

**Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Air Permits Program**

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**Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC
Nikiski Terminal**

**STATEMENT OF BASIS
of the terms and conditions for
Permit No. AQ0036TVP03**

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INTRODUCTION

This document sets forth the statement of basis for the terms and conditions of Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03.

STATIONARY SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Section 1 of Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03 contains information on the stationary source as provided in the Title V permit application.

The stationary source, Nikiski Terminal, is owned and operated by Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC, and Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC is the Permittee for the stationary source's Operating Permit. The SIC code for this stationary source is 5171 - Bulk Gasoline Terminal. Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC describes the Nikiski Terminal as follows.

The Nikiski Terminal is a bulk petroleum terminal, which receives fuel materials into storage tanks such as gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel fuel via piping from the Tesoro Alaska Company Kenai Refinery. The petroleum products are loaded into tank truck cars for transport to consumers. The Nikiski Terminal is a bulk petroleum terminal facility, which consists of a truck loading rack with six loading hoses, six storage tanks providing storage capacity of 213,000 barrels, an oily water tank, and an underground pipeline system that extends from the Tesoro Alaska Company Kenai Refinery to the Nikiski Terminal for product transfer. Products produced by the Tesoro Alaska Kenai Refinery including; diesel fuel, jet fuel and gasoline are loaded into truck cars at Nikiski Terminal for transport to consumers. The maximum annual truck loading rates for the petroleum products is 8,135,000 barrels per year. The tank truck loading rack is equipped with a vapor recovery unit for the control of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) consists of two regenerative carbon adsorption canisters.

MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE DEFINITION AND COLLOCATION DISCUSSION

The Nikiski Terminal, the Tesoro Kenai Refinery, and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline are owned and operated by the Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC and the three plants are located contiguously.

The U.S. EPA has defined a "major source" for purposes of the Part 71 permitting program at 40 C.F.R. 71.2, Definitions. In order for the Nikiski Terminal, the Tesoro Kenai Refinery, and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline to be considered as a single major stationary source under Part 71, all three of the following criteria must be met:

- (1) The plants must have common ownership or common control;
- (2) The plants must have the same two digit SIC code or a support relationship; and
- (3) The plants must be located on contiguous or adjacent properties.

The Department has determined that the Nikiski Terminal, the Tesoro Kenai Refinery, and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline are to be aggregated as one major stationary source pursuant to the above and 40 C.F.R. 71.2, and as described below.

According to the Statement of Basis for Title V Operating Permit AQ0033TVP01 (Condition 6, Source Aggregation) the Department determined that the actual emissions from the marine vessel loading operations at Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC and from the Tesoro Petroleum Refinery operations should be aggregated because they are under common ownership/control, have a support relationship, and are located contiguously.

The Nikiski Terminal, the Tesoro Kenai Refinery and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline are owned and operated by the Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC. Additionally, the Nikiski Terminal is located contiguously to the Tesoro Kenai Refinery and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline. The refinery and pipeline land was acquired by Tesoro Alaska Company on April 7, 2000. The Nikiski Terminal and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline are under common control with the Tesoro Kenai Refinery, which is a major source.

The Nikiski Terminal and Tesoro Kenai Pipeline have the same SIC code, which is 5171. The refinery has a SIC code of 2911 - *Petroleum Refining*, which is a different major grouping. However since the Terminal and Pipeline are considered support activities for the refinery, the Department has determined that the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline and the Tesoro Petroleum Refinery are one major source. Therefore, since the Nikiski Terminal and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline have the same SIC code, are under common ownership/control, have common employees and have auxiliary activities, support the refinery, and are located contiguously, the Nikiski Terminal and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline are one source and thus the three plants are considered one major stationary source.

The U.S. EPA has indicated that “*A facility can have more than one operating permit as long as the collection of permits assures that all applicable requirements that would otherwise be required under a single permit for each major source*” would be met (EPA Letter, 6/16/96). Alaska Statute AS 46.14.190(b) also allows for multiple permits to a single major stationary source. In this case, although the Nikiski Terminal, the Tesoro Kenai Refinery, and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline are considered one stationary source for purposes of classification, each of the facilities are issued separate operating permits as allowed under AS 46.14.190(b).

EMISSION UNIT INVENTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Under 18 AAC 50.326(a), the Department requires Operating Permit applications to include identification of all emissions-related information, as described under 40 C.F.R. 71.5(c)(3).

The emission units at the Nikiski Terminal that have specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements are listed in Table A of Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03.

Table A of Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03 contains information on the emission units regulated by this permit as provided in the permit application. The table is provided for informational and identification purposes only. Specifically, the emission unit rating/size provided in the table is not intended to create an enforceable limit.

EMISSIONS

A summary of the potential to emit (PTE)¹ and assessable PTE as indicated in the permit application from the Nikiski Terminal, as well as the Tesoro Kenai Refinery and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline, is shown in the table below.

¹ Potential to Emit or PTE means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical or operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is Federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source, as defined in AS 46.14.990(23), effective 12/3/05.

Table E - Emissions Summary, in Tons Per Year (TPY)

Pollutant	NO _x	CO	PM-10	PM-2.5	SO ₂	VOC	HAPs ⁽⁶⁾	GHG CO _{2e} ⁽⁷⁾	Total
Nikiski Terminal PTE⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0	41	1.2	0	42
Nikiski Terminal Assessable Emissions⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	-	41
Kenai Refinery PTE⁽²⁾	780	491	51	51 ⁽⁵⁾	129	1,136	30.9	1,306,285	1,307,580
Kenai Refinery Assessable Emissions⁽²⁾	780	491	51	51 ⁽⁵⁾	129	1,136	30.9	-	2,669
Kenai Pipeline Terminal PTE⁽³⁾	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	871	40	96	1009
Kenai Pipeline Terminal Assessable Emissions⁽³⁾	0	0	0	0	0	871	40	-	9114
Combined Stationary Source PTE⁽⁴⁾	782	491	51	51	129	2,048	72	1,306,381	3,624
Combined Stationary Source Assessable Emissions⁽⁴⁾	780	491	51	51	129	2,048	72	-	3,620

- (1) Emissions estimates from the Permittee’s renewal application for AQ0036TVP03.
- (2) Emissions estimates from the Department’s records for AQ0035TVP02.
- (3) Emissions estimates from the Permittee’s renewal application for AQ0033TVP03.
- (4) The Nikiski Terminal, Kenai Refinery, and Kenai Pipeline are considered one stationary source. The assessable emissions in PTE included in Condition 30 applies to the Nikiski Terminal only.
- (5) Emissions estimates for PM-2.5 assumed as 100-percent of PM-10.
- (6) The stationary source, which consists of the Nikiski Terminal, Kenai Refinery, and Kenai Pipeline, is a major source of HAPs as aggregated.
- (7) CO_{2e} emissions are defined as the sum of the mass emissions of each individual greenhouse gas (GHG) adjusted for its global warming potential.

The emissions listed in Table E are estimates that are for informational use only. The listing of the emissions does not create an enforceable limit to the stationary source. The PTE and assessable PTE emissions are included for the Nikiski Terminal, the Tesoro Kenai Refinery, and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline because the Department has determined that these three plants are one major stationary source.

The assessable PTE listed under Condition 30.1 is the sum of the emissions of each individual regulated air pollutant for which the stationary source has the potential to emit quantities greater than 10 TPY, or greater than GHG permitting thresholds². The emissions listed in **Table E** are estimates that are for informational use only. The listing of the emissions does not create an enforceable limit to the stationary source.

For criteria pollutants, emissions were estimated in the permit renewal application and application supplement for both significant and insignificant emission units. Emissions from the combustion units were estimated based on AP-42 emission factors, source test results, vendor

² See EPA’s November 2010 PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance, Table V-A.

supplied emission factors, operational limits applicable to emission units at the stationary source, and mass balance equations.

The estimated PTE for CO₂e for the Kenai Refinery, Kenai Pipe Line, and Nikiski Terminal was submitted to the Department on March 31, 2011. The calculations were based on the methodology described in the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule under 40 CFR 98 for calculating actual CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions. For combustion sources, the maximum rated capacity of the unit was used to predict the PTE. The units were assumed to operate 365 days per year, unless an hourly operating limit was specified in the individual stationary source permit. For equipment without a maximum rated capacity or hourly operating limit (such as the flare and storage tanks), the calculations were based on a reasonable assessment of worst-case emissions. For example, emissions from the main refinery flare were based on flow rates in 2009 that were scaled up based on the ratio of the actual average daily crude throughput for the year over the Refinery's crude capacity of 72,000 barrels per day.

VOC and HAP emissions for the Nikiski Terminal were estimated based upon a maximum loading rack throughput of 1,300 gpm, a maximum facility throughput of 16,270,000 barrels-per-year at the same throughput, mass balance, chemical MSDS information, and the TankESP software. Since the Terminal HAP emissions are also VOCs, the Department did not use the HAP values in the total column to avoid double counting the HAP contribution.

BASIS FOR REQUIRING AN OPERATING PERMIT

In accordance with AS 46.14.130(b), an owner or operator of a Title V source³ must obtain a Title V permit consistent with 40 C.F.R. Part 71, as adopted by reference in 18 AAC 50.040.

Except for stationary sources exempted or deferred by AS 46.14.120(e) or (f), AS 46.14.130(b) lists three categories of sources that require an Operating Permit:

- A major source;
- A stationary source, including an area source subject to Federal new source performance standards under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act or national emission standards under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; and
- Another stationary source designated by the Federal Administrator by regulation.

This stationary source requires an Operating Permit because it is classified under 18 AAC 50.326(a) and 40 C.F.R. 71.3(a) as:

- Belonging to a single major industrial grouping as defined in Section 112 of the Clean Air Act that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 TPY or more of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP), 25 TPY or more of any combination of such HAPs, or such lesser quantity as the Administrator may establish by rule.

³ *Title V source* means a stationary source classified as needing a permit under AS 14.130(b) [ref. 18 AAC 50.990(111)].

AIR QUALITY PERMITS

Previous Air Quality Permit to Operate or Operating Permit

No previous stand alone air quality control permit-to-operate exists for this stationary source. The tanks were listed in Exhibit A, Source Inventory in the Tesoro Kenai Refinery Air Quality Control Permit to Operate No. 9323-AA008. No emission unit-specific conditions applied to the tanks.

Title I (Construction and Minor) Permits

The Department issued no construction permit for this stationary source after January 17, 1997 (the effective date of the new divided operating and construction-permitting program). The Department issued no minor permit for this stationary source after September 30, 2004.

Title V Operating Permit Application, Revisions and Renewal History

The Department issued Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP01, which became effective on May 14, 2003. The Permittee requested an administrative permit amendment on November 22, 2004, which the Department issued as Revision 1 to AQ0036TVP01 on December 13, 2004.

The Permittee submitted a permit renewal application on February 5, 2008. The Department received additional information from the Permittee in the form of electronic emission calculations, on December 22, 2008. The Department subsequently issued Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP02, which became effective on May 11, 2011.

The most recent permit issued for this stationary source is Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP02. All stationary source-specific requirements established in this permit are included in the new operating permit as described in Table F.

The Permittee submitted a permit renewal application on October 13, 2015.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

The stationary source has operated at its current location since the late 1960's. Review of the permit files for this stationary source, which includes the past inspection reports and compliance evaluations indicate a stationary source generally operating in compliance with its operating permit.

APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS FROM PRE-CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Incorporated by reference at 18 AAC 50.326(j), 40 C.F.R. Part 71.6 defines "applicable requirement" to include the terms and conditions of any pre-construction permit issued under rules approved in Alaska's State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Alaska's SIP included the following types of pre-construction permits:

- Permit-to-operate issued before January 18, 1997 (these permits cover both construction and operations);
- Construction Permits issued after January 17, 1997; and
- Minor permits issued after October 1, 2004.

Pre-construction permit terms and conditions include both source-specific conditions and conditions derived from regulatory applicable requirements such as standard conditions,

generally applicable conditions, and conditions that quote or paraphrase requirements in regulation.

These requirements include, but are not limited to, each emission unit or source-specific requirement established in these permits issued under 18 AAC 50 that are still in effect at the time of this operating permit issuance.

OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL CHANGES

Table F below lists the requirements carried over from Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP02 into Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03 to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements.

Table F - Comparison of Previous Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP01 Conditions to Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03 Conditions⁴

Permit No. AQ0036TVP02 Condition Number	Description of Requirement	Permit No. AQ0036TVP03 Condition Number	How Condition was Revised
Global	Permittee name	Global	From “Tesoro Alaska Company” to “Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC”
Section 1	Stationary Source Information	Section 1	Various changes based on application materials
Section 2, Table A	Emission Unit Inventory and Description	Section 2, Table A	Revised rating/size for EU 8 based on application materials
Condition 14.2	Test methods and procedures	Condition 14.2	Removed Condition 14.2b as obsolete and consolidated Condition 14.2a
Condition 33	Asbestos NESHAP	Condition 22	Condition moved
Condition 35	Applicability Determination	Condition 24	Condition moved
N/A	NSPS and NESHAP Reports	Condition 25	New condition
Condition 26.1	Assessable Emissions	Condition 30.1	Revised assessable PTE based on application materials
N/A	Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Fugitive Dust	Condition 34	New condition
Condition 36	Open Burning	Condition 38	Revised language for clarity and consistency
Condition 58	Permit Renewal	Condition 59	Revised language for clarity

⁴ This table does not include all standard and general conditions.

Permit No. AQ0036TVP02 Condition Number	Description of Requirement	Permit No. AQ0036TVP03 Condition Number	How Condition was Revised
Condition 63	Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP)	N/A	Removed as obsolete

NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

Each permit is required to contain a discussion of all applicable requirements as set forth in 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a) adopted in 18 AAC 50.040(j). This section discusses standard conditions that have been removed from the permit or are not included for specific reasons.

- **Open Burning:** The Permittee may certify that they do not open burn at this source, but there are other manners in which they may open burn by getting a permit from the Department under 18 AAC 50.065.
- **40 C.F.R. 64 CAM Rule:** The requirements of 40 C.F.R. 64 applies to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria: (1) the emission unit is subject to an applicable emission limitation or standard; (2) the unit uses a control device to comply with any such applicability emission limitation or standard; and (3) the unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant equal to or greater than the major source thresholds for the applicable regulated air pollutant.
- **EU ID 8 –Loading Racks:** The Nikiski Terminal loading racks are subject to an emission limitation or standard of 40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart XX and 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart R. NSPS Subpart XX was promulgated on August 18, 1983 however MACT Subpart R was promulgated on December 14, 1994. The Department determined that the stationary source is exempt from CAM based on being subject to an emission limitation or standard proposed by the Administrator *after* November 15, 1990 pursuant to Section 112 of the Act as set forth in §64.2(b)(1)(i).
- **Risk Management Plan (RMP):** The Nikiski Terminal is not subject to the general duty clause under the Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(1) (40 C.F.R. 68.10) because it does not have a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process as determined in §68.115.

STATEMENT OF BASIS FOR THE PERMIT CONDITIONS

The State and Federal regulations for each condition are cited in Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03. This Statement of Basis provides the legal and factual basis for each term and condition as set forth in 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(1)(i).

Condition 1, Insignificant Emission Units

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to meet State emission standards set out in 18 AAC 50.055 for all industrial processes and fuel-burning equipment, and incinerators regardless of size. These standards are Federally enforceable.

Factual Basis: The conditions re-iterate the emission standards and require compliance for insignificant emission units. The Permittee may not cause or allow their equipment to violate these standards. Insignificant emission units are not listed in the permit unless specific monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting are necessary to ensure compliance.

The Department finds that the insignificant units at this stationary source do not require specific monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting to ensure compliance under these conditions.

Condition 1.4 requires certification that the units did not exceed State emission standards during the previous year and did not emit any prohibited air pollution.

Conditions 2 – 6, NSPS Subpart A Requirements

Legal Basis The Permittee must comply with those Federal New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) provisions incorporated by reference the NSPS effective July 1, 2007, for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040⁵.

Most affected facilities (with the exception of some storage tanks) subject to an NSPS are subject to Subpart A. At this stationary source, EU ID 8, which includes the piping and valves attached to EU IDs 4, 5, and 6 that are necessary to fill gasoline delivery tank trucks, is subject to NSPS Subpart XX and therefore subject to Subpart A.

Condition 2.1 - 2.3 The Permittee has already complied with the notification requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60.7 (a)(1) - (4) for EU ID 8. However, the Permittee is still subject to these requirements in the event of a new NSPS affected facility or in the event of a modification or reconstruction of an existing facility into an affected facility.

Condition 2.4 - The requirements to notify the EPA and the Department of any proposed replacement of an affected facility (40 C.F.R. 60.15) applies to EU ID 8 in the event of a proposed replacement of these affected facilities.

Condition 3 - Start-up, shutdown, or malfunction record maintenance requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60.7(b) are applicable to all NSPS affected facilities subject to Subpart A.

Condition 4 - Good air pollution control practices in 40 C.F.R. 60.11 are applicable to all NSPS affected facilities subject to Subpart A (EU ID 8).

Condition 6 - Concealment of emissions prohibitions in 40 C.F. R. 60.12 are applicable to EU ID 8.

⁵ EPA has not delegated to the Department the authority to administer the NSPS program as of the issue date of this permit.

Condition 7, NSPS Subpart XX Requirements

Legal Basis: NSPS Subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals, apply to the total of all the loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal which deliver liquid product into gasoline tank trucks, the construction or modification of which is commenced after December 17, 1980.

Factual Basis: The Nikiski Terminal is a bulk gasoline terminal and EU ID 8 (one truck loading rack with ten bottom-loading arms), which includes the piping and valves attached to EU IDs 4, 5, and 6 that are necessary to fill gasoline delivery tank trucks, was upgraded after December 17, 1980, and is therefore subject to Subpart XX. Due to the applicability of 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart R as discussed below, the Permittee may not allow emissions at the loading racks to exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, which is below the otherwise applicable limit of 40 C.F.R. 60.502(b), i.e., 35 mg of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 63.420(g), the Permittee need only comply with the most stringent control requirements between Subpart XX and Subpart R. The Permittee will comply with this emission standard by complying with the requirements of Subpart R for EU ID 8.

Conditions 8 - 10, NESHAP Subpart A Requirements

Legal Basis: The Permittee must comply with those National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) provisions incorporated by reference the NESHAP effective April 5, 2002, for specific industrial activities, as listed in 18 AAC 50.040

Factual Basis: Subpart A contains the general requirements applicable to all affected facilities (sources) subject to NESHAPs. In general, the intent of NESHAPs is to regulate specific categories of stationary sources that emit or have the potential to emit one or more hazardous air pollutants.

Conditions 11 - 20, 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart R - National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations)

Legal Basis: The requirements of Subpart R apply to each bulk gasoline terminal that emits, or has the potential to emit, more than 10 tons per year of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons per year of any aggregation of HAPS. 40 C.F.R. 63.420(a)(2) states that a source is subject to this regulation if it is located within a contiguous area and is under common control of a source that is a major source as defined in 40 C.F.R. 63.2 of Subpart A.

Factual Basis: The Nikiski Terminal, Tesoro Kenai Refinery, and Tesoro Kenai Pipeline are located within a contiguous area and are under common ownership and control. The Department previously determined that these plants are one major stationary source, as reflected in AQ0036TVP01.

40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart R, National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations) therefore applies to the Nikiski Terminal Facility (the loading rack EU ID 8, which includes the piping and valves attached to EU IDs 4, 5, and 6 that are necessary to fill gasoline delivery tank trucks. NESHAP Subpart R also applies to EU IDs 4, 5, and 6, as gasoline storage vessels with individual capacities greater than 75 m³). EU IDs 4, 5, and 6 are equipped with internal floating roofs and EU ID 8 is equipped with a continuous hydrocarbon emissions monitor, manufactured by OFC Infrared Instruments (Model # IR-8400), that is installed on the outlet of the vapor

recovery unit as required pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart R . The hydrocarbon analyzer looks for a maximum of 0.60% HC during operation of the loading rack. The most recent operating report submission showed a 6-hr rolling average reading of between 0.106 – 0.222% HC with no value exceeding the setpoint during a 6-month timeframe.

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 63.420(g), bulk gasoline terminals subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart R that are also subject to 40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart XX shall comply only with the provisions in each subpart that contain the most stringent control requirements for that facility. The detailed Subpart R requirements for the loading rack, the three (3) gasoline storage vessels; and related affected equipment leaks, including compliance testing and recordkeeping and reporting, are contained in Conditions 11 - 14.

Condition 21, 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart GGGGG – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation

Legal Basis: The requirements of Subpart GGGGG apply to a stationary source at which a site remediation, as defined in 40 C.F.R. 63.7957, is conducted; and this site remediation, unless exempted under paragraph (b) or (c) of 40 C.F.R. 63.7881, meets all three of the conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of 40 C.F.R. 63.7881.

Factual Basis: The Nikiski Terminal is not subject to the requirements of this subpart, except for recordkeeping requirements, provided that the Permittee meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of 40 C.F.R. 63.7881 for the major source, as included at Condition 21.

Condition 22, Asbestos NESHAP

Legal Basis: The condition requires the Permittee to comply with asbestos demolition or renovation requirements in 40 C.F.R. 61, Subpart M. This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.040(b)(1) and (2)(F). The asbestos demolition and renovation requirements apply if the Permittee engages in asbestos demolition or renovation.

Factual Basis: Because these regulations include adequate monitoring and reporting requirements and because the Permittee is not currently engaged in such activity, simply citing the regulatory requirements is sufficient to ensure compliance with these Federal regulations.

Condition 23, Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, 40 C.F.R. 82

Legal Basis: Condition 23.1 ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.040(d) and applies if the Permittee engages in the recycling or disposal of certain refrigerants. The condition requires the Permittee to comply with the standards for recycling and emission reduction of refrigerants set forth in 40 C.F.R. 82, Subpart F that will apply if the Permittee uses certain refrigerants.

Conditions 23.2 and 23.3 prohibitions also apply to all stationary sources that use halon for extinguishing fires and inert gas to reduce explosion risk. The condition prohibits the Permittee from causing or allowing violations of these prohibitions. The stationary source uses halon and is therefore subject to the Federal regulations contained in 40 C.F.R. 82.

Factual Basis: Because these regulations include adequate monitoring and reporting requirements and because the Permittee is not currently engaged in such activity, simply citing the regulatory requirements is sufficient to ensure compliance with this Federal

regulation. These conditions also incorporate applicable 40 C.F.R. 82 requirements. The Permittee may not cause or allow violations of these prohibitions.

Condition 24, NESHAPS Applicability Determinations

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to keep and make available to the Department copies of the major stationary source determination and applicability of specific Federal regulations that may apply to its stationary sources.

Factual Basis: The Permittee has conducted an analysis of the stationary source and determined that it is a major HAPs stationary source based on the combined emissions of the Nikiski Terminal, the Tesoro Kenai Refinery and the Tesoro Kenai Pipeline. This condition requires the Permittee to keep and make available to the Department copies of the major stationary source determination.

Condition 25, NESHAPs Applicability Determinations

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to determine rule applicability of NESHAPS, and requires record keeping for those determinations if required by the source classification.

Factual Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to notify the Department and Administrator if the stationary source becomes an affected facility and to keep and make available to the Department copies of the major stationary source determination.

Conditions 26 - 28, Standard Terms and Conditions

Legal Basis: These are standard conditions required under 18 AAC 50.345(a) and (e)-(g) for all operating permits. This provision is incorporated in the Federally approved Alaska operating permit program of November 30, 2001, as updated effective November 9, 2008.

Factual Basis: These are standard conditions that apply to all permits.

Conditions 29, Administration Fees

Legal Basis: This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.400-405 as derived from AS 46.14.130. This condition requires the Permittee, owner, or operator to pay administration fees as set out in regulation. Paying administration fees is required as part of obtaining and holding a permit with the Department or as a fee for a Department action.

Factual Basis: The owner or operator of a stationary source who is required to apply for a permit under AS 46.14.130 shall pay to the Department all assessed permit administration fees. The regulations in 18 AAC 50.400-405 specify the amount, payment period, and the frequency of fees applicable to a permit action.

Conditions 30 - 31, Emission Fees

Legal Basis: These conditions ensure compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.410-420. The regulations require all permits to include due dates for the payment of fees and any method the Permittee may use to re-compute assessable emissions.

Factual Basis: These emission fee conditions are Standard Permit Condition I under 18 AAC 50.346(b) adopted pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). Except for the modification noted in the last paragraph of this "Factual Basis", the Department determined that these standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of AS 46.14.250. No emission unit or

stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source specific conditions would better meet these requirements. Therefore, the Department concluded that the standard conditions as modified meet the requirements of AS 46.14.250.

These standard conditions require the Permittee to pay fees in accordance with the Department's billing regulations. The billing regulations set the due dates for payment of fees based on the billing date.

The assessable emissions are generally potential or projected emissions of each air pollutant equal to or greater than 10 tons per year authorized by the permit (AS 46.14.250(h)(1)).

The conditions allow the Permittee to calculate actual annual assessable emissions based on previous actual annual emissions. According to AS 46.14.250(h)(1)(B), assessable emissions are based on each air pollutant. Therefore, fees based on actual emissions shall be paid on any pollutant emitted whether or not the permit contains any limitation of that pollutant.

This standard condition specifies that, unless otherwise approved by the Department, calculations of assessable emission based on actual emissions use the most recent previous calendar year's emissions. Since each current year's assessable emission are based on the previous year, the Department will not give refunds or make additional billings at the end of the current year if the estimated emissions and current year actual emissions do not match.

The Department modified the standard condition to correct Condition 31.2 such that it referenced "submitted" (i.e., postmarked) rather than "received" in accordance with the timeframe of Condition 31.1. Because Tesoro has applied for more than one permit, the Department further changed the condition to refer to "Nikiski Terminal's" portion of the facility instead of the entire stationary source's totals. The Department added a footnote to Condition 30 to describe that the Terminal is a part of a larger facility.

Condition 32, Good Air Pollution Control Practice

Legal Basis: This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.346(b)(5) and applies to all emission units, **except** those subject to Federal emission standards, those subject to continuous emission or parametric monitoring, and for insignificant emission units, i.e., except EU ID 8.

Factual Basis: The condition requires the Permittee to comply with good air pollution control practices for all units.

The Department adopted this condition under 18 AAC 50.346(b) as Standard Permit Condition VI pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). The Department determined that this standard condition adequately meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3). No emission unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source specific conditions would better meet these requirements. Therefore, the Department concluded that the standard condition meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3).

Maintaining and operating equipment in good working order is fundamental to preventing unnecessary or excess emissions. Standard conditions for monitoring compliance with emission standards are based on the assumption that good maintenance is performed. Without appropriate maintenance, equipment can deteriorate more quickly than with appropriate maintenance. If appropriate maintenance is not applied to the equipment, the Department may have to apply more frequent periodic monitoring requirements (unless the

monitoring is already continuous) to ensure that the monitoring results are representative of actual emissions.

The Permittee is required to keep maintenance records to show that proper maintenance procedures were followed, and to make the records available to the Department. The Department may use these records as a trigger for requesting source testing if the records show that maintenance has been deferred.

Condition 33, Dilution

Legal Basis: This condition prohibits the Permittee from using dilution as an emission control strategy as set out in 18 AAC 50.045(a). This State regulation applies to the Permittee because the Permittee is subject to emission standards in 18 AAC 50.

Factual Basis: The condition prohibits the Permittee from diluting emissions as a means of compliance with any standard in 18 AAC 50.

Condition 34, Reasonable Precautions to Prevent Fugitive Dust

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to use reasonable precautions when handling, storing or transporting bulk materials or engaging in an industrial activity in accordance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.045(d). Bulk material handling requirements apply to the Permittee because the Permittee will engage in bulk material handling, transporting, or storing; or will engage in industrial activity at the stationary source.

Factual Basis: The condition requires the Permittee to comply with 18 AAC 50.045(d), and take reasonable action to prevent particulate matter (PM) from being emitted into the ambient air.

The Department adopted this standard condition as Standard Permit Condition X under 18 AAC 50.346(c) pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). The Department determined that this standard condition adequately meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3). No emission unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source specific conditions would better meet these requirements. Therefore, the Department concluded that the standard condition meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3).

Condition 35, Stack Injection

Legal Basis: This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.055(g). It prohibits the Permittee from releasing materials other than process emissions, products of combustion, or materials introduced to control pollutant emissions from a stack (i.e. disposing of material by injecting it into a stack). Stack injection requirements apply to a stack or stationary source because the stationary source contains a stack or unit constructed or modified after November 1, 1982.

Factual Basis: No specific monitoring for this condition is practical. Compliance is ensured by inspections, because the unit or stack would need to be modified to accommodate stack injection.

Condition 36, Air Pollution Prohibited

Legal Basis: This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.110. The condition prohibits the Permittee from causing any emission which is injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or which would

unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. Air Pollution Prohibited requirements apply to the stationary source because the stationary source will have emissions.

Factual Basis: While the other permit conditions and emission limitations should ensure compliance with this condition, unforeseen emission impacts can cause violations of this standard. These violations would go undetected except for complaints from affected persons. Therefore, to monitor compliance, the Permittee must monitor and respond to complaints.

ADEC adopted this standard condition into 18 AAC 50.346(a) pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). The Department determined that this condition adequately meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3). No emission unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate that unit-specific or stationary-source specific conditions would better meet these requirements. Therefore, the Department concluded that the standard condition meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3).

The Permittee is required to report any complaints and injurious emissions. The Permittee must keep records of the date, time, and nature of all complaints received and summary of the investigation and corrective actions undertaken for these complaints, and to submit copies of these records upon request of the Department.

Condition 37, Technology-Based Emission Standard

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to take reasonable steps to minimize emissions if certain activity causes an exceedance of any technology-based emission standard in this permit. This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.235. Technology Based Emission Standard requirements apply to the stationary source because the stationary source contains equipment subject to a technology-based emission standard, such as BACT, MACT, LAER, NSPS or other “technologically feasible” determinations.

Factual Basis: The conditions of this permit list applicable technology-based emission standards and require excess emission reporting for each standard in accordance with Condition 51. Excess emission reporting under Condition 51 requires information on the steps taken to minimize emissions. Monitoring of compliance for this condition consists of the report required under Condition 51.

Condition 38, Open Burning

Legal Basis: The Permittee does not open burn at this source. The open burning State regulation in 18 AAC 50.065 applies to the Permittee if the Permittee conducts open burning at the stationary source.

Factual Basis: No specific monitoring is required for this condition. More extensive monitoring and recordkeeping is not warranted because the Permittee does not conduct open burning as a routine part of their business. Also, most of the requirements are prohibitions, which are not easily monitored.

Condition 39, Requested Source Tests

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to conduct source tests as requested by the Department. The Department adopted this condition under 18 AAC 50.345(k) as part of its operating permit program approved by EPA November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.220(a) and applies because this is a standard condition to be included in all operating permits. Monitoring consists of conducting the requested source test.

Conditions 40 - 42, Operating Conditions, Reference Test Methods, Excess Air Requirements

Legal Basis: These conditions ensure compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.220(b) and apply because the Permittee is required to conduct source tests by this permit. The Permittee is required to conduct source tests as set out in Conditions 40 through 42.

Factual Basis: These conditions supplement the specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit. Compliance monitoring with Conditions 40 through 42 consist of the test reports required by Condition 46.

Conditions 43 - 46, Test Deadline Extension, Test Plans, Notifications and Reports

Legal Basis: These conditions ensure compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.345(1)-(o) and apply because the Permittee is required to conduct source test by this permit.

Factual Basis: Standard conditions 18 AAC 50.345(1) - (o) are incorporated through these conditions. These standard conditions supplement specific monitoring requirements stated elsewhere in this permit. The source test itself monitors compliance with this condition.

Note: Conditions 39, 43, 44, 45, and 46 are included in the permit, even though visible emissions testing and particulate matter testing are not required (all emissions units at this stationary source are VOC emitting) because the Department can request source tests for any emissions unit if it is deemed necessary.

Condition 47, Recordkeeping Requirements

Legal Basis: Applies because the Permittee is required by the permit to keep records.

Factual Basis: The condition restates the regulatory requirements for recordkeeping, and supplements the recordkeeping defined for specific conditions in the permit. The records being kept provide an evidence of compliance with this requirement.

Condition 48, Certification

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to comply with the certification requirement in 18 AAC 50.205 and applies to all Permittees under EPA's approved operating permit program of November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: This standard condition is required in all operating permits under 18 AAC 50.345(j).

This condition requires the Permittee to certify any permit application, report, affirmation, or compliance certification submitted to the Department. To ease the certification burden on the Permittee, the condition allows the excess emission reports to be **certified** with the operating report, even though it must still be **submitted** more frequently than the operating report. This condition supplements the reporting requirements of this permit.

Condition 49, Submittals

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to comply with standardized reporting requirement in 18 AAC 50.326(j) and applies because the Permittee is required to send reports to the Department.

Factual Basis: This condition lists the Department's appropriate address for reports and written notices. The Permittee is required to submit an original and one copy of reports, compliance certifications, and other submittals required by this permit. Receipt of the submittal at the correct Department office is sufficient monitoring for this condition. This condition supplements the standard reporting and notification requirements of this permit.

Condition 50, Information Requests

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to submit requested information to the Department. This is a standard condition from 18 AAC 50.345(i) of the State approved operating permit program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to submit information requested by the Department. Monitoring consists of receipt of the requested information.

Condition 51, Excess Emission and Permit Deviation Reports

Legal Basis: This condition requires the Permittee to comply with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.235(a)(2) and 18 AAC 50.240. Also, the Permittee is required to notify the Department when emissions or operations deviate from the requirements of the permit.

Factual Basis: This condition satisfies two State regulations related to excess emissions - the technology-based emission standard regulation and the excess emission regulation. Although there are some differences between the regulations, the condition satisfies the requirements of each regulation.

The Department adopted this condition as Standard Permit Condition III under 18 AAC 50.346(c) pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). The Department has determined that the standard conditions adequately meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3). No additional emission unit or stationary source operational or compliance factors indicate the unit-specific or stationary-source-specific conditions would better meet the requirements. Therefore, the Department concludes that the standard condition meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3).

Section 12, Notification Form

The notification form contained in Standard Permit Condition IV meets the requirements of Chapter 50, Air Quality Control.

Condition 52, Operating Reports

Legal Basis: This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.346(b)(6) and applies to all permits.

Factual Basis: The condition restates the requirements for reports listed in regulation. The condition supplements the specific reporting requirements elsewhere in the permit. The reports themselves provide monitoring for compliance with this condition.

The Department used the Standard Permit Condition VII as adopted into regulation on August 20, 2008 pursuant to AS 46.14.010(e). The Department has determined that the standard conditions included in this permit adequately meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(3).

For renewal permits, the condition specifies that for the transition periods between an expiring permit and a renewal permit the Permittee shall ensure that there is date-to-date continuity between the expired permit and the renewal permit such that the Permittee reports against the permit terms and conditions of the permit that was in effect during those partial date periods of the transition. No format is specified. The Permittee may provide one report accounting for each permit term or condition and the effective permit at that time. Alternatively, the Permittee may choose to provide two reports – one accounting for reporting elements of permit terms and conditions from the end date of the previous operating report until the date of expiration of the old permit, and a second operating report accounting for reporting elements of terms and conditions in effect from the effective date of the renewal permit until the end of the reporting period..

Condition 53, Annual Compliance Certification

Legal Basis: This condition ensures compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.040(j)(4) and applies to all Permittees.

Factual Basis: This condition specifies the periodic compliance certification requirements, and specifies a due date for the annual compliance certification. Each annual certification provides monitoring records for compliance with this condition.

Condition 53.2 provides clarification of transition periods between an expiring permit and a renewal permit to ensure that the Permittee certifies compliance with the permit terms and conditions of the permit that was in effect during those partial date periods involved in the transition. No format is specified: the Permittee may provide one report certifying compliance with each permit term or condition for each of the effective permits during the certification period, or may choose to provide two reports – one certifying compliance with permit terms and conditions from January 1 until the date of expiration of the old permit, and a second report certifying compliance with terms and conditions in effect from the effective date of the renewal permit until December 31.

The Permittee is required to submit to the Department an original and one copy of an annual compliance certification report. The Permittee may submit one of the required copies electronically at their discretion. This change more adequately meets the requirements of 18 AAC 50 and agency needs, as the Department can more efficiently distribute the electronic copy to staff in other locations.

Condition 25, NSPS and NESHAP Reports

Legal Basis: The Permittee is required to provide the Department a copy of each report submitted to EPA for units subject to NSPS or NESHAP Federal regulations under 18 AAC 50.326(j)(4). 40 C.F.R. 70 Appendix A documents that EPA fully approved the Alaska operating permit program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: The condition supplements the specific reporting requirements in 40 C.F.R. 60, 40 C.F.R. 61, and 40 C.F.R. 63. The reports themselves provide monitoring for compliance with this condition.

Condition 54, Emission Inventory Reporting

Legal Basis: ADEC adopted this as Standard Permit Condition XV and XVI, adopted by reference on September 26, 2010. This condition requires the Permittee to submit emissions data to the State to satisfy the Federal requirement to submit emission inventory data from point sources as required under 40 C.F.R. 51.321 (6/10/02). It applies to sources defined as point sources in 40 C.F.R. 51.20. The State must report all data elements in Table 2A of Appendix A to Subpart A of 40 C.F.R. 51 to EPA (73 FR 76556). Because the reporting element is not a Federal applicable requirement, this term is a State-only requirement under 18 AAC 50.346.

Factual Basis: The emission inventory data is due to EPA 12 months after the end of the reporting year (40 C.F.R. 51.30(a)(1) and (b)(1), 12/17/08). A due date of March 31 corresponds with sources reporting actual emissions for assessable emissions purposes and provides the Department sufficient time to enter the data into EPA's electronic reporting system.

The air emissions reporting requirements under 40 C.F.R. Part 51 Subpart A apply to States; however, States rely on information provided by point sources to meet the reporting requirements of Part 51 Subpart A. In the past, the Department has made information requests to point sources, to which the point source is obligated to reply under 18 AAC 50.200. The information requests occur on a routine basis as established by Part 51 Subpart A and consume significant staff resources. To increase governmental efficiency and reduce costs associated with information requests that occur on a routine basis, it has been determined that a standard permit condition best fulfills the need to gather the information needed to satisfy the requirements of Subpart A of 40 C.F.R. 51.

To ensure that the Department's electronic system reports complete information to the National Emissions Inventory, Title V stationary sources classified as Type A in Table 1 of Appendix A to Subpart A of 40 C.F.R. 51 are required to submit with each annual report all the data elements required for the Type B source triennial reports (see also Table 2A of Appendix A to Subpart A of 40 C.F.R. Part 51). All Type A sources are also classified as Type B sources. However the Department has streamlined the Standard Permit Condition reporting requirements so Type A sources only need to submit a single type of report every year instead of both an annual report and a separate triennial report every third year. No other changes were made to the Standard Permit Condition.

Condition 55, Permit Applications and Submittals

Legal Basis: The Permittee may need to submit permit applications and related correspondence.

Factual Basis: Standard Permit Condition XIV directs the applicant to send copies of all application materials required to be submitted to the Department directly to the EPA, in electronic format if practicable. This condition shifts the burden of compliance from the Department to ensure that copies of application materials are submitted to EPA by transferring that responsibility to the Permittee as allowed under 40 C.F.R. 71.10(d)(1).

Conditions 56 - 58, Permit Changes and Revisions Requirements

Legal Basis: The Permittee is obligated to notify the Department and EPA of certain off-permit source changes and operational changes under 18 AAC 50.326(j)(4). 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(8), (12), and (13) incorporated by reference under 18 AAC 50.040(j) require these provisions within this permit. 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A documents that EPA fully approved the Alaska operating permit program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: These conditions are required in 40 C.F.R. 71.6 for all operating permits to allow changes within a permitted stationary source without requiring a permit revision.

The Permittee did not request trading of emission increases and decreases as described in 40 C.F.R. 71.6(a)(13)(iii); therefore, language addressing these provisions has not been included in this permit as part of Condition 56.

Condition 59, Permit Renewal

Legal Basis: The Permittee must submit a timely and complete operating permit renewal application if the Permittee intends to continue source operations in accord with the operating permit program under 18 AAC 50.326(j)(3). The obligations for a timely and complete operating permit application are set out in 40 C.F.R. 71.5 incorporated by reference in 18 AAC 50.040(j)(3). 40 C.F.R. 70 Appendix A documents that EPA fully approved the Alaska operating permit program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: In accordance with AS 46.14.230(a), this operating permit is issued for a fixed term of five years after the date of issuance, unless a shorter term is requested by the permit applicant. The Permittee is required to submit an application for permit renewal by the specific dates applicable to Nikiski Terminal as listed in this condition. As stated in 40 C.F.R. 71.5(a)(1)(iii), submission for a permit renewal application is considered timely if it is submitted at least six months but no more than eighteen months prior to expiration of the operating permit. According to 71.5(a)(2), a complete renewal application is one that provides all information required pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 71.5(c) and must remit payment of fees owed under the fee schedule established pursuant to 18 AAC 50.400. 40 C.F.R. 71.7(b) states that if a source submits a timely and complete application for permit issuance (including renewal), the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation until the permitting authority takes final action on the permit application.

Therefore, for as long as an application has been submitted within the timeframe allowed under 40 C.F.R. 71.5(a)(1)(iii), and is complete before the expiration date of the existing permit, then the expiration of the existing permit is extended and the Permittee has the right to operate under that permit until the effective date of the new permit. However, this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the applicant fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Department any additional information needed to process the application. Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for this condition consist of the application submittal.

Conditions 60 - 63, General Compliance Requirements and Schedule

Legal Basis: These conditions ensure compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.326(j)(3) and 40 C.F.R. 71.6(c). The Permittee is required to comply with these standard conditions set out in 18 AAC 50.345 and 40 C.F.R. 71.6(c) included in all operating

permits. 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A documents that EPA fully approved the Alaska operating permit program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: These general compliance conditions are required for all operating permits.

Conditions 64 - 65, Permit Shield

Legal Basis These conditions ensure compliance with the applicable requirement in 18 AAC 50.326(j) and apply because the Permittee has requested that the Department shield the source from the applicable requirements listed under this condition under the Federally approved State operating program effective November 30, 2001.

Factual Basis: Table D of Operating Permit No. AQ0036TVP03 shows the permit shield that the Department granted to the Permittee. The permit conditions set forth the requirements that the Department determined were not applicable to the stationary source.

Attachment A

FIGURE 1--SUMMARY REPORT--GASEOUS AND OPACITY EXCESS EMISSION AND MONITORING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

[Note: This form is referenced in 40 C.F.R. 60.7, Subpart A-General Provisions]

Pollutant (*Circle One*): SO₂ NO_x TRS H₂S CO Opacity

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company:
 Emission Limitation: _____

Address: _____

Monitor Manufacturer: _____

Model No.: _____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit: _____

Process Unit(s) Description: _____

Total source operating time in reporting period ¹: _____

Emission Data Summary ¹	CMS Performance Summary ¹
1. Duration of excess emissions in reporting period due to: a. Startup/shutdown _____ b. Control equipment problems _____ c. Process problems _____ d. Other known causes _____ e. Unknown causes _____ 2. Total duration of excess emissions _____ 3. Total duration of excess emissions x (100) / [Total source operating time] % ²	1. CMS downtime in reporting period due to: a. Monitor equipment malfunctions _____ b. Non-Monitor equipment malfunctions _____ c. Quality assurance calibration _____ d. Other known causes _____ e. Unknown causes _____ 2. Total CMS Downtime _____ 3. [Total CMS Downtime] x (100) / [Total source operating time] % ²

¹ For opacity, record all times in minutes. For gases, record all times in hours.

² For the reporting period: If the total duration of excess emissions is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time or the total CMS downtime is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time, both the summary report form and the excess emission report described in 40 C.F.R. 60.7(c) shall be submitted.

Note: On a separate page, describe any changes since last quarter in CMS, process or controls.

I certify that the information contained in this report is true, accurate, and complete.

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____