Permit ID: 2-6101-00055/00021
Renewal Number: 3
Modification Number: 2 02/11/2019

Facility Identification Data
Name: KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL
Address: 125 APOLLO ST
BROOKLYN, NY 11222

Owner/Firm
Name: KINDER MORGAN LIQUIDS TERMINALS LLC
Address: 1001 LOUISIANA ST STE 1000
HOUSTON, TX 77002, USA
Owner Classification: Corporation/Partnership

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125 APOLLO ST
BROOKLYN, NY 11222
Phone: 7183895966

Permit Description
Introduction
The Title V operating air permit is intended to be a document containing only enforceable terms and conditions as well as any additional information, such as the identification of emission units, emission points, emission sources and processes, that makes the terms meaningful. 40 CFR Part 70.7(a)(5) requires that each Title V permit have an accompanying "...statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions". The purpose for this permit review report is to satisfy the above requirement by providing pertinent details regarding the permit/application data and permit conditions in a more easily understandable format. This report will also include background narrative and explanations of regulatory decisions made by the reviewer. It should be emphasized that this permit review report, while based on information contained in the permit, is a separate document and is not itself an enforceable term and condition of the permit.

Summary Description of Proposed Project
This project is a minor modification for the facility to install eight (8) additional truck loading arms on the distillate rack (Emission Unit U-DRACK) and the gasoline rack (Emission Unit U-
GRACK). Six (6) of the eight (8) arms will transfer gasoline and other higher vapor pressure products (fuels) at the gasoline truck loading rack. The other two (2) arms will transfer distillate fuels at the diesel truck loading rack. The total number of loading arms will increase from 28 to 33 (13 Distillate and 20 Gasoline). This modification will increase the maximum potential hourly tank truck loading rates. The gasoline emissions will be controlled by the primary or back-up - Emission Controls 0BVRU and 0PVRU).

The proposed modification will reduce the tank truck turnaround times at the facility and increase potential hourly tank truck loading rates (throughput). However; there will not be an increase in current permitted annual throughput limits. It will remain at 600,000,000 gallons per year and the VOC vapor recovery unit emission limit is 10 mg/l of gasoline loaded (6 hour rolling average) on the VRU as per 6 NYCRR 229.3 (d).

There are thirty-three (33) tank truck loading arms at the facility, consisting of thirteen (13) loading arms dedicated to distillate fuels and twenty (20) loading arms dedicated to gasoline blends and fuel grade ethanol (FGE). All tank truck loading emissions are vented to the VRUs. VOC and HAP emissions generated during gasoline and FGE tank truck loading operations will be controlled by either the primary or back-up VRU (Emission Controls 0BVRU and 0PVRU). This modification adds six (6) gasoline truck tank loading arms; and two (2) diesel tank truck loading arms. The ethanol and additives blended into gasoline at the rack are included in the annual gasoline throughput, which is restricted to 600 million gallons per year.
Attainment Status
KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL is located in the town of BROOKLYN in the county of KINGS. The attainment status for this location is provided below. (Areas classified as attainment are those that meet all ambient air quality standards for a designated criteria air pollutant.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria Pollutant</th>
<th>Attainment Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter (PM)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter&lt; 10µ in diameter (PM10)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone*</td>
<td>SEVERE NON-ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)**</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Ozone is regulated in terms of the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or oxides of nitrogen (NOx) which are ozone precursors.

** NOx has a separate ambient air quality standard in addition to being an ozone precursor.

Facility Description:
The Brooklyn Terminal is owned by Kinder Morgan Phoenix Holdings LLC. The Terminal is located at 125 Apollo Street in Brooklyn, New York. This minor permit modification application is for the following:

1. The Terminal is proposing to install eight (8) additional loading arms on the distillate rack (Emission Unit U-DRACK). Six (6) of the eight (8) racks will transfer gasoline and other higher vapor pressure products (fuels). The other 2 arms will transfer distillate fuels (EMission Unit U-DRACK).

2. This modification (adding 8 additional arms) will reduce the tank truck turnaround times at the facility and increase hourly potential throughput. However, there will not be an increase in current permitted annual throughput limits. It will remain at 600,000,000 gallons per year and the VOC vapor recovery unit emission limit is 10 mg/l of gasoline loaded (6 hour rolling average) on the VRU as per 6 NYCRR 229.3 (d).

3. All tank truck gasoline loading emissions will be vented to the existing carbon adsorption system (Emission Sources/Controls 0AVRU and 0OVRU/0BVRU and 0PVRU).
4. The Title V Permit lists two emission units related to tank truck loading in the permit, U-DRACK and U-GRACK. Currently, Emission Unit U-DRACK represents the common physical location of all tank truck diesel loading arms and Emission Unit U-GRACK represents the common physical location of all gasoline loading arms.

The VOC emissions are predicted as follows for all tank truck loading:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>18.0 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillate</td>
<td>0.19 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.19 tons</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the facility is located in a severe non-attainment area, it is not subject to non-attainment major source New Source Review (6 NYCRR 231-2) since the proposed VOC emissions from this project and the contemporaneous period net increase are less than 25 tons per year (18.9 tons).

There are no new regulations that would apply to this project (minor modification).

The facility consists of eleven (11) bulk petroleum storage tanks for storage of gasoline, distillates and denatured ethanol (prior to distribution), six (6) smaller tanks (additives, slop, etc.), gasoline and distillate tank truck loading racks, and two (2) vapor recovery units. The terminal receives petroleum products via marine transport vessels and pipeline and distributes petroleum products via transport tanker trucks. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) emitted during transport tanker truck gasoline loading are controlled by one of the two John Zink Carbon Adsorption/Absorption vapor recovery units. The facility also has two (2) small office buildings with a one-story warehouse. The warehouse stores containers of non-petroleum products plus miscellaneous cleaning and maintenance supplies.

Currently, the terminal has two (2) existing loading racks at the facility; a distillate rack and a gasoline rack (Emission Units U-DRACK and U-GRACK; respectively.)

There are thirty-three (33) tank truck loading arms at the facility, consisting of thirteen (13) loading arms dedicated to distillate fuels and twenty (20) loading arms dedicated to gasoline blends and fuel grade ethanol (FGE). All tank truck loading emissions are vented to the VRUs. VOC and HAP emissions generated during gasoline and FGE tank truck loading operations will be controlled by either the primary or back-up VRU (Emission Controls 0BVRU and 0PVRU). This modification adds six (6) gasoline truck tank loading arms; and two (2) diesel tank truck loading arms. Note that ethanol and additives blended into gasoline at the rack are included in the annual gasoline throughput, which is restricted to 600 million gallons per year.

The proposed modification will reduce the tank truck turnaround times at the facility and increase potential hourly tank truck loading rates (throughput). However, there will not be an increase in current permitted annual throughput limits. The terminal's throughput gasoline load rack limit remains at 600,000,000 gallons per year and the VOC vapor recovery unit emission limit is 10 mg/l of gasoline loaded (6 hour rolling average) on the VRU as per 6 NYCRR 229.3 (d). The VRU is the control equipment and is designed to process all VOC vapor (emissions) generated during tank truck gasoline loading operations. The VRUs currently meets the permitted emissions limit of 10 milligrams of VOC vented per liter of gasoline loaded at the gasoline loading rack (i.e. 10 mg/l). The primary VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0OVRU/0PVRU) was most recently stack tested on May 10, 2017 and demonstrated an outlet VOC concentration of 0.46 mg/l. The Back-up VRU (Emission Source/Control 0AVRU/0BVRU) was most recently tested on March 28, 2013 and demonstrated an outlet VOC concentration of 0.49 mg/l. These stack testing results demonstrate compliance cap from the facility remains at 76.52 tons per year.
KM Phoenix Holdings LLC - Brookly Terminal consists of four emission units: U-GRACK, U-DRACK, U-TANKS, and U-TNK32. Below is a description of each of these three emission units:

Emission Unit U-GRACK is defined as all tank truck gasoline loading arms. There are twenty (20) gasoline loading arms with this modification (adding 6 loading arms). Products transferred through the gasoline loading arms (U-GRACK) include refined petroleum products and ethanol with vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia). All VOC emissions from the gasoline loading (Emission Unit U-GRACK) are controlled by a John Zinc Vapor Recovery Unit (primary or back-up - Emission Sources/Controls 0AVRU, 0BVRU, 0OVRU and 0PVRU).

Emission Unit U-GRACK consists of Emission Point GRACK, Process 005 and Emission Sources/Controls 0AVRU, 0BVRU, 0OVRU and 0PVRU).

Emission Unit U-DRACK is defined as all tank truck distillate loading arms. There are thirteen (13) distillate loading arms with this modification (adding 2 loading arms). Products transferred through the distillate loading arm (Emission Unit U-DRACK) include refined petroleum products with vapor pressure less than 5.1 kPa (0.74 psia).

Emission Unit U-DRACK consists of Emission Point DRACK, Process 006 and Emission Source/Control DRACK.

Emission Unit U-TANKS is defined as all of the above-ground product storage tanks at the facility. There are nine (9) bulk tanks containing internal floating roofs, one (1) bulk cone roof tank, and six (6) smaller horizontal tanks. Products stored within these tanks include refined petroleum products, ethanol, and fuel additives.

The cone roof tank is locally referred to as Tank #1. Storage Tank #1 will be used to store refined petroleum products with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 5.1 kPa (0.74 psia). PTE calculations were performed using kerosene in order to represent a worst-case-scenario for the products stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be interpreted as a restriction on the products stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 5.1 kPa (0.76 psia) within these tanks.

The nine (9) tanks equipped with internal floating roofs and one (1) of the horizontal tanks are locally referred to as Tanks #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 35. Tanks #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 35 will have the flexibility of being used to store refined petroleum products (gasoline and distillate) with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) and denatured ethanol within these tanks. All of the noted tanks, with the exception of horizontal Tank #35, are equipped with an internal floating roof. Potential to emit (PTE) calculations for these tanks were done utilizing gasoline with an RVP of 13. RVP 13 gasoline was chosen to represent an average vapor pressure for the products to be stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be interpreted as a restriction on the products stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 5.1 kPa (0.76 psia) within these tanks.

The five (5) remaining horizontal tanks are locally referred to as Tank #14, 27, 34, 37 and 41. Tanks #14, 27, 34, 37 and 41 will be used to store fuel additives with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 0.83 kPa (0.12 psia). Potential to emit (PTE) calculations were performed using Xylene in order to represent a worst-case-scenario for the products stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be a restriction on the product stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal
reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of equal to or less than 0.83 kPa (0.12 psia) within these tanks.


Emission Unit U-TNK32 is defined as an above-ground product storage Tank #32 at the facility with an internal floating roof, storing liquids with a vapor pressure greater than 0.5 PSIA. There could be a need to store refined petroleum products (gasoline and distillates), ethanol, fuel grade ethanol and fuel additives. The maximum capacity of Tank #32 is 672,000 gallons.

Tank #32 is converting from a Cone Vertical Fixed Roof Tank to an Internal Floating Roof Tank. So, Tank #32 will be an internal floating roof tank and will have the flexibility of being used to store refined petroleum products (gasoline and distillate), ethanol, fuel grade ethanol and fuel additives with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) within this tank.

Emission Unit U-TNK32, storage Tank #32 is associated with Emission Point 00032, Process P32, and Emission Sources/Controls TK32P/TK32C.

**Permit Structure and Description of Operations**

The Title V permit for KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL is structured in terms of the following hierarchy: facility, emission unit, emission point, emission source and process. A facility is defined as all emission sources located at one or more adjacent or contiguous properties owned or operated by the same person or persons under common control. The facility is subdivided into one or more emission units (EU). Emission units are defined as any part or activity of a stationary facility that emits or has the potential to emit any federal or state regulated air pollutant. An emission unit is represented as a grouping of processes (defined as any activity involving one or more emission sources (ES) that emits or has the potential to emit any federal or state regulated air pollutant). An emission source is defined as any apparatus, contrivance or machine capable of causing emissions of any air contaminant to the outdoor atmosphere, including any appurtenant exhaust system or air cleaning device. [NOTE: Indirect sources of air contamination as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 203 (i.e. parking lots) are excluded from this definition]. The applicant is required to identify the principal piece of equipment (i.e., emission source) that directly results in or controls the emission of federal or state regulated air pollutants from an activity (i.e., process). Emission sources are categorized by the following types:

- **combustion** - devices which burn fuel to generate heat, steam or power
- **incinerator** - devices which burn waste material for disposal
- **control** - emission control devices
- **process** - any device or contrivance which may emit air contaminants

that is not included in the above categories.

KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit UTANKS - Emission Unit U-TANKS is defined as all of the above-ground product storage tanks at the facility. There are nine (9) bulk tanks containing internal floating roofs, one (1) bulk cone roof tank, and six (6) smaller horizontal tanks. Products stored within these tanks include refined petroleum products, ethanol, and fuel additives.
The cone roof tank is locally referred to as Tank #1. Storage Tank #1 will be used to store refined petroleum products with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 5.1 kPa (0.74 psia). PTE calculations were performed using kerosene in order to represent a worst-case-scenario for the products stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be interpreted as a restriction on the products stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 5.1 kPa (0.76 psia) within these tanks.

The nine (9) tanks equipped with internal floating roofs and one (1) of the horizontal tanks are locally referred to as Tanks #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 35. Tanks #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 35 will have the flexibility of being used to store refined petroleum products (gasoline, fuel grade ethanol and distillate) with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia). All of the noted tanks, with the exception of horizontal Tank #35, are equipped with an internal floating roof. Potential to emit (PTE) calculations for these tanks were done utilizing gasoline with an RVP of 13. RVP 13 gasoline was chosen to represent an average vapor pressure for the products to be stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be interpreted as a restriction on the products stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) within these tanks.

The five (5) remaining horizontal tanks are locally referred to as Tank #14, 27, 34, 37 and 41. Tanks #14, 27, 34, 37 and 41 will be used to store fuel additives with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 0.83 kPa (0.12 psia). Potential to emit (PTE) calculations were performed using Xylene in order to represent a worst-case-scenario for the products stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be a restriction on the product stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of equal to or less than 0.83 kPa (0.12 psia) within these tanks.


Emission unit UTANKS is associated with the following emission points (EP): 00001, 00002, 00003, 00004, 00005, 00006, 00007, 00008, 00009, 00010, 00014, 00027, 00034, 00035, 00036, 00037, 00041. Process 001 Process 001 is the storage and throughput of refined petroleum products, ethanol, and fuel additives within TANKS #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 27, 34, 35, 37 & 41. All of these tanks are aboveground storage tanks at the facility. There are nine (9) bulk tanks containing internal floating roofs, one (1) bulk cone roof tank, and six (6) smaller horizontal tanks. The nine (9) bulk tanks equipped with internal floating roofs are TANKS #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10, the one (1) bulk cone roof tank is TANK #1, and the six (6) smaller horizontal tanks are TANKS #14, 27, 34, 35, 36 & 41.

The nine (9) bulk tanks equipped with internal floating roofs, and one (1) of the horizontal tanks (TANKS #35) store products that include refined petroleum, are locally referred to as TANKS #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 35. These same tanks (TANKS #2, 3,
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 35) will have the flexibility of being used to store refined petroleum products (gasoline, fuel grade ethanol and distillate) with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia). All of the noted tanks, with the exception of horizontal tanks, TANK #35 is equipped with an internal floating roof.

Potential to emit (PTE) calculations for these tanks were done utilizing gasoline with an RVP of 13. RVP 13 gasoline was chosen to represent an average vapor pressure for the products to be stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be interpreted as a restriction on the products stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) within these tanks.


Process 002 Process 002 is the storage and throughput of refined petroleum products with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 5.1 kPa (0.74 psia) in Tank #1. This tank has a cone roof. The cone roof tank is locally referred to as TANK #1. Storage Tank #1 potential to emit (PTE) calculations were performed using kerosene in order to represent a worst-case-scenario for products stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be interpreted as a restriction on the products stored within this tank. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 5.1 kPa (0.74 psia) within this tank.

Process 002 is associated with Emission Unit U-TANKS, Emission Point 00001 for Tank #1, and Emission Sources/Controls TAN01.

Process 003 Process 003 is the storage and throughput of refined petroleum products with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) in Tanks # 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 35. The nine (9) tanks equipped with internal floating roofs and one (1) of the horizontal tanks are locally referred to as TANKS #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 35. Tanks # 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 35 will have the flexibility of being used to store refined petroleum products (gasoline, fuel grade ethanol and distillate) with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia). All of the noted tanks, with the exception of horizontal tank #35, are equipped with an internal floating roof. Potential to emit (PTE) calculations for these tanks were done utilizing gasoline with an RVP of 13. RVP 13 gasoline was chosen to represent an average vapor pressure for the products to be stored within these tanks. This is not intended to be interpreted as a restriction on the products stored within these tanks. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) within these tanks.

Process: 004 Process 004 is the storage and throughput of fuel additives in Tanks # 14, 27, 34, 37 and 41. These five (5) tanks are horizontal tanks and are locally referred to as TANK #14, 27, 34, 37 and 41. TANKS # 14, 27, 34, 37 & 41 will be used to store fuel additives with a vapor pressure of less than or equal to 0.83 kPa (0.12 psia). Storage Tanks # 14, 27, 34, 37 and 41 potential to emit (PTE) calculations were performed using Xylene in order to represent a worst-case-scenario for the products stored within these tanks (Tanks # 14, 27, 34, 37 and 41). This is not intended to be a restriction on the product stored within these tanks (Tanks # 14, 27, 34, 37 and 41). Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal reserves the right to store any liquid with a vapor pressure of equal to or less than 0.83 kPa (0.12 psia) within these tanks.

Process 004 is associated with Emission Unit U-TANKS, Emission Points 00014, 00027, 00034, 00037 & 00041 for Tanks # 14, 27, 34, 37 & 41, and Emission Sources/Controls TAN14, TAN27, TAN34, TAN37 & TAN41.

Emission unit UDRACK - Emission Unit U-DRACK is defined as the all tank distillate truck loading rack. There are eleven (11) loading arms and with this modification, the facility is adding two (2) new distillate loading arms for a total of thirteen (13) distillate/FDE tank truck loading arms at the distillate truck loading rack at the terminal.

Products transferred through the loading rack include refined petroleum products with vapor pressures less than 5.1 kPa (0.74 psia).

Barge loading of recovered petroleum product from the Terminal's remediation system is also included in Emission Unit U-DRACK. Approximately 2-3 times per year, weathered petroleum products are loaded onto barges at the vessel dock and sent for further processing/treatment.

Emission Unit U-DRACK consists of Emission Points DRACK and BARGE, Processes 006 & 070 and Emission Sources/Controls RACK1 & BARGE; respectively.

Emission unit UGRACK is defined as all tank truck gasoline loading. There
are fourteen (14) loading arms and with this modification, the facility is adding six (6) new gasoline loading arms for a total of twenty (20) gasoline/FGE tank truck loading arms at the terminal. Products transferred through the gasoline loading rack/arms include refined petroleum products and ethanol with vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia). All VOC emissions from the gasoline loading rack are controlled by a John Zinc Vapor Recovery Unit (primary or back-up; respectively - Emission Sources/Controls 0AVRU, 0BVRU, 0OVRU and 0PVRU).

Emission Unit U-GRACK consists of Emission Point GRACK, Process 005 and Emission Sources/Controls RACK1 and RACK2, 0AVRU, 0BVRU, 0OVRU and 0PVRU.

Emission Source 0PVRU is the the loading of refined petroleum products and ethanol into transport vehicles process for the primary John Zinc vapor recovery unit.

Emission Source 0OVRU is the control for the primary John Zinc vapor recovery unit.

Emission Source 0BVRU is the loading of refined petroleum products and ethanol into transport vehicles process for the back-up (secondary) John Zinc vapor recovery unit.

Emission Source 0AVRU is the control for the back-up (secondary) John Zinc vapor recovery unit.

Emission unit UGRACK is associated with the following emission points (EP):

GRACK
Process: 005 Process 005 is the loading of refined petroleum products and ethanol into transport vehicles through Emission Unit U-GRACK. The emissions resulting from the gasoline loading rack (Process 005) are controlled by a John Zinc Vapor Recovery Unit (Emission Sources/Controls 0AVRU/0BVRU and 0OVRU/0PVRU).

Emission Unit U-GRACK consists of Emission Point GRACK, Process 005, and Emission Sources/Controls RACK2, 0AVRU/0BVRU and 0OVRU/0PVRU.

Emission unit UTK32 - Tank #32 will be an internal floating roof tank storing liquids with a vapor pressure greater than 0.5 PSIA.

Emission unit UTK32 is associated with the following emission points (EP):

TNK32
Process: P32 Process P32 is the storage and throughput of refined petroleum products (gasoline and distillates), ethanol, fuel grade ethanol and fuel additives within Tank # 32. This tank is an aboveground storage tank and is equipped with internal floating roof in addition to TANKS #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 at the facility.

Tank #32 is converting from a Cone Vertical Fixed Roof Tank to an Internal Floating Roof Tank. So, Tank #32 will be an internal floating roof tank and will have the flexibility of being used to store refined petroleum products (gasoline and distillate), ethanol, fuel grade ethanol, and fuel additives with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) within this tank. The maximum capacity of Tank #32 is 672,000 gallons.
Emission Unit U-TNK32, storage Tank # 32 is associated with Emission Point 00032, Process P32, and Emission Sources/Controls TK32P/TK32C.

**Title V/Major Source Status**

KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
The Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal is a major facility because the potential emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) is greater than the major source thresholds, which is 25 tons per year for VOC.

**Program Applicability**
The following chart summarizes the applicability of KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL with regards to the principal air pollution regulatory programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Program</th>
<th>Applicability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSD</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSR (non-attainment)</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61)</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<td>NESHAP (MACT - 40 CFR Part 63)</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<td>SIP</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40 CFR 52, 6 NYCRR 231-7, 231-8) - requirements which pertain to major stationary sources located in areas which are in attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for specified pollutants.

NSR New Source Review (6 NYCRR 231-5, 231-6) - requirements which pertain to major stationary sources located in areas which are in non-attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for specified pollutants.

NESHAP National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR 61, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - contaminant and source specific emission standards established prior to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAA) which were developed for 9 air contaminants (inorganic arsenic, radon, benzene, vinyl chloride, asbestos, mercury, beryllium, radionuclides, and volatile HAP's).
MACT  Maximum Achievable Control Technology (40 CFR 63, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - contaminant and source specific emission standards established by the 1990 CAAA. Under Section 112 of the CAAA, the US EPA is required to develop and promulgate emissions standards for new and existing sources. The standards are to be based on the best demonstrated control technology and practices in the regulated industry, otherwise known as MACT. The corresponding regulations apply to specific source types and contaminants.

NSPS  New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR 60, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - standards of performance for specific stationary source categories developed by the US EPA under Section 111 of the CAAA. The standards apply only to those stationary sources which have been constructed or modified after the regulations have been proposed by publication in the Federal Register and only to the specific contaminant(s) listed in the regulation.

Title IV  Acid Rain Control Program (40 CFR 72 thru 78, 6 NYCRR 201-6) - regulations which mandate the implementation of the acid rain control program for large stationary combustion facilities.

Title VI  Stratospheric Ozone Protection (40 CFR 82, Subpart A thru G, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - federal requirements that apply to sources which use a minimum quantity of CFC’s (chlorofluorocarbons), HCFC’s (hydrofluorocarbons) or other ozone depleting substances or regulated substitute substances in equipment such as air conditioners, refrigeration equipment or motor vehicle air conditioners or appliances.

RACT  Reasonably Available Control Technology (6 NYCRR Parts 212-3, 220-1.6, 220-1.7, 220-2.3, 220-2.4, 226, 227-2, 228, 229, 230, 233, 234, 235, 236) - the lowest emission limit that a specific source is capable of meeting by application of control technology that is reasonably available, considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is a control strategy used to limit emissions of VOC’s and NOx for the purpose of attaining the air quality standard for ozone. The term as it is used in the above table refers to those state air pollution control regulations which specifically regulate VOC and NOx emissions.

SIP  State Implementation Plan (40 CFR 52, Subpart HH, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - as per the CAAA, all states are empowered and required to devise the specific combination of controls that, when implemented, will bring about attainment of ambient air quality standards established by the federal government and the individual state. This specific combination of measures is referred to as the SIP. The term here refers to those state regulations that are approved to be included in the SIP and thus are considered federally enforceable.

**Compliance Status**
Facility is in compliance with all requirements.

**SIC Codes**
SIC or Standard Industrial Classification code is an industrial code developed by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use, among other things, in the classification of establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each operating establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its primary activity, which is determined by its principal product or group of products produced or distributed, or services rendered. Larger facilities typically have more than one SIC code.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIC Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4226</td>
<td>SPECIAL WAREHOUSING &amp; STORAGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCC Codes
SCC or Source Classification Code is a code developed and used by the USEPA to categorize processes which result in air emissions for the purpose of assessing emission factor information. Each SCC represents a unique process or function within a source category logically associated with a point of air pollution emissions. Any operation that causes air pollution can be represented by one or more SCC’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCC Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-04-001-10</td>
<td>BULK TERMINALS/PLANTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BULK TERMINALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GASOLINE RVP 13: STANDING LOSS (67000 BBL. CAPACITY) FLOATING ROOF TANK</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-04-001-14</td>
<td>BULK TERMINALS/PLANTS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GASOLINE RVP 10: STANDING LOSS (250000 BBL. CAPACITY) FLOATING ROOF TANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-04-001-17</td>
<td>BULK TERMINALS/PLANTS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>GASOLINE RVP 13/RVP 10/13: WITHDRAWAL LOSS (250000 BBL) FLOATING ROOF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-04-001-21</td>
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<td>BULK TERMINALS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FIXED ROOF TANKS (TANK DIAM INDEPENDANT) - DIESEL FUEL - STANDING LOSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-04-001-22</td>
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<td>BULK TERMINALS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FIXED ROOF TANKS (TANK DIAMETER INDEPENDANT) - DIESEL FUEL - WORKING LOSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-04-001-54</td>
<td>BULK TERMINALS/PLANTS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>BULK TERMINALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tank Truck Vapor Leaks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facility Emissions Summary
In the following table, the CAS No. or Chemical Abstract Service code is an identifier assigned to every chemical compound. [NOTE: Certain CAS No.’s contain a ‘NY’ designation within them. These are not true CAS No.’s but rather an identification which has been developed by the department to identify groups of contaminants which ordinary CAS No.’s do not do. As an example, volatile organic compounds or VOC’s are identified collectively by the NY CAS No. 0NY998-00-0.] The PTE refers to the Potential to Emit. This is defined as the maximum capacity of a facility or air contaminant source to emit any air contaminant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or air contamination source to emit any air contaminant, including air pollution control equipment and/or restrictions on the hours of operation, or on the type or amount or material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of the design only if the limitation is contained in federally enforceable permit conditions. The PTE for each contaminant that is displayed represents the facility-wide PTE in tons per year (tpy) or pounds per year (lbs/yr). In some instances the PTE represents a federally enforceable emissions cap or limitation for that contaminant. The term ‘HAP’ refers to any of the hazardous air pollutants listed in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Total emissions of all hazardous air pollutants are listed under the special NY CAS No. 0NY100-00-0. In addition, each individual hazardous air pollutant is also listed under its own specific CAS No. and is identified in the list below by the (HAP) designation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cas No.</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>PTE lbs/yr</th>
<th>PTE tons/yr</th>
<th>Actual lbs/yr</th>
<th>Actual tons/yr</th>
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<tr>
<td>000108-38-3</td>
<td>1,3 DIMETHYL</td>
<td>642</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BENZENE</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Public Access to Recordkeeping for Title V Facilities - 6 NYCRR 201-1.10(b)
The Department will make available to the public any permit application, compliance plan, permit, and monitoring and compliance certification report pursuant to Section 503(e) of the Act, except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 616 - Public Access to records and Section 114(c) of the Act.

Item B: Timely Application for the Renewal of Title V Permits - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.2(a)(4)
Owners and/or operators of facilities having an issued Title V permit shall submit a complete application at least 180 days, but not more than eighteen months, prior to the date of permit expiration for permit renewal purposes.

Item C: Certification by a Responsible Official - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.2(d)(12)
Any application, form, report or compliance certification required to be submitted pursuant to the federally enforceable portions of this permit shall contain a certification of truth, accuracy and completeness by a responsible official. This certification shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Item D: Requirement to Comply With All Conditions - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(a)(2)
The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Title V facility permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

Item E: Permit Revocation, Modification, Reopening, Reissuance or Termination, and Associated Information Submission Requirements - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(a)(3)
This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
Item F: Cessation or Reduction of Permitted Activity Not a Defense - 6 NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(5)
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action to claim that a cessation or reduction in the permitted activity would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

Item G: Property Rights - 6 NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(6)
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

Item H: Severability - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(a)(9)
If any provisions, parts or conditions of this permit are found to be invalid or are the subject of a challenge, the remainder of this permit shall continue to be valid.

Item I: Permit Shield - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(g)
All permittees granted a Title V facility permit shall be covered under the protection of a permit shield, except as provided under 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-6. Compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit, or the Department, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the major stationary source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof. Nothing herein shall preclude the Department from revising or revoking the permit pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 621 or from exercising its summary abatement authority. Nothing herein shall alter or affect the following:

i. The ability of the Department to seek to bring suit on behalf of the State of New York, or the Administrator to seek to bring suit on behalf of the United States, to immediately restrain any person causing or contributing to pollution presenting an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare or the environment to stop the emission of air pollutants causing or contributing to such pollution;

ii. The liability of a permittee of the Title V facility for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

iii. The applicable requirements of Title IV of the Act;

iv. The ability of the Department or the Administrator to obtain information from the permittee concerning the ability to enter, inspect and monitor the facility.

Item J: Reopening for Cause - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(i)
This Title V permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

i. If additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable where this permit's remaining term is three or more years, a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which this permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended by the
ii. The Department or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

iii. The Department or the Administrator determines that the Title V permit must be revised or reopened to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

iv. If the permitted facility is an "affected source" subject to the requirements of Title IV of the Act, and additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.

Proceedings to reopen and issue Title V facility permits shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance but shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

Reopenings shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the facility by the Department at least thirty days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the Department may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.

Item K: Permit Exclusion - ECL 19-0305

The issuance of this permit by the Department and the receipt thereof by the Applicant does not and shall not be construed as barring, diminishing, adjudicating or in any way affecting any legal, administrative or equitable rights or claims, actions, suits, causes of action or demands whatsoever that the Department may have against the Applicant for violations based on facts and circumstances alleged to have occurred or existed prior to the effective date of this permit, including, but not limited to, any enforcement action authorized pursuant to the provisions of applicable federal law, the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York (ECL) and Chapter III of the Official Compilation of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR). The issuance of this permit also shall not in any way affect pending or future enforcement actions under the Clean Air Act brought by the United States or any person.

Item L: Federally Enforceable Requirements - 40 CFR 70.6(b)

All terms and conditions in this permit required by the Act or any applicable requirement, including any provisions designed to limit a facility's potential to emit, are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Act. The Department has, in this permit, specifically designated any terms and conditions that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements as being enforceable under only state regulations.

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Emergency Defense - 6 NYCRR 201-1.5

An emergency, as defined by subpart 201-2, constitutes an affirmative defense to penalties sought in an enforcement action brought by the
Department for noncompliance with emissions limitations or permit conditions for all facilities in New York State.

(a) The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An emergency occurred and that the facility owner or operator can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
(2) The equipment at the permitted facility causing the emergency was at the time being properly operated and maintained;
(3) During the period of the emergency the facility owner or operator took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and
(4) The facility owner or operator notified the Department within two working days after the event occurred. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

(b) In any enforcement proceeding, the facility owner or operator seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(c) This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement. item_02

Item B: General Provisions for State Enforceable Permit Terms and Condition - 6
NYCRR Part 201-5
Any person who owns and/or operates stationary sources shall operate and maintain all emission units and any required emission control devices in compliance with all applicable Parts of this Chapter and existing laws, and shall operate the facility in accordance with all criteria, emission limits, terms, conditions, and standards in this permit. Failure of such person to properly operate and maintain the effectiveness of such emission units and emission control devices may be sufficient reason for the Department to revoke or deny a permit.

The owner or operator of the permitted facility must maintain all required records on-site for a period of five years and make them available to representatives of the Department upon request. Department representatives must be granted access to any facility regulated by this Subpart, during normal operating hours, for the purpose of determining compliance with this and any other state and federal air pollution control requirements, regulations or law.

Regulatory Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location/Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Powers and Duties of the Department with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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NSPS for volatile organic liquid storage vessels-standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC)
NSPS for volatile organic liquid storage vessels-testing and procedures
NSPS for volatile organic liquid storage vessels-testing and procedures
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Modification Number: 2 02/11/2019

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NSPS for volatile organic liquid storage vessels-monitoring of operations
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Gasoline terminal loading racks over 20,000 gallons/day - standards for VOC
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| FACILITY | 6NYCRR | 229.5 | 40 | Recordkeeping. |
| FACILITY | 6NYCRR | 229.5(a) | 1 -5 | Recordkeeping - petroleum liquid fixed roof storage tanks |
| U-TANKS | 6NYCRR | 229.5(a) | 104 | Recordkeeping - petroleum liquid |
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6101-00055/00021
Renewal Number: 3
Modification Number: 2 02/11/2019

FACILITY 6NYCRR 229.5(c) 41
U-GRACK/GRACK/005/0BVRU

Applicability Discussion:
Mandatory Requirements: The following facility-wide regulations are included in all Title V permits:

ECL 19-0301
This section of the Environmental Conservation Law establishes the powers and duties assigned to the Department with regard to administering the air pollution control program for New York State.

6 NYCRR 200.6
Acceptable ambient air quality - prohibits contravention of ambient air quality standards without mitigating measures

6 NYCRR 200.7
Anyone owning or operating an air contamination source which is equipped with an emission control device must operate the control consistent with ordinary and necessary practices, standards and
procedures, as per manufacturer's specifications and keep it in a satisfactory state of maintenance and repair so that it operates effectively

6 NYCRR 201-1.4
This regulation specifies the actions and recordkeeping and reporting requirements for any violation of an applicable state enforceable emission standard that results from a necessary scheduled equipment maintenance, start-up, shutdown, malfunction or upset in the event that these are unavoidable.

6 NYCRR 201-1.7
Requires the recycle and salvage of collected air contaminants where practical

6 NYCRR 201-1.8
Prohibits the reintroduction of collected air contaminants to the outside air

6 NYCRR 201-3.2 (a)
An owner and/or operator of an exempt emission source or unit may be required to certify that it operates within the specific criteria described in this Subpart. All required records must be maintained on-site for a period of 5 years and made available to department representatives upon request. In addition, department representatives must be granted access to any facility which contains exempt emission sources or units, during normal operating hours, for the purpose of determining compliance with this and any other state and federal air pollution control requirements, regulations, or law.

6 NYCRR 201-3.3 (a)
The owner and/or operator of a trivial emission source or unit may be required to certify that it operates within the specific criteria described in this Subpart. All required records must be maintained on-site for a period of 5 years and made available to department representatives upon request. In addition, department representatives must be granted access to any facility which contains trivial emission sources or units subject to this Subpart, during normal operating hours, for the purpose of determining compliance with this and any other state and federal air pollution control requirements, regulations, or law.

6 NYCRR Subpart 201-6
This regulation applies to those terms and conditions which are subject to Title V permitting. It establishes the applicability criteria for Title V permits, the information to be included in all Title V permit applications as well as the permit content and terms of permit issuance. This rule also specifies the compliance, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, fee, and procedural requirements that need to be met to obtain a Title V permit, modify the permit and demonstrate conformity with applicable requirements as listed in the Title V permit. For permitting purposes, this rule specifies the need to identify and describe all emission units, processes and products in the permit application as well as providing the Department the authority to include this and any other information that it deems necessary to determine the compliance status of the facility.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (a) (4)
This mandatory requirement applies to all Title V facilities. It requires the permittee to provide information that the Department may request in writing, within a reasonable time, in order to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. The request may include copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (a) (7)
This is a mandatory condition that requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to Title V requirements to pay all applicable fees associated with the emissions from their facility.
6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (a) (8)
This is a mandatory condition for all facilities subject to Title V requirements. It allows the Department to inspect the facility to determine compliance with this permit, including copying records, sampling and monitoring, as necessary.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (c)
This requirement specifies, in general terms, what information must be contained in any required compliance monitoring records and reports. This includes the date, time and place of any sampling, measurements and analyses; who performed the analyses; analytical techniques and methods used as well as any required QA/QC procedures; results of the analyses; the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement and the identification of any permit deviations. All such reports must also be certified by the designated responsible official of the facility.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (c) (2)
This requirement specifies that all compliance monitoring and recordkeeping is to be conducted according to the terms and conditions of the permit and follow all QA requirements found in applicable regulations. It also requires monitoring records and supporting information to be retained for at least 5 years from the time of sampling, measurement, report or application. Support information is defined as including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (c) (3) (ii)
This regulation specifies any reporting requirements incorporated into the permit must include provisions regarding the notification and reporting of permit deviations and incidences of noncompliance stating the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (d) (4)
This condition applies to every Title V facility subject to a compliance schedule. It requires that reports, detailing the status of progress on achieving compliance with emission standards, be submitted semiannually.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (e)
Sets forth the general requirements for compliance certification content; specifies an annual submittal frequency; and identifies the EPA and appropriate regional office address where the reports are to be sent.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (f) (6)
This condition allows changes to be made at the facility, without modifying the permit, provided the changes do not cause an emission limit contained in this permit to be exceeded. The owner or operator of the facility must notify the Department of the change. It is applicable to all Title V permits which may be subject to an off permit change.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (g)
Permit Exclusion Provisions - specifies those actions, such as administrative orders, suits, claims for natural resource damages, etc that are not affected by the federally enforceable portion of the permit, unless they are specifically addressed by it.

6 NYCRR 202-1.1
This regulation allows the department the discretion to require an emission test for the purpose of determining compliance. Furthermore, the cost of the test, including the preparation of the report are to be borne by the owner/operator of the source.
6 NYCRR 202-2.1
Requires that emission statements shall be submitted on or before April 15th each year for emissions of the previous calendar year.

6 NYCRR 202-2.5
This rule specifies that each facility required to submit an emission statement must retain a copy of the statement and supporting documentation for at least 5 years and must make the information available to department representatives.

6 NYCRR 211.2
This regulation limits opacity from sources to less than or equal to 20 percent (six minute average) except for one continuous six-minute period per hour of not more than 57 percent opacity.

6 NYCRR 215.2
Except as allowed by section 215.3 of 6 NYCRR Part 215, no person shall burn, cause, suffer, allow or permit the burning of any materials in an open fire.

40 CFR Part 68
This Part lists the regulated substances and their applicability thresholds and sets the requirements for stationary sources concerning the prevention of accidental releases of these substances.

40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F
Subpart F requires the reduction of emissions of class I and class II refrigerants to the lowest achievable level during the service, maintenance, repair, and disposal of appliances in accordance with section 608 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. This subpart applies to any person servicing, maintaining, or repairing appliances except for motor vehicle air conditioners. It also applies to persons disposing of appliances, including motor vehicle air conditioners, refrigerant reclaimers, appliance owners, and manufacturers of appliances and recycling and recovery equipment. Those individuals, operations, or activities affected by this rule, may be required to comply with specified disposal, recycling, or recovery practices, leak repair practices, recordkeeping and/or technician certification requirements.

Facility Specific Requirements
In addition to Title V, KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:

40 CFR 60.112b (a)
This regulation requires that the petroleum liquid storage vessels with fixed roof must have internal floating roofs which meet the design criteria of the section 40 CFR 60-Kb.112b.

40 CFR 60.113b
This requirement sets forth the testing and inspection procedures for determining compliance with VOC standards for storage vessels with a capacity greater than 40
cubic meters, storing volatile organic liquids for which construction, reconstruction or modification commenced after 7/23/84.

40 CFR 60.113b (a) (1)
This NSPS regulation for volatile organic liquid storage vessels sets the inspection requirements - testing and procedures for the storage vessels and the internal floating roofs for proper sealing and repairs. The owner or operator shall 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 Volatile Organic Liquid. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, 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.

40 CFR 60.113b (a) (2)
This NSPS regulation for volatile organic liquid storage vessels sets the inspection requirements - testing and procedures for the storage vessels and the internal floating roofs for proper sealing and repairs. This regulation is for the annual inspection of internal floating roofs with liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal. This regulation, Subpart Kb, is applicable to VOC tanks that began construction on or after July 23, 1984 and greater or equal to 20,000 gallons.

40 CFR 60.113b (a) (4)
This NSPS regulation for volatile organic liquid storage vessels sets the inspection requirements - testing and procedures for the storage vessels and the internal floating roofs for proper sealing and repairs. This regulation, Subpart Kb, is applicable to VOC tanks that began construction on or after July 23, 1984 and greater or equal to 20,000 gallons.
This requirement is NSPS for volatile organic liquid storage vessels—testing and procedures. It requires the Notification of Administrator prior to filling or refilling of internal floating roof tanks.

40 CFR 60.115b (a)
This regulation describes the reporting and recordkeeping requirements for fixed roof storage vessels equipped with an internal floating roof having a capacity greater than 40 cubic meters, storing volatile organic liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after 7/23/84.

40 CFR 60.116b
This regulation sets forth the parameters and test methods to be used to monitor the operations of Subpart Kb applicable storage vessels.

40 CFR 60.4
This condition lists the USEPA Region 2 address for the submittal of all communications to the "Administrator". In addition, all such communications must be copied to NYSDEC Bureau of Quality Assurance (BQA).

40 CFR 60.502 (b)
This requirement restricts the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC's) from any vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks to 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded or less, except for each affected facility equipped with an existing vapor processing system, as noted in 40 CFR 60.502(c).

40 CFR 60.502 (c)
This regulation specifies the procedures for loading liquid product into vapor-tight gasoline trucks.

40 CFR 60.502 (f)
This regulation requires that loadings of gasoline tank trucks are to be made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system.

40 CFR 60.502 (g)
This regulation requires 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 tracks.

40 CFR 60.502 (h)
This regulation requires that 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.

40 CFR 60.502 (i)
This regulation prohibits the opening of any pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).

40 CFR 60.502 (j)
This regulation requires the inspection of the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks, each calendar month. Each detection of a leak is to be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

40 CFR 60.505 (b)
The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck is to be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:
1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test--EPA Reference Method 27.
2) Tank owner and address.
3) Tank identification number.
4) Testing location.
5) Date of test.
6) Tester name and signature.
7) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
8) Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

40 CFR 60.505 (c)
This regulation requires that a record of each monthly leak inspection required be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:
1) Date of inspection.
2) Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak).
3) Leak determination method.
4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days).
5) Inspector name and signature.
40 CFR 60.505 (f)  
This regulation requires the owner or operator of an affected facility to keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 3 years.

40 CFR 60.7 (b)  
This regulation requires the owner or operator to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the source or control equipment or continuous monitoring system.

40 CFR 60.7 (f)  
This condition specifies requirements for maintenance of files of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system (CMS), monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all CMS performance evaluations; all CMS or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices for at least two years.

40 CFR 63.1063  
This requirement is GMACT - NESHAP for Storage Vessels - Control Level 2 - Floating roof requirements. An internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the seal configurations listed below:

1. A liquid-mounted seal  
2. A mechanical shoe seal  
3. Two seals mounted one above the other. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted.  
4. If the internal floating roof is equipped with a vapor-mounted seal as of the proposal date for a referencing subpart, this condition does not apply until the next time a storing vessel is completely emptied and greased, or 10 years after promulgation of the referencing subpart, whichever occurs first.

40 CFR 63.1063 (c) (1)  
This regulation sets forth the inspection frequency requirements for tanks with floating roofs.

40 CFR 63.1063 (d)  
This regulation sets forth the requirements for inspections of floating internal roof for storage tanks.

40 CFR 63.1065 (a)  
This requirement is a record keeping requirement for Vessel dimension and capacity. A record shall be kept of the dimensions of the storage vessel, an analysis of the capacity of the storage
vessel, and an identification of the liquid stored.

40 CFR 63.1065 (b)
This requirement is NESHAP for Storage Vessels – Recordkeeping. Records of floating roof inspection results shall be kept as specified below:

1) If the floating roof passes inspection, a record shall be kept of the identification of the storage vessel that was inspected and the date of the inspection.

If the floating roof fails inspection, a record shall be kept of the identification of the storage vessel that was inspected, the date of the inspection, a description of all inspection failures, a description of all repairs and the dates they were made, and the date the storage vessel was removed from service, if applicable.

2) A record shall be kept of external floating roof seal gap measurements, including the raw data obtained and any calculations performed.

40 CFR 63.1065 (c)
This requirement is NESHAP for Storage Vessels – Recordkeeping. Floating roof landings. The facility shall keep a record of the date when a floating roof is set on its legs or other support devices. The facility shall also keep a record of the date when the roof was refloated, and the record shall indicate whether the process of refloating was continuous.

40 CFR 63.11087
This regulation requires the owner or operator of gasoline storage tanks to reduce the total organic HAP or TOC by 95% by weight, determine the volume of the tanks, inspect the tank on a regular basis, retain the results of the inspections and track and repairs made to the tanks as a result of the inspections.

40 CFR 63.11089
This regulation requires owners of gasoline tank terminals to perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service.
40 CFR 63.11092 (a)
This requirement is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals - Testing and Monitoring Provisions. This regulation requires the owners of gasoline tank storage facilities to conduct a performance test on the vapor processing and collection systems at the facility.

40 CFR 63.11092 (b)(1)(i) (‘A’)
This requirement is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals - Testing and Monitoring Provisions. CEM monitoring requirement - carbon adsorption system.

For each performance test conducted under §63.11092(a)(1), the facility shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system.

The facility shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) while gasoline vapors are displaced to the carbon adsorption system. During the performance test, the facility shall continuously record the organic compound concentration of the exhaust stream to ensure that the emission limit in §63.11088(a) is being met.

40 CFR 63.11092 (b)(1)(i) (‘B’) (‘1’)
This requirement is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals - Testing and Monitoring Provisions. For each performance test required under §63.11092(a)(1), the owner/operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system. When the owner/operator chooses to use carbon adsorption as the vapor processing system, the owner/operator shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) while gasoline vapors are displaced to the carbon adsorption system.

As an alternative to installing a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) as required in §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A), the owner/operator must monitor the carbon adsorption devices as specified in §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B).

One of the requirements in §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B) requires the owner/operator to monitor the vacuum level using a pressure transmitter installed in the vacuum pump suction line, with the measurements displayed on a gauge that can be visually observed. Each carbon bed shall be observed during one complete regeneration cycle on each day of operation of the loading rack to determine the maximum vacuum level achieved.

40 CFR 63.11092 (b)(1)(i) (‘B’) (‘2’)
This requirement is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals - Testing and Monitoring Provisions. Monitoring and Inspection Plan for facilities using carbon
For each performance test required under §63.11092(a)(1), the owner/operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system. When the owner/operator chooses to use carbon adsorption as the vapor processing system, the owner/operator shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) while gasoline vapors are displaced to the carbon adsorption system.

As an alternative to installing a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) as required in §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A), the owner/operator must monitor the carbon adsorption devices as specified in §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B).

One of the requirements in §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B) requires the owner/operator to develop and submit to NYSDEC a monitoring and inspection plan that describes the owner/operator's approach for meeting the following requirements:

1) The lowest maximum required vacuum level and duration needed to assure regeneration of the carbon beds shall be determined by an engineering analysis or from the manufacturer's recommendation and shall be documented in the monitoring and inspection plan.

2) The owner/operator shall verify, during each day of operation of the loading rack, the proper valve sequencing, cycle time, gasoline flow, purge air flow, and operating temperatures. Verification shall be through visual observation or through an automated alarm or shutdown system that monitors and records system operation.

3) The owner/operator shall perform semi-annual preventive maintenance inspections of the carbon adsorption system according to the recommendation of the manufacturer of the system.

4) The monitoring plan developed under #2 above shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the carbon adsorption system during the inspections of automated monitoring performed under §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(i)-(iii), describe specific corrective actions that will be taken to correct any malfunction, and define what the owner/operator would consider to be a timely repair for each potential malfunction.

5) The owner/operator shall document the maximum vacuum level observed on each carbon bed from each daily inspection and the maximum VOC concentration observed from each carbon bed on each monthly inspection as well as any system malfunction, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, and any activation of the automated alarm or shutdown system with a written entry into a log book or other permanent form.
of record. Such record shall also include a description of the corrective action taken and whether such corrective actions were taken in a timely manner, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, as well as an estimate of the amount of gasoline loaded during the period of the malfunction.

40 CFR 63.11092 (e) (1)
This requirement is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals - Inspections of gasoline storage tanks. Each owner/operator subject to the emission standard in §63.11087 for gasoline storage tanks that are equipped with an internal floating roof shall perform inspections of the floating roof system according to the requirements of §60.113b(a) if the facility is complying with option 2(b) of table 1 of subpart BBBBBB. If the facility is complying with option 2(d) of table 1 of subpart BBBBBB, then the facility shall comply with the requirements in §63.1063(c)(1).

40 CFR 63.11093
This regulation requires each owner/operator of an affected source under subpart BBBBBB to submit an initial notification as specified in §63.9(b).

40 CFR 63.11094 (a)
Recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR 63.11094 (b)
This regulation requires that the following test information be kept by the facility:

- Name of Test: Annual Certification Test - Method 27 or Periodic Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure.
- Cargo tank owner's name and address
- Cargo tank identification number
- Test location and date
- Tester name and signature
- Witnessing inspector, if any: name, signature, affiliation
- Vapor tightness repair: Nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing
- Test results: Test pressure, pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument; and leak definition.

40 CFR 63.11094 (c)
This regulation allows, as an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in §63.11094(b), the facility may keep an electronic copy of each record which would be instantly available at the terminal. The copy of each record above must be an exact duplicate image of
40 CFR 63.11094 (d)
This regulation states if the facility is subject to the equipment leak provisions of §63.11089, then the facility shall prepare and maintain a record describing the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service.

40 CFR 63.11094 (e)
This regulation states if the facility is subject to the requirements for equipment leak inspections in §63.11089, then the facility shall record in the log book for each leak that is detected, the information below:

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

40 CFR 63.11094 (f)
This regulation requires the facility shall keep the following records: Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under §63.11092(b) or §63.11092(e), record and report simultaneously with the Notification of Compliance Status required under §63.11093(b), keep an up-to-date, readily accessible copy of the monitoring and inspection plan required under §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2) or §63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2), keep an up-to-date, readily accessible copy of all system malfunctions, as specified in §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2)(v) or §63.11092(b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(v).

The facility shall keep the following records:

1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under §63.11092(b) or §63.11092(e). This record shall indicate the time intervals during which loadings of gasoline cargo tanks have occurred or, alternatively, shall record the operating parameter data only during such loadings. The date and time of day shall also be indicated at reasonable intervals on this record.

2) Record and report simultaneously with the Notification of Compliance Status required under §63.11093(b):
- All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under
§63.11092(b) or §63.11092(e); and
- The following information when using a flare under provisions of §63.11(b) to comply with §63.11087(a):
  - Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted); and
  - All visible emissions (VE) readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required under §63.11092(e)(3).

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

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

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

40 CFR 63.11095 (a)
This requirement is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals – Reporting.
This regulation requires the owner or operator of a gasoline storage facility to, in their semi-annual report, describe the control equipment in use at the facility, the results of inspections conducted during the reporting period, and any repairs made as a result of the inspections.

Each facility with a bulk terminal or pipeline breakout station that is subject to control requirements of subpart BBBBBB shall include in a semiannual compliance report the following information, as applicable:

1) For storage vessels, if the facility is complying with options 2(a), 2(b), or 2(c) in table 1 of subpart BBBBBB, the information specified in §60.115b(a), §60.115b(b), or §60.115b(c), depending upon the control equipment installed, or, if the facility is complying with option 2(d) in table 1 of subpart BBBBBB, the information specified in §63.1066.

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

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

4) For storage vessels complying with §63.11087(b) after January 10, 2011, the storage
vessel's Notice of Compliance Status information can be included in the next semi-
annual compliance report in lieu of filing a separate Notification of Compliance Status
report under §63.11093.

40 CFR 63.11095 (b)
This is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals – Reporting. This regulation requires
a facility that is subject to the control requirements in Subpart BBBBBB, to submit an excess emissions
report to NYSDEC at the time the semiannual compliance report is submitted.

A facility that is subject to the control requirements in Subpart BBBBBB, shall submit
an excess emissions report to NYSDEC at the time the semiannual compliance report is
submitted. Excess emissions events under subpart BBBBBB, and the information to be
included in the excess emissions report, are as follows:

1) Each instance of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which
the facility failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at
the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

2) Each reloading of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor
tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with
§63.11094(b).

3) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating
parameter value determined under §63.11092(b). The report shall include the
monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have
occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform
maintenance on the vapor collection and processing systems or the continuous
monitoring system.

4) Each instance in which malfunctions discovered during the monitoring and
inspections required under §63.11092(b)(1)(i)(B)(2) and (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2) were not
resolved according to the necessary corrective actions described in the monitoring and
inspection plan. The report shall include a description of the malfunction and the timing
of the steps taken to correct the malfunction.

5) for each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made
within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:
- the date on which the leak was detected;
- the date of each attempt to repair the leak;
- the reasons for the delay of repair; and
- the date of successful repair.
40 CFR 63.11095 (c)
This requirement is NESHAP for Area Source Gasoline Bulk Terminals – Reporting. Each bulk gasoline plant or a pipeline pumping station shall submit a semiannual excess emissions report, including the information specified in Part 63.11095 (a) (3) and (b) (5), only for a 6-month period during which an excess emissions event has occurred. If no excess emission events has occurred during the previous 6-month period, no report is required.

40 CFR 63.11098
Table 3 of subpart BBBBBB lists which parts of the general provisions in subpart A apply to the facility.

40 CFR 63.11100
This regulation requires the owner/operator of gasoline loading racks to collect vapors generated during the loading of gasoline and to limit emissions of total organic carbon, during these loading operations to 80 milligrams per liter or less.

40 CFR 63.420 (a)
This requirement is Subpart R- Gasoline Distribution Facility NESHAP. By complying with the conditions of this permit, the source owner has capped the facility below the applicability threshold of, and will not be required to comply with, the provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Gasoline Distribution Facilities contained in 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart R.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) are defined in Section 112 b of Title III of the Clean Air Act shall not exceed 10 tons for any single HAP and 25 tons of Total HAPs for any consecutive 12 month period.

40 CFR 63.Table (2) (d)
This regulation lists the Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions.

As stated in 40 CFR 63.6600 and 63.6640, facility owners and operators must comply with the following emission and operating limitations for existing compression ignition stationary RICE:

1. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;
2. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and

3. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III
This requirement is for the Applicability of Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb
This requirement is NSPS for volatile organic liquid storage vessels- applicability and designation of affected facilities. This section is applicable to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb.

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ
This requirement is for internal combustion engines, constructed or re-constructed on or after June 12, 2006, that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII or Subpart JJJJ meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

Facilities that have reciprocating internal combustion engines must comply with applicable portions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

40 CFR Part 64
The federal Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) rule, 40 CFR Part 64, requires monitoring of control device, capture system, and/or process parameters to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards. It applies to emission units that use a control device to comply with certain standards and limitations and that have potential pre-control device emissions equal to or greater than a major source threshold.

Acid Rain program requirements; stratospheric ozone protection requirements; post-1990 New Source Performance Standards, Emission Guidelines, and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; and some other limitations are exempt from CAM. However, many of the exempt requirements are subject to less stringent periodic monitoring under 40 CFR Part 70 and 6NYCRR Subpart 201-6.
40 CFR Part 97
Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), requires states to significantly improve air quality by reducing power plant emissions that contribute to ozone and/or fine particle pollution in other states.

6 NYCRR 211.1
This regulation requires that no person shall cause or allow emissions of air contaminants to the outdoor atmosphere of such quantity, characteristic or duration which are injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2
This section of the regulation establishes sulfur-in-fuel limitations for coal, residual oil, distillate oil, and waste oil.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (d)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitations that fire residual oil in the downstate after July 1, 2014.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (e)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for residual oil in the remainder of the State on or after July 1, 2014.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (f)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the purchase of #2 heating oil on or after July 1, 2012.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (g)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the purchase of distillate oil on or after July 1, 2014.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (h)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitation for the firing of distillate oil on or after July 1, 2016.

6 NYCRR 225-1.6
This section establishes the requirements for reporting, sampling, and analyzing fuel by subject facilities.
6 NYCRR 225-3.3 (a)  
This regulation prohibits the sale of any gasoline to a retailer or wholesale purchaser-consumer, which has a Reid vapor pressure greater than 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) as sampled and tested by methods acceptable to the commissioner, during the period May 1st through September 15th of each year beginning 1989.

6 NYCRR 225-3.3 (b)  
This regulation specifies that any gasoline sold that is subject to the RVP limitations must comply with the requirements of section 225-3.4 of this Subpart which pertain to gasoline RVP.

6 NYCRR 225-3.4  
This regulation sets forth the documentation requirements for those sources subject to the RVP limitations of this subpart.

6 NYCRR 225-3.4 (a)  
This regulation requires the owner or operator of any refinery, terminal or bulk plant to maintain records of the amount of gasoline delivered to or distributed from the facility.

6 NYCRR 225-3.4 (b)  
This regulation specifies the records that shall be provided with gasoline distributed from the facility. These include the maximum Reid vapor pressure of the gasoline, the time period it is intended to be dispensed and the quantity and shipment date.

6 NYCRR 225-3.4 (c)  
This regulation sets forth the requirements for records to be maintained on each delivery of gasoline to the facility. The records will include a certification that the gasoline conforms with applicable Reid vapor pressure (RVP) and oxygen content as specified in 225-3, documentation of maximum RVP of the gasoline, time periods when the gasoline is intended to be dispensed and the shipment quantity.

6 NYCRR 225-3.4 (d)  
This regulation requires the facility to maintain records that may be required under 6 NYCRR Part 225-3.4(a), (b) or (c). These records must be made available to the commissioner or his or her representative, for inspection during normal business hours, at the location from which the gasoline was delivered, sold, or dispensed.

6 NYCRR 229.3 (a)  
This subdivision contains the control requirements for petroleum fixed roof tanks.

6 NYCRR 229.3 (d)  
This rule contains the emission limits and operating requirements for gasoline loading terminals (i.e. those facilities with an average daily throughput of gasoline greater than 20,000 gallons).
6 NYCRR 229.3 (e) (1)
This regulation requires fixed roof storage tanks subject to Part 229 to be equipped with an internal floating roof with a liquid-mounted primary seal and gasketed fittings, or equivalent control. Furthermore, replacement of other than liquid mounted seals is to be performed only when the tank is cleaned and gas-freed for other purposes.

6 NYCRR 229.4 (a) (1)
This subdivision specifies the test methods that must be used when a test is required to determine compliance with Part 229.

6 NYCRR 229.4 (b)

This subdivision specifies the requirements of capping recordkeeping requirements. For any facility which is not subject to the control requirements of this Part because its annual potential to emit volatile organic compounds are below the applicability levels, must maintain records in a format acceptable to the commissioner's representative that verify the facility's annual potential to emit VOC. Upon request, these records must be submitted to the department for compliance with Part 229.

6 NYCRR 229.5
This section specifies the recordkeeping requirements for gasoline bulk plants, gasoline loading terminals, petroleum liquid storage tanks, volatile liquid storage tanks and marine vessel loading facilities subject to the requirements of 229.3.

6 NYCRR 229.5 (a)
This regulation requires that a record be of the capacities, in gallons, of petroleum liquid storage tanks subject to the control requirements for petroleum fixed roof and petroleum liquid external floating roof tanks under Part 229.3, be maintained at the facility for a period of 5 years.

6 NYCRR 229.5 (c)
This subdivision specifies that a record of the average daily gasoline throughput, in gallons per year be maintained for gasoline loading terminals subject to Part 229.

6 NYCRR 230.4 (a) (1)
Transport vehicle must be able to sustain the specified pressure change during loading and unloading of gasoline.
6 NYCRR 230.4 (a) (2)
Gasoline transport vehicles that fail the ability to sustain the specified pressure change in 230.4(a)(1) must be repaired within 15 days.

6 NYCRR 230.4 (a) (3)
The gasoline transport vehicle must display "NYSDEC" and the date of passing pressure-vacuum test using 2" letters/numbers and located near the US DOT certificate plate.

6 NYCRR 230.4 (b)
Gasoline Transport vehicles must be pressure-vacuum tested annually using an acceptable method to insure vapor tight integrity. USEPA has published Method 27.

6 NYCRR 230.4 (e)
Conditions under this rule citation specify the limits on leakage from the gasoline transport vehicle and vapor collection and control system during loading or unloading.

6 NYCRR 230.4 (f)
Gasoline transport vehicles must be loaded in accordance to the pressures in the regulation to insure vapor tight integrity.

6 NYCRR 230.4 (g)
Dome covers on gasoline transport vehicles must be closed while vehicle is being loaded, unloaded or in motion.

6 NYCRR 230.6 (a)
Owner of any gasoline transport vehicle must maintain records of pressure-vacuum testing and repairs. This rule specifies the types of records.

6 NYCRR 230.6 (b)
A copy of the most recent pressure-vacuum test repairs must be kept with the transport vehicle. By contrast, the records required by 230.6(a) are NOT required to be kept in the vehicle.

Non Applicability Analysis
List of non-applicable rules and regulations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY</td>
<td>6 NYCRR Subpart 231-2</td>
<td>New Source Review in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reason: ANALYSIS OF CONTEMPORANEOUS EMISSION INCREASE:

The Kinder Morgan Brooklyn Terminal is a major VOC emitting facility located within severe Ozone non-attainment area. The facility is proposing to increase the total number of loading arms from 28 to 33 (13 Distillate and 20 Gasoline). This modification will increase the maximum potential hourly tank truck loading rates. New Source Review (NSR) permitting requirements apply to a new VOC source at such facilities only if the proposed new source causes a net emission increase in the facility's potential to emit, which when aggregated with the other qualifying emissions increases, results in a net emission increase of 25 tons/year or more.

The requirements of 6 NYCRR 231-6.1 (2) apply to modifications with a project emission potential which equals or exceeds the applicable significant project threshold but does not result in an NSR major modification. The facility owner or operator must comply with the provision of section 231-6.2 of this Subpart, which requires a netting analysis.

A netting emission increase determination shall be confined to the appropriate contemporaneous period, which is the period beginning five (5) years before the proposed commence construction date of the new or modified emission source, and ending with the proposed start of operation date. Those emissions that occurred over the contemporaneous period must be included in calculating the potential emission increase.

The following data documents the VOC emission increases during the 5-year look back period for Kinder Morgan Brooklyn terminal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>VOC Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Tank #32 conversion to IFR</td>
<td>8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>U-DRACK Modification</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total VOC Emissions Increase</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-Year Look Back Period (2013 - 2018):
The average past actuals VOC emissions are the average of the loading rack U-DRACK emissions for 2016 and 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Actual VOC Emissions (Tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>16.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>13.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Increase in VOC Emissions = Emission Increase - Past 2-year Actual Emissions Average - Emission Decreases

Net Increase in VOC Emissions = Tank # 32 modification PTE + Loading Rack U-DRACK PTE - Average of past actual for the Loading Rack U-DRACK = Net VOC Increase = 8.16 tons + 18.18 tons - 13.79 tons = 12.56 tons of VOC emissions

Therefore; the modification to U-DRACK will not trigger the New Source Review Requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 231.

NOTE: Non-applicability determinations are cited as a permit condition under 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(g). This information is optional and provided only if the applicant is seeking to obtain formal confirmation, within an issued Title V permit, that specified activities are not subject to the listed federal applicable or state only requirement. The applicant is seeking to obtain verification that a requirement does not apply for the stated reason(s) and the Department has agreed to include the non-applicability determination in the issued Title V permit which in turn provides a shield against any potential enforcement action.

**Compliance Certification**

**Summary of monitoring activities at KM PHOENIX HOLDINGS LLC - BROOKLYN TERMINAL:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cond No.</th>
<th>Type of Monitoring</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>record keeping/maintenance procedures</td>
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<tr>
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<td>record keeping/maintenance procedures</td>
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<td>FACILITY</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambient air monitoring</td>
<td>U-GRACK/GRACK/005 81</td>
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<td>Monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate</td>
<td>U-GRACK/GRACK/005/0BVRU 94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Record keeping/maintenance procedures</td>
<td>FACILITY 122</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basis for Monitoring

This facility is subject to the requirements of Title V. The facility is required, under the provisions of 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-6, to submit semiannual compliance reports and an annual Compliance Certification. In addition to record keeping requirements, this facility is required to comply with the following monitoring conditions:

**Condition #24 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2:** This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. This condition establishes sulfur-in-fuel limitations for distillate oil. The sulfur content limit is 0.0015 percent by weight in the distillate fuel oil for the purchase of the heating oil on or after July 1, 2014. The sulfur content limit is 0.0015 percent by weight in the distillate fuel oil for the firing of the heating oil on or after July 1, 2016.

**Condition #25 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (d):** This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. This condition establishes sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the residual oil. The sulfur content limit is 0.30 percent by weight in the residual fuel oil for the sale, purchase or use of the residual fuel oil in the New York City area.

Sulfur-in-fuel limitations that fire residual oil in the New York City area on or after July 1, 2014.
Condition #26 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (d): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. This condition establishes sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the residual oil of 0.30 percent by weight sulfur content of any stationary combustion installation. The sulfur content limit is 0.30 percent by weight in the residual fuel oil in the New York City area.

Sulfur-in-fuel limitations that fire residual oil in the New York City area on or after July 1, 2014.

Condition #27 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (e): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for residual oil in the New York City on or after July 1, 2014. This condition establishes sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the residual oil. The sulfur content limit is 0.30 percent by weight in the residual fuel oil for the sale, purchase or use of the residual fuel oil in the New York City area.

Sulfur-in-fuel limitations that fire residual oil in the New York City area on or after July 1, 2014.

Condition #27 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (e): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for residual oil in the remainder of the State on or after July 1, 2014. This condition establishes sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the residual oil. The sulfur content limit is 0.30 percent by weight in the residual fuel oil for the sale, purchase or use of the residual fuel oil in the New York City area.

Sulfur-in-fuel limitations that fire residual oil in Suffolk County, Erie and Niagara Counties on or after July 1, 2014 is 0.50 percent by weight, and in Nassau, Rockland and Westchester Counties on or after July 1, 2014 is 0.37 percent by weight.

Condition #29 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (f): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the purchase of #2 heating oil on or after July 1, 2012. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) purchase is limited to 0.0015 percent sulfur by weight on or after July 1, 2012.

Condition #30 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (g): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the purchase of #2 heating oil on or after July 1, 2014. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) purchase is limited to 0.0015 percent sulfur by weight on or after July 1, 2014.
Condition #31 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (h): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the sulfur content. Sulfur-in-fuel limitation for the firing of # 2 heating oil on or after July 1, 2016. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) purchase is limited to 0.0015 percent sulfur by weight on or after July 1, 2016.

Condition #33 for 6 NYCRR 225-3.3 (a): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the Reid Vapor Pressure. The upper limit of the Reid Vapor Pressure is 9.0 pounds per square inch absolute.

This condition prohibits the sale of any gasoline to a retailer or wholesale purchaser-consumer, which has a Reid vapor pressure (RVP) greater than 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) as sampled and tested by methods acceptable to the commissioner, during the period May 1st through September 15th of each year beginning 1989.

Those records should identify who performed the test, when the fuel was delivered, when the test was performed, and the results of the test. The facility shall maintain records pursuant to 6 NYCRR 225-3 and must make the records available for inspection during normal business hours, at the location from which the gasoline was delivered, sold, or dispensed, to the commissioner's representative. The facility must also furnish copies of these records to the commissioner's representative upon request. All records and documentation required to be made or maintained in accordance with 6 NYCRR 225-3, including any calculations performed, shall be maintained for at least two years from the date of delivery.

Condition # 2-2 for 6 NYCRR 229.3 (d): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-GRACK, Emission Point: GRACK, Process: 005 and Emission Source/Control 0AVRU, 0OVRU and RACK2/0BVRU and 0PVRU for Intermittent Emission Testing for VOC with an upper limit of 10 milligrams of VOC per liter of gasoline.

This condition contains the VOC emission limit of 10 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded and operating requirements for gasoline loading terminals (i.e. those facilities with an average daily throughput of gasoline greater than 20,000 gallons).

This condition contains the emission limits and operating requirements for gasoline loading terminals (i.e. those facilities with an average daily throughput of gasoline greater than 20,000 gallons).
A performance test was conducted on April 24, 2002 and tested 0.89 mg/l. A performance test was conducted on May 31, 2012 on the primary VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 00VRU/0PVPU) which tested 0.34 mg/l. A performance test was conducted on the back up VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0AVRY/0BVRU) on August 28, 2013 and tested at 0.49 mg/l.

A performance test was conducted on May 10, 2017 on the primary VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0OPVRU/0PVPU) which tested at 0.46 mg/l.

A performance test was conducted on March 28, 2018 on the back-up VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0AVRU/0BVRU) and tested at 1.4 mg/l.

The facility is required to conduct another performance test within 5 years of the last performance date.

**Condition # 2-3 for 6 NYCRR 229.3 (d):** This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Units: U-DRACK and U-GRACK, Emission Points: BARGE, DRACK and GRACK, Process: 006, 070 and 005 and Emission Source/Control RACK1, BARGE, 0AVRU and 0OVRU/0BVRU and 0PVPU for Intermittent Emission Testing for VOC with an upper limit of 0.67 pounds per 1000 gallons of gasoline.

This condition contains the VOC emission limit of 0.67 pounds per 1000 gallons of gasoline loaded and operating requirements for gasoline loading terminals (i.e. those facilities with an average daily throughput of gasoline greater than 20,000 gallons).

No person may load gasoline into a gasoline transport vehicle at a gasoline loading terminal, unless the loading terminal is equipped with gasoline vapor collection and vapor control systems operating in good working order. A required vapor collection system consists of:

i. hatch loading systems which include a loading arm with a vapor collection system adaptor, a vapor-tight seal between the adaptor and hatch, and a method of preventing drainage of liquid gasoline from the loading arm when it is removed from the hatch or for complete drainage of the loading arm before such removal;

ii. bottom loading systems which include a connecting pipe or hose equipped with vapor-tight fittings that will automatically and immediately close upon disconnection to prevent release of gasoline vapors;

iii. a connecting device between the gasoline transport vehicle and the dispensing equipment that interrupts the flow of gasoline to prevent overfilling and spillage; and
iv. a system that prevents the flow of gasoline into gasoline transport vehicles unless the fuel product line and vapor collection system are both connected so as to prevent liquid product leaks and vapor loss.

The gasoline vapor collection and control systems must capture gasoline vapors during loading and unloading of gasoline transport vehicles and must condense, absorb, adsorb, or combust gasoline vapors so emissions do not exceed 0.67 pounds/1000 gallons.

**Condition # 1-12 for 40 CFR 60.502 (b), NSPS Subpart XX:** This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Ambient Air Monitoring for VOC. This requirement restricts the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC's) from any vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks to 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded or less, except for each affected facility equipped with an existing vapor processing system, as noted in 40 CFR 60.502(c).

Emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) per liter of gasoline loaded. Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal is voluntarily accepting a lower upper limit of 10 mg/l. A performance test was conducted on April 24, 2002 and tested 0.89 mg/l. A performance test was conducted on May 31, 2012 on the primary VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0OVRU/0PVRU) which tested 0.34 mg/l. A performance test was conducted on the back up VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0AVRUY/0BVRU) on August 28, 2013 and tested at 0.49 mg/l.

A performance test was conducted on May 10, 2017 on the primary VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0OVRU/0PVRU) which tested at 0.46 mg/l.

A performance test was conducted on March 28, 2018 on the back-up VRU unit (Emission Source/Control 0AVRUY/0BVRU) which tested at 1.4 mg/l.

The facility is required to conduct another performance test within 5 years of the last performance date.

The gasoline vapor collection and control systems must capture gasoline vapors during loading and unloading of gasoline transport vehicles and must condense, absorb, adsorb, or combust gasoline vapors so emissions do not exceed 10 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded.
Condition #54 for 40 CFR 63.420 (a), NSPS Subpart R: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Working Practice Involving Specific operations for Xylene, M, O & P MIXT. The total HAPs annual limit is 25 tons per year and each individual HAP's annual limit such as Xylene, M, O & P MIXT is 10 tons per year. A facility can remain below the applicability criteria of the Gasoline Distribution MACT (40 CFR 63 subpart R) by limiting its annual gasoline throughput per year on a twelve month rolling average basis to a level as to maintain an "area source" status for 40 CFR 63 subpart R.

The facility is limiting the gasoline annual throughput to 600,000,000 gallons and hence avoiding compliance with 40CFR 63R. By limiting the gasoline annual throughput, the facility is also limiting any annual individual HAP emission to under 10 tons per year.

To remain below the applicability criteria of the gasoline distribution MACT, the facility shall not exceed a gasoline throughput of 600,000,000 gallons per year on a twelve month rolling average basis. This will ensure that the emissions screening factors for bulk gasoline is less than 1.0. Records of annual gasoline throughput and HAP emissions will be maintained at the facility for a period of five years.

A letter certifying that the facility has not exceeded the gasoline throughput limit indicated in this permit will be sent to NYSDEC - Region 2 office by January 30 of each year.

Condition #55 for 40 CFR 63.420 (a), NSPS Subpart R: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Working Practice Involving Specific operations for Benzene. The total HAPs annual limit is 25 tons per year and each individual HAP's annual limit such as Benzene is 10 tons per year. A facility can remain below the applicability criteria of the Gasoline Distribution MACT (40 CFR 63 subpart R) by limiting its annual gasoline throughput per year on a twelve month rolling average basis to a level as to maintain an "area source" status for 40 CFR 63 subpart R.

The facility is limiting the gasoline annual throughput to 600,000,000 gallons and hence avoiding compliance with 40CFR 63R. By limiting the gasoline annual throughput, the facility is also limiting any annual individual HAP’s emission to under 10 tons per year.

To remain below the applicability criteria of the gasoline distribution MACT, the facility shall not exceed a gasoline throughput of 600,000,000 gallons per year on a twelve month rolling average basis. This will ensure that the emissions screening factors for bulk gasoline is less than 1.0. Records of annual gasoline throughput and HAP emissions will be maintained at the facility for a period of five years.
A letter certifying that the facility has not exceeded the gasoline throughput limit indicated in this permit will be sent to NYSDEC - Region 2 office by January 30 of each year.

**Condition #56 for 40 CFR 63.420 (a), NSPS Subpart R:** This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Working Practice Involving Specific operations for Total HAP. The Total HAP annual limit is 25 tons per year and each individual HAP annual limit is 10 tons per year. A facility can remain below the applicability criteria of the Gasoline Distribution MACT (40 CFR 63 subpart R) by limiting its annual gasoline throughput per year on a twelve month rolling average basis to a level as to maintain an "area source" status for 40 CFR 63 subpart R.

The facility is limiting the gasoline annual throughput to 600,000,000 gallons and hence avoiding compliance with 40CFR 63R. By limiting the gasoline annual throughput, the facility is also limiting any annual individual HAP’s emission to under 10 tons per year.

To remain below the applicability criteria of the gasoline distribution MACT, the facility shall not exceed a gasoline throughput of 600,000,000 gallons per year on a twelve month rolling average basis. This will ensure that the emissions screening factors for bulk gasoline is less than 1.0. Records of annual gasoline throughput and HAP emissions will be maintained at the facility for a period of five years.

A letter certifying that the facility has not exceeded the gasoline throughput limit indicated in this permit will be sent to NYSDEC - Region 2 office by January 30 of each year.

**Condition #57 for 40 CFR 63.420 (a), NSPS Subpart R:** This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Working Practice Involving Specific operations for Toluene. The total HAPs annual limit is 25 tons per year and each individual HAP's annual limit such as Toluene is 10 tons per year. A facility can remain below the applicability criteria of the Gasoline Distribution MACT (40 CFR 63 subpart R) by limiting its annual gasoline throughput per year on a twelve month rolling average basis to a level as to maintain an "area source" status for 40 CFR 63 subpart R.

The facility is limiting the gasoline annual throughput to 600,000,000 gallons and hence avoiding compliance with 40CFR 63R. By limiting the gasoline annual throughput, the facility is also limiting any annual individual HAP’s emission to under 10 tons per year.
To remain below the applicability criteria of the gasoline distribution MACT, the facility shall not exceed a gasoline throughput of 600,000,000 gallons per year on a twelve month rolling average basis. This will ensure that the emissions screening factors for bulk gasoline is less than 1.0. Records of annual gasoline throughput and HAP emissions will be maintained at the facility for a period of five years.

A letter certifying that the facility has not exceeded the gasoline throughput limit indicated in this permit will be sent to NYSDEC - Region 2 office by January 30 of each year.

**Condition #58 for 40 CFR 63.420 (a), NSPS Subpart R:** This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Working Practice Involving Specific operations for Hexane. The Total HAP annual limit is 25 tons per year and each individual HAP's annual limit such as Hexane is 10 tons per year. A facility can remain below the applicability criteria of the Gasoline Distribution MACT (40 CFR 63 subpart R) by limiting its annual gasoline throughput per year on a twelve month rolling average basis to a level as to maintain an "area source" status for 40 CFR 63 subpart R.

The facility is limiting the gasoline annual throughput to 600,000,000 gallons and hence avoiding compliance with 40 CFR 63R. By limiting the gasoline annual throughput, the facility is also limiting any annual individual HAP emission to under 10 tons per year.

To remain below the applicability criteria of the gasoline distribution MACT, the facility shall not exceed a gasoline throughput of 600,000,000 gallons per year on a twelve month rolling average basis. This will ensure that the emissions screening factors for bulk gasoline is less than 1.0. Records of annual gasoline throughput and HAP emissions will be maintained at the facility for a period of five years.

A letter certifying that the facility has not exceeded the gasoline throughput limit indicated in this permit will be sent to NYSDEC - Region 2 office by January 30 of each year.

**Condition #63 for 6 NYCRR 40 CFR 63.11092(a), Subpart BBBBBB:** This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Unit; U-GRACK, Emission Point: GRACK, Process 005: and Emission Source/Control: 0BVRU & 0PVRU for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for VOC for an upper limit of 80 milligrams of VOC per liter of gasoline.

This condition requires the owner and/or operator of a facility that is subject to the emission standard in §63.11088 for gasoline loading racks to conduct a performance test.
on the vapor processing and collection systems according to either of the following methods;

- test methods and procedures in §60.503, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under §60.503(b), or;

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

In lieu of conducting a performance test on the vapor processing and collection systems once during the term of this permit, the facility has chosen Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) to demonstrate compliance with the 80 milligrams per liter VOC limit for the vapor recovery units (Emission Sources/Controls 0BVRU and 0PVRU).

**Condition #75 for 40 CFR Part 64:** This is a facility-wide condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for VOC. The VOC emissions limit is 10 milligrams per liter from the transport tanker truck loading operation.

The federal Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan rule, 40 CFR Part 64, requires monitoring of control device, capture system, and/or process parameters to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards. It applies to emission units that use a control device to comply with certain standards and limitations and that have potential pre-control device emissions equal to or greater than a major source threshold.

VOC emissions from Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal's transport tanker truck loading operation are proposed to be permit-limited to not more than 10 mg/l. The only method of measuring actual compliance with this emissions requirement is defined as a test of at least 6 hours sampling time and processing at least 80,000 gallons of gasoline using the method given in "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck from Gasoline Loading Terminals" EPA 450/2-77-026, Appendix A. This test is conducted every five years and is a long and complicated test. Therefore it is not practical to assure compliance on a very frequent basis using this test method.

Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals LLC - Brooklyn Terminal plans to monitor its four-stage monitoring plan to assure that the vapor control unit is operating as designed. The Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan includes periodic inspections, preventive maintenance, carbon bed operation, and actual compliance testing to provide an excellent monitoring plan to assure compliance with the mass emission limitation.
Condition #83 for 6 NYCRR 230.4 (a) (1): This is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission sources/control level condition that applies to EU: GRACK, Emission Point: GRACK, Proc: 005 and Emission Source/Control: 0BVRU & 0PVRU. This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for the Pressure Change of 3.0 inches of water as an upper limit.

This condition sets the monitoring requirements and prohibitions for gasoline transport vehicles during loading and unloading of gasoline. This condition prohibits the vehicle to be filled or emptied unless the gasoline transport vehicle sustains a pressure change of not more than three inches of water in five minutes when pressurized to a gauge pressure of 18.0 inches of water and evacuated to a gauge pressure of 6.0 inches of water during loading and unloading of gasoline for gasoline transport vehicles.

Condition #86 for 6 NYCRR 230.4 (b): This is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to EU: U-GRACK, EP: GRACK, Proc: 005 and ES/C: 0BVRU & 0PVRU. This condition is for Intermittent Emission Testing for the Pressure Change of 3.0 inches of water as an upper limit.

This condition sets the monitoring requirements and prohibitions for gasoline transport vehicles. This condition sets the annual gasoline transport vehicle testing requirements for gasoline transport vehicles. All gasoline transport vehicles subject to this Part must be tested annually by the owner or his agent, using test methods acceptable to the commissioner. If the pressure-vacuum test does not show compliance with the pressure change standard, the gasoline transport vehicle must be repaired to make the tank vapor-tight, and retested.

Condition #88 for 6 NYCRR 230.4 (f): This is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to EU: U-GRACK, EP: GRACK, Proc: 005 and ES/C: 0BVRU & 0PVRU. This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Pressure. This condition sets the monitoring requirements and prohibitions for gasoline transport vehicles. This condition is a monitoring requirement for loading pressure for gasoline transport vehicles. This condition prohibits a compartment on said vehicle to be loaded under a pressure exceeding 18 inches of water gauge, to be unloaded under a vacuum exceeding 6.0 inches of water gauge, or to be unloaded under pressure.

Gasoline transport vehicles must be loaded in accordance to the pressures in the regulation to insure vapor tight integrity.
Condition #94 for 40 CFR 60.502(h), NSPS Subpart XX: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-GRACK, Emission Point: GRACK, Process: 005 and Emission Source/Control 0BVRU & 0PVRU for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Pressure with an upper limit of 450 millimeters of water.

This condition requires that 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.

Condition #99 for 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)('A'), Subpart BBBBBB: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-GRACK, Emission Point: GRACK, Process: 005 and Emission Source/Control: 0BVRU & 0PVRU for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for VOC for an upper limit of 80 milligrams of VOC per liter of gasoline.

This is a NESHAP for area source gasoline bulk terminals for testing and monitoring provisions. This condition is a CEM monitoring requirement for carbon adsorption system.

For each performance test conducted under §63.11092(a)(1), the facility shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system.

The facility shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) while gasoline vapors are displaced to the carbon adsorption system. During the performance test, the facility shall continuously record the organic compound concentration of the exhaust stream to ensure that the emission limit in §63.11088(a) is being met.

Condition #102 for 40 CFR 63.11100, Subpart BBBBBB: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-GRACK, Emission Point: GRACK, Process: 005 and Emission Source/Control: 0BVRU & 0PVRU for Intermittent Emission Testing for an upper limit of 80 milligrams of VOC per liter of gasoline.

This condition requires the owner/operator of gasoline loading racks to collect vapors generated during the loading of gasoline and to limit emissions of total organic carbon, during these loading operations to 80 milligrams per liter or less.
Condition #121 for 6 NYCRR 225-3.3 (b): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for the Reid Vapor Pressure. The upper limit of the Reid Vapor Pressure is 9.0 pounds per square inch absolute.

This condition specifies that any gasoline sold that is subject to the RVP limitations must comply with the requirements of section 225-3.4 of this Subpart which pertain to gasoline RVP.

This condition prohibits the sale of any gasoline to a retailer or wholesale purchaser-consumer, which has a Reid vapor pressure (RVP) greater than 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) as sampled and tested by methods acceptable to the commissioner, during the period May 1st through September 15th of each year beginning 1989.