semiannual report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable:

- (1) Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor-tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility;
- (2) Periodic reports required under paragraph (d) of this section; and
- (3) The number of equipment leaks not repaired within five days after detection.

[40 CFR 63.428(g)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe line breakout station subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall submit an excess emissions report to the Department in accordance with [40 CFR 63.10\(e\)\(3\)](#), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. The following occurrences are excess emissions events under [this subpart](#), and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report, as applicable:

- (1) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under [40 CFR 63.425\(b\)](#). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor-collection and processing systems or the CMS.
- (2) Each instance of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.
- (3) Each reloading of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with [40 CFR 63.422\(c\)\(2\)](#).
- (4) For each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within five days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection.
 - (i) The date on which the leak was detected;
 - (ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak;
 - (iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and
 - (iv) The date of successful repair.

[40 CFR 63.428(h)]

As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in by 40 CFR 63.428(b), an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (1) or (2) below in accordance with 40 CFR 63.428(k):

- (1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.
 - (i) The copy of each record in paragraph (1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.
 - (ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (1) of this section.
- (2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.
 - (i) The copy of each record in paragraph (2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.
 - (ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (2) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.428(k)]

4 Petroleum Product Storage Tanks and Associated Tanks

4.1 Process Description

Petroleum product storage consists of tanks of various capacities, throughputs, and design. The fuel media consists of gasoline, diesel, transmix, and fuel additives. The maximum potential for emission from any one of these tanks occurs when the fuels are loaded, stored, and unloaded at their defined maximum throughputs.

4.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 4.1 Petroleum Product Storage Tanks and Associated Tanks Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Tank 901, capacity 369,600 gallons	None	N/A
Tank 902, capacity 324,324 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 903, capacity 380,772 gallons	None	N/A
Tank 905, capacity 376,782 gallons	None	N/A
Tank 906, capacity 379,176 gallons	None	N/A
Tank 907, capacity 360,864 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 908, capacity 376,614 gallons	None	N/A
Tank 911, capacity 796,908 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 914, capacity 567,462 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 915, capacity 378,168 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 916, capacity 669,522 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 917, capacity 798,294 gallons	None	N/A
Tank 918, capacity 807,072 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 919, capacity 764,106 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 920, capacity 745,206 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 921, capacity 1,950,060 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank 922, capacity 1,944,558 gallons	Internal Floating Roof	N/A
Tank A100, capacity 21,000 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A101, capacity 6,000 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A102, capacity 4,000 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A105, capacity 2,000 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A108, capacity 7,500 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A110, capacity 4,000 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A112, capacity 6,500 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A113, capacity 7,800 gallons	None	N/A
Tank A114, capacity 1,600 gallons	None	N/A

Emission Limits

4.3 Emission Limits

The emissions from the petroleum product storage tanks and associated tanks shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in Table 2.2.

Table 4.2 Petroleum Product Storage Tanks and Associated Tanks Emission Limits

Source Description	VOC	
	lb/hr ^(b)	T/yr ^(c)
Tank Losses	5.27	23.07
Fugitive Fittings	0.25	1.11

- a In absence of any other credible evidence, compliance is ensured by complying with permit operating, monitoring, and record keeping requirements.
- b Pounds per hour, as determined by a test method prescribed by IDAPA 58.01.01.157, EPA reference test method, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data, or DEQ-approved alternative.
- c Tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[PROPOSED]

Operating Requirements

4.4 Throughput Limits

The permittee shall limit throughputs to amounts not to exceed the following limits 370,800,990 U.S. Gallons or 8,828,595 barrels of gasoline, 2,520,000 U.S. Gallons or 60,000 barrels of transmix, and 191,453,010 U.S. Gallons or 4,558,405 barrels of diesel on any consecutive 12-month period.

[PROPOSED] [IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.5 Throughput Monitoring

On a monthly basis, the permittee shall continuously monitor and record the throughput of each petroleum product listed in the throughput limits permit condition in units of U.S. gallons or barrels per month, and in units of U.S. gallons or barrels for the most recent consecutive 12-month period.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

4.6 Monitoring Requirement

The permittee shall record the type of petroleum product being stored in each tank listed in Table 1.1, along with any petroleum product being stored in each tank that is not specified in Table 1.1.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.420, gasoline storage vessels with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ at the facility are subject to Subpart R of 40 CFR Part 63. Provided below are applicable regulations of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, which are current as of the time of issuance of this permit. Where the Department has provided a reprint of an applicable federal regulation, or an applicable regulation was not included below, in the case of any discrepancy, conflict, or omission between the reprint and the CFR, the requirement in the CFR shall control.

The standards listed below include portions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 63, which are referenced within Subpart R. The standards listed below do not include the Part 60 general provisions referenced within Subpart R. Several general provisions of Part 63 apply to the facility. The applicable general provisions are listed in Appendix A.

4.7 Standards: Storage Vessels

- Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe line breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall equip each gasoline storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) through (4) of this chapter, except for the requirements in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(iv) through (ix) and 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.423(a)]

- (1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:
 - (i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.
 - (ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:
 - (A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.
 - (B) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.
 - (C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.
 - (iii) Each opening in a noncontact, internal floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents, is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

- (2) Not applicable.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in 40 CFR 60.114b of this subpart.

[40 CFR 60.112b(a)]

Each owner or operator shall equip each gasoline external-floating-roof storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ according to the requirements in [40 CFR 60.112b\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this chapter if such storage vessel does not currently meet the requirements in paragraph (a) of [this section](#).

[40 CFR 63.423(b)]

- Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact, external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasket cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap), except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at manufacturer recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90% of the area of the opening.

[40 CFR 60.112b(a)(2)(ii)]

4.8 Standards: Equipment Leaks

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe line breakout station subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the loading of a gasoline cargo tank.

[40 CFR 63.424(a)]

A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.

[40 CFR 63.424(b)]

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 five calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in 40 CFR 63.424(d).

[40 CFR 63.424(c)]

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

[40 CFR 63.424(d)]

As an alternative to compliance with the provisions in 40 CFR 63.424(a)-(d), owners or operators may implement an instrument leak monitoring program that has been demonstrated to the Administrator as at least equivalent.

[40 CFR 63.424(f)]

Owners and operators shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Minimize gasoline spills;
- (2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- (3) Cover all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use; and
- (4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste-collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[40 CFR 63.424(g)]

4.9 Test Methods and Procedures

The owner or operator of each gasoline storage vessel subject to the provisions of [40 CFR 63.423](#) shall comply with [40 CFR 60.113b](#) of this chapter. If a closed-vent system and control device are used, as specified in [40 CFR 60.112b\(a\)\(3\)](#) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements in [40 CFR 63.423](#), the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.424(b).

[40 CFR 63.425(d)]

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in [40 CFR 60.112b\(a\)](#) shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.424(a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b.

[40 CFR 60.113b]

- After installing the control equipment required to meet [40 CFR 60.112b\(a\)\(1\)](#) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall do the following:
 - (1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.
 - (2) For vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical-shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, there is liquid accumulated on the roof, the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in 40 CFR 60.115(b)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will

assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

- (3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):
 - (i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every five years.
 - (ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
- (4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects; the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere; the slotted membrane has more than 10% open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than five years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.
- (5) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least seven days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone and immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification, including the written documentation, may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least seven days prior to the refilling.

[40 CFR 60.113b(a)]

4.10 Alternative Means of Emission Limitation

The provisions of 40 CFR 60.114b of this chapter apply in determining the acceptability of alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels under 40 CFR 63.423.

[40 CFR 63.426]

- If, in the Administrator's judgement, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in 40 CFR 60.112b, the Administrator will publish in the federal register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

[40 CFR 60.114b(a)]

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

[40 CFR 60.114b(b)]

- Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including the following:
 - (1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.
 - (2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

[40 CFR 60.114b(c)]

- The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b.

[40 CFR 60.114b(d)]

4.11 Continuous Monitoring

Each owner or operator of gasoline storage vessels subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63.423 shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 40 CFR 60.116b of this chapter, except that records shall be kept for at least five years. If a closed-vent system and control device are used, as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.423, the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.427(c)]

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

[40 CFR 60.116b(a)]

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

[40 CFR 60.116b(b)]

- Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.116b(f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel, either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa, shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

[40 CFR 60.116b(c)]

- Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.116b(g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel, either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa, shall notify the Administrator within

30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range.

[40 CFR 60.116b(d)]

- Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.
 - (1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.
 - (2) For refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:
 - (i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).
 - (ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.
 - (3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:
 - (i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or
 - (ii) Determined by ASTM method D2879-83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17); or
 - (iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or
 - (iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.116b(e)]

- The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements:
 - (1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.
 - (2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in 40 CFR 60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required and a physical test at least once every six months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:
 - (i) ASTM Method D2879-83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17);
or

- (ii) ASTM Method D323-82 or 94 (incorporated by reference -- see 40 CFR 60.17); or
- (iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

[40 CFR 60.116b(f)]

4.12 Reporting and Recordkeeping

Each owner or operator of storage vessels subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall keep records and furnish reports as specified in [40 CFR 60.115b](#) of this chapter.

[40 CFR 63.428(d)]

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least two years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

[40 CFR 60.115b]

- After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies the equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3).
 - (2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed, contain the date the vessel was inspected, and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).
 - (3) If any of the conditions described in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.
 - (4) After each inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel, the reason it did not meet the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) or 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3), and list each repair made.

[40 CFR 60.115b(a)]

Each owner or operator complying with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.424 (a) through (d) shall record the following information in the log book for each leak that is detected:

- (1) The equipment type and identification number;
- (2) The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell);
- (3) The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak;

- (4) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak;
- (5) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak;
- (6) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days; and
- (7) The date of successful repair of the leak.

[40 CFR 63.428(e)]

Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 63.424 shall report to the Administrator a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under 40 CFR 63.424(f), the report shall contain a full description of the program.

- (1) In the case of an existing source or a new source that has an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the notification of compliance status required under [40 CFR 63.9](#)(h), unless an extension of compliance is granted under 40 CFR 63.6(i). If an extension of compliance is granted, the report shall be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.
- (2) In the case of new sources that did not have an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction as described in 40 CFR 63.5(d).

[40 CFR 63.428(f)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe line breakout station subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall include in a semiannual report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable:

- (1) Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor-tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility;
- (2) Periodic reports required under paragraph (d) of this section; and
- (3) The number of equipment leaks not repaired within five days after detection.

[40 CFR 63.428(g)]

Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipe line breakout station subject to the provisions of [this subpart](#) shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. The following occurrences are excess emissions events under this subpart and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report, as applicable:

- (1) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under 40 CFR 63.425(b). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor-collection and processing systems or the CMS.
- (2) Each instance of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

- (3) Each reloading of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor-tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 63.422(c)(2).
- (4) The following for each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within five days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:
 - (i) The date on which the leak was detected;
 - (ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak;
 - (iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and
 - (iv) The date of successful repair.

[40 CFR 63.428(h)]

5 General Provisions

General Compliance

5.1 The permittee has a continuing duty to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit and the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho.” The emissions of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit, the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho,” and the Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.)

[Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.]

5.2 The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the “Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho”) maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as practicable all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable Idaho laws for the control of air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

5.3 Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, or federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.212.01, 5/1/94]

Inspection and Entry

5.4 Upon presentation of credentials, the permittee shall allow DEQ or an authorized representative of DEQ to do the following:

- Enter upon the permittee’s premises where an emissions source is located, emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
- Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

[Idaho Code §39-108]

Construction and Operation Notification

5.5 This permit shall expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date, or if construction is suspended for one year.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.02, 5/1/94]

5.6 The permittee shall furnish DEQ written notifications as follows:

- A notification of the date of initiation of construction, within five working days after occurrence; except in the case where pre-permit construction approval has been granted then notification shall be made within five working days after occurrence or within five working days after permit issuance whichever is later;

- A notification of the date of any suspension of construction, if such suspension lasts for one year or more;
- A notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date; and
- A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility within fifteen days after such date; and
- A notification of the initial date of achieving the maximum production rate, within five working days after occurrence - production rate and date.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

5.7 If performance testing (air emissions source test) is required by this permit, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test date or shorter time period as approved by DEQ. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests that such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.

5.8 All performance testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, at least 30 days prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval. The written protocol shall include a description of the test method(s) to be used, an explanation of any or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test, and the proposed test schedule for conducting and reporting the test.

5.9 Within 60 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The written report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00 and 4/11/15]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

5.10 The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Monitoring records shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

- 5.11** The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions due to start-up, shut-down, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets, and breakdowns.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136, 4/5/00]

Certification

- 5.12** All documents submitted to DEQ—including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certification—shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete. Any reporting required by this permit shall be submitted to the following:

Air Quality Permit Compliance
Department of Environmental Quality
Pocatello Regional Office
444 Hospital Way, No. 300
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 236-6160 Fax: (208) 236-6168

[IDAPA 58.01.01.123, 5/1/94]

False Statements

- 5.13** No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

Tampering

- 5.14** No person shall knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Transferability

- 5.15** This permit is transferable in accordance with procedures listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06, 4/11/06]

Severability

- 5.16** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

Appendix A – General Provisions Applicability to Subpart R

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

63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Section reserved
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Section reserved
63.5(d)(1)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)	Yes	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes	
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	
63.5(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	Yes	
63.6(b)(2)	Yes	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	Yes	
63.6(b)(5)	Yes	
63.6(b)(6)	No	Section reserved
63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)	No	Subpart R specifies the compliance date
63.6(c)(2)	Yes	
63.6(c)(3)- (c)(4)	No	Sections reserved
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	Section reserved
63.6(e)	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)	Yes	

63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	Subpart R does not require COMS
63.6(i)(1)-(i)(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)	No	Section reserved
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	Yes	
63.7(a)(2)	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	
63.7(b)	Yes	
63.7(c)	Yes	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	Yes	
63.7(e)(2)	Yes	
63.7(e)(3)	Yes	
63.7(e)(4)	Yes	
63.7(f)	Yes	
63.7(g)	Yes	
63.7(h)	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)	Yes	
63.8(a)(2)	Yes	
63.8(a)(3)	No	Section reserved
63.8(a)(4)	Yes	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	Yes	
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)	Yes	
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	Yes	

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

63.10(c)(2)-(c)(4)	No	Sections reserved
63.10(c)(5)-(c)(8)	Yes	
63.10(c)(9)	No	Section reserved
63.10(c)(5)-(c)(8)	Yes	
63.10(d)(1)	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	Yes	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Yes	
63.10(e)	Yes	
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11(a)-(b)	Yes	
63.11(c), (d), and (e)	Yes	
63.12(a)-(c)	Yes	
63.13(a)-(c)	Yes	
63.14(a)-(b)	Yes	
63.15(a)-(b)	Yes	