

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ENGINEERING AND COMPLIANCE DIVISION PERMIT APPLICATION EVALUATION AND CALCULATIONS	PAGES 14	PAGE 1
	APPL NO TV 507948 (See below)	DATE 11-17-10
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OWNER/OPERATOR:

COID: 800057

KINDERMORGAN LIQUID TERMINALS, LLC
1100 TOWN AND COUNTRY RD
ORANGE, CA 92868

CONTACT PERSON: YIJIN WANG
MANAGER, EHS
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EQUIPMENT LOCATION:

2000 E. SEPULVEDA BLVD.
CARSON, CA 90810

CONTACT PERSON: MIKE TILTON
AREA MANAGER
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EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

A/N 507948
TV Significant Revision

Group 1: New Construction & Modification (Page 5)

<i>Application No.</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Action</i>
506636	Tank 80084	New Construction
506637	Tank 80085	New Construction
506638	Tank 80086	New Construction
506639	Tank 80087	New Construction
506640	Tank 80088	New Construction
506641	Tank 80089	New Construction
506642	Tank 80090	New Construction
469050 (prev A/N R-449620)	Vapor Recovery System (Afterburner No. 1)	Modification to add vent line from new tanks (modification/alteration -

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		no emission increase)
469051 (prev A/N R-449622)	Vapor Recovery System (Afterburner No. 2)	Modification to add vent line from new tanks (modification/alteration - no emission increase)

Group 2: Plan(s) for Section I (page 14)

<i>Application No.</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Action</i>
514242	Rule 1166 Plan	Approve plan

FACILITY BACKGROUND:

Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals (KMLT), a subsidiary of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, operates an existing petroleum product storage tank farm, gasoline bulk loading racks, and a pipeline transfer center at its Carson Terminal, located at the southeast corner of Alameda Street and Sepulveda Boulevard in the City of Carson. This is a major petroleum products terminal which consists of about 70 storage tanks, five gasoline loading racks, two vapor recovery and disposal systems, and other ancillary equipment. The total storage capacity is about 4.26 million barrels and the gasoline loading racks handle an average of 1.9 million gallons per day.

The tanks are connected by a pipeline system that allows products to move about the facility as well as with nearby refineries. In addition, large capacity shipping pumps connect the facility to the intrastate and interstate pipeline system from which petroleum products can be transfer to Southern California, Nevada, and Arizona.

The Carson Terminal is a Title V facility with an Initial Title V Application, A/N 338924, effective 5/17/10, and the facility is currently covered by Facility Permit ID 800057.

As of 8/6/10, there have been no NOVs or NCs during the last three years.

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GROUP 1 (New Construction)

A/N 506636

STORAGE TANK NO. 80084, 110'-0" DIA. X 50'-0" H., STEEL PAN TYPE INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF, 80,000 BARREL CAPACITY, WELDED SHELL, WELDED DECK, WITH CATEGORY A, LIQUID-MOUNTED MECHANICAL SHOE PRIMARY SEAL AND CATEGORY A, RIM-MOUNTED SINGLE WIPER SECONDARY SEAL, WITH SLOTTED GUIDEPOLE EQUIPPED WITH GASKETED SLIDING COVER AND FLOAT SLEEVE WIPER, DRAIN-DRY BREAKOUT TANK.

A/N 506637

STORAGE TANK NO. 80085, 110'-0" DIA. X 50'-0" H., STEEL PAN TYPE INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF, 80,000 BARREL CAPACITY, WELDED SHELL, WELDED DECK, WITH CATEGORY A, LIQUID-MOUNTED MECHANICAL SHOE PRIMARY SEAL AND CATEGORY A, RIM-MOUNTED SINGLE WIPER SECONDARY SEAL, WITH SLOTTED GUIDEPOLE EQUIPPED WITH GASKETED SLIDING COVER AND FLOAT SLEEVE WIPER, DRAIN-DRY BREAKOUT TANK.

A/N 506638

STORAGE TANK NO. 80086, 110'-0" DIA. X 50'-0" H., STEEL PAN TYPE INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF, 80,000 BARREL CAPACITY, WELDED SHELL, WELDED DECK, WITH CATEGORY A, LIQUID-MOUNTED MECHANICAL SHOE PRIMARY SEAL AND CATEGORY A, RIM-MOUNTED SINGLE WIPER SECONDARY SEAL, WITH SLOTTED GUIDEPOLE EQUIPPED WITH GASKETED SLIDING COVER AND FLOAT SLEEVE WIPER, DRAIN-DRY BREAKOUT TANK.

A/N 506639

STORAGE TANK NO. 80087, 110'-0" DIA. X 50'-0" H., STEEL PAN TYPE INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF, 80,000 BARREL CAPACITY, WELDED SHELL, WELDED DECK, WITH CATEGORY A, LIQUID-MOUNTED MECHANICAL SHOE PRIMARY SEAL AND CATEGORY A, RIM-MOUNTED SINGLE WIPER SECONDARY SEAL, WITH SLOTTED GUIDEPOLE EQUIPPED WITH GASKETED SLIDING COVER AND FLOAT SLEEVE WIPER, DRAIN-DRY BREAKOUT TANK.

A/N 506640

STORAGE TANK NO. 80088, 110'-0" DIA. X 50'-0" H., STEEL PAN TYPE INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF, 80,000 BARREL CAPACITY, WELDED SHELL, WELDED DECK, WITH CATEGORY A, LIQUID-MOUNTED MECHANICAL SHOE PRIMARY SEAL AND CATEGORY A, RIM-MOUNTED SINGLE WIPER SECONDARY SEAL, WITH SLOTTED GUIDEPOLE EQUIPPED WITH GASKETED SLIDING COVER AND FLOAT SLEEVE WIPER, DRAIN-DRY BREAKOUT TANK.

A/N 506641

STORAGE TANK NO. 80089, 110'-0" DIA. X 50'-0" H., STEEL PAN TYPE INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF, 80,000 BARREL CAPACITY, WELDED SHELL, WELDED DECK, WITH CATEGORY A, LIQUID-MOUNTED MECHANICAL SHOE PRIMARY SEAL AND CATEGORY A, RIM-MOUNTED SINGLE WIPER SECONDARY SEAL, WITH SLOTTED GUIDEPOLE EQUIPPED WITH GASKETED SLIDING COVER AND FLOAT SLEEVE WIPER, DRAIN-DRY BREAKOUT TANK.

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A/N 506642

STORAGE TANK NO. 80090, 110'-0" DIA. X 50'-0" H., STEEL PAN TYPE INTERNAL FLOATING ROOF, 80,000 BARREL CAPACITY, WELDED SHELL, WELDED DECK, WITH CATEGORY A, LIQUID-MOUNTED MECHANICAL SHOE PRIMARY SEAL AND CATEGORY A, RIM-MOUNTED SINGLE WIPER SECONDARY SEAL, WITH SLOTTED GUIDEPOLE EQUIPPED WITH GASKETED SLIDING COVER AND FLOAT SLEEVE WIPER, DRAIN-DRY BREAKOUT TANK.

A/N 469050

VAPOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM NO. 1, 78 MMBTU/HR
(TO ADD CONNECTIONS TO NEW TANKS)

A/N 469051

VAPOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM NO. 2, 22.5 MMBTU/HR
(TO ADD CONNECTIONS TO NEW TANKS)

CONDITIONS:

SEE SAMPLE PERMIT(S)

INTRODUCTION:

These applications were submitted 02/09/2010 for seven, new, internal floating roof tanks, drain-dry breakout type, as part of KMLT's Phase III project.

In 2003 Kinder Morgan Energy Partners proposed a major expansion project in the Carson Terminal which consisted of 18 new storage tanks, each 80,000 barrels, and one small new tank of 30,000 barrels. All the new tanks were internal floating roof tanks and were designed to serve multiple products except the 30,000 barrel tank which was for transmix storage. The proposed project would increase the storage capacity by up to 25 percent, depending on the projected market demand for petroleum product storage over a period of 10 to 15 years. The project also involved the installation of related piping, manifold connections, pumps and control systems. The new tanks would be located at the south-west corner of the terminal.

Each of these tanks will be connected to the vapor collection and disposal system. Thus applications for modification of afterburners no. 1 and 2 are also included. Previous permits to construct (A/N's 449620 & 449622) for the afterburners will be cancelled upon issuance of these new permits.

Since the proposed project of this size would involve a significant impact on the environment, a full-blown CEQA procedure was initiated by the City of Carson as the lead agency. After a lengthy review process with comments from the public and interested parties, the revised final Environment Impact Report (EIR), Kinder-Morgan Energy Partners, Carson Terminal Expansion, SCH No. 2003061130 was certified on February 8, 2005 (document on file).

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PERMIT HISTORY:

As noted in the EIR, the proposed project consisted of 19 storage tanks, but not to be constructed all at once. The time frame to build a certain number of tanks would depend on the market demand and economic conditions within a projected period of 10 to 15 years.

On May 30, 2003 applicant proposed to install eight (8) new, 80,000 barrels internal floating roof tanks and one (1) new, 30,000 barrels internal floating roof tank, as a Phase I project. Accordingly, nine (9) applications for Permit to Construct were filed, A/N 416251 thru 416255, and 416257 thru 416260. The District also received on March 2, 2004 two (2) modification permit applications for No.1 and No. 2 Vapor Collection and Disposal Systems, A/N 426349 and 426350, respectively. The main reason for these two applications was to include or tie-in the vapor recovery service for these nine tanks in case of a drain-dry and refilling or a degassing operation. Otherwise, there would be no change to the control system and the existing permit condition would be the same as before limiting to no more than two tanks to be served at any one time at the facility.

On May 20, 2005, the District issued P/Cs for the Phase I tank project including the two vapor collection and disposal modifications in the Facility Permit ID 800057.

In July and October 2005, applicant filed a Phase II application package consisting of three new storage tanks, No. 80085, 80088, and 80090 (latered renumbered 80081, 80082, 80083) under A/Ns 446922, -23, -26, and two modifications for the vapor collection and disposal systems (449620 and 449622) to serve the three new additional tanks. Permits to Construct were issued 12/23/08.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Internal Floating Roof Tanks

These seven new tanks will receive commodities from existing inbound pipelines at the facility. From these tanks, KMLT will either route the commodities to other existing tanks for temporary storage for respective clients or pass them through the existing outbound pipelines. The operator will be storing petroleum products that will have true vapor pressure up to 11 psia with a thruput of 60 turnovers per year of 80,000 bbl or 4,800,000 bbl/yr or 400,000 bbl/mo (Reid vapor pressure 13 psia – page 3-1 of Feb 4, 2010 submittal)

For each of the 80,000 barrels internal floating roof storage tanks, the annual throughput is 4,800,000 barrels (80,000 bbls/batch, 60 turnovers/year (Form 400E-18)).

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Each tank is equipped with the current BACT primary and secondary tank seal system (both primary and secondary are Category A seals as per seal approval letter dated 7/28/10).

The operation of the storage tanks is 24 hr/day and 365days/year.

Drain Dry and Refill Operations

During stored product changeover on a tank, it will undergo “drain-dry” activities. Drain-dry is a process where the tank is emptied and the floating roof rests on its roof legs. The new product is then pumped into the storage tank until the roof starts floating again. According to Rule 1149, for drain-dry breakout tanks, the floating roof may not rest on its legs after the tank has been emptied unless the emissions are vented to a control system or the gaseous VOC vapors within the tanks is reduced to less than 5000 ppmv or the tanks are maintained in a vapor tight condition. There is an existing Vapor Collection System No. 1 or 2 that can be used during drain-dry activities. Furthermore, these new tanks will be subject to the existing limit that only two tanks can undergo drain-dry at any one time on the two incinerator units. Therefore, there will be no additional load on the existing vapor collection and disposal systems and no increase in emissions from either of the incinerators. Also, with more new tanks in service for dedicated products, the less product changeover is needed which would result in less drain-dry activities.

It should be noted that the primary function of the two vapor collection and disposal systems is to provide VOC control of the five tank truck loading racks at the terminal and to comply with Rule 462 emission limit of 0.08 lbs/1000 gallons loaded. Permit condition on the vapor disposal systems limit the VOC emissions to 0.0565 lb/1000 gallons. The operation will remain intact since there are no other changes involved. The operation of the VOC control systems is considered 24 hr/day and 365 day/year.

Fugitive Components

KMLT will also install new fugitive components such as valves, pumps, and other piping details that are associated with these storage tanks.

Emissions Calculations:

Storage Tanks and Fugitive Components

For internal floating roof storage tanks, emissions occur from losses around the rim seal system, the floating deck fittings, and the exposed liquid that clings on the circular wall. The proposed internal floating roof tanks, all equipped with approved seal system and deck fittings with gasketed covers, comply with the requirements of Rules 463 and 1178. Thus, the proposed storage tanks meet the current BACT standards for emission control. More detailed information, refer to US EPA document, AP-42 Chapter 7, Organic Liquid Storage Tanks dated 9/97.

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Under normal operating conditions, VOC emissions are the only criteria pollutants generated from tanks serving petroleum products. For each new tank, based on worst case data of gasoline service with 13 RVP and 4,800,000 bbls/yr throughput, the VOC emissions could be estimated by using EPA TANK 4.0.9d. Refer to computer printout in each Application file. Also, use Rule 1306(b) and (d) to determine the new source emission, potential to emit, and the required offsets.

For each tank, No. 80084-090:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Potential to emit; VOC (tank) emissions} &= 2749.7 \text{ lbs/year} \\ \text{BACT 30-day ave. (Aug)} &= 258.3/30 = 8.61 \text{ lbs/day} \end{aligned}$$

In addition, each new tank will have fugitive components consisting of a pump, 30 valve counts and other pipe fittings as shown in the submitted document. Using the Correlation Equation and a 300 ppm Screening value, the estimated total fugitive VOC emission is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VOC(fugitive)} &= 348.49 \text{ lb/yr} \\ &*1/365 = 0.95 \text{ lb/day/tank} \\ &*1/360 = 0.97 \text{ lbs/day/tank (30-day avg)} \end{aligned}$$

This is less than the 1 lb/day BACT trigger level (See attached Excel Spreadsheet “Fugitive Component Count – Carson Seven Tanks submitted with Feb. 4, 2010 submittal. In this case, leakless valves (BACT/LAER) will not be required.

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VOC(tank+fug)}(R1 = R2) &= 8.61 + 0.97 = 9.58 \text{ lbs/day for each tank (30-day)} \\ &*1/24 = 0.40 \text{ lb/hr each tank} \\ &*360 = 3448.8 \text{ lb/yr each tank} \end{aligned}$$

ERC Amount Determination:

$$\text{ROG} = 9.58 \text{ lb/day/tank} * 7 \text{ tanks} * 1.2 \text{ factor} = 80.47 \text{ lb/day}$$

80 pounds ERC required

Data entry in the NSR program to obtain the “correct” ERC amount of 80 lbs.:

A/N	Lb/hr	Lb/day (30-day)	ERC required
506636	0.36	9.58	12
506637	0.36	9.58	12
506638	0.36	9.58	12

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506639	0.36	9.58	11
506640	0.36	9.58	11
506641	0.36	9.58	11
506642	0.36	9.58	11
TOTAL	2.52	67.06	80

Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs)

VOC emissions emitting from petroleum product storage tanks normally include certain amounts of TACs depending on the products stored. Based on submitted data, the worst case scenario of gasoline service with maximum toxic weight fractions, the table below shows the TAC mass emissions for each proposed internal floating roof tank. Again, this procedure follows the previously approved Phase I project and is also included in the submitted document in A/N 446922.

TAC emissions lb/yr = wt.% * (TANKs emissions + fugitives)

$$\text{wt.\%} * (2749.7 + 348.5 \text{ lb/yr})$$

$$= \text{wt.\%} * (3098.2 \text{ lb/yr})$$

TAC Emissions from Each Phase III Storage Tanks

TAC	Wt.% in Vapor	Emissions, lbs/yr	Emissions, lb/hr
Benzene	2.80	86.75	0.0099
Ethyl benzene	0.10	3.098	0.00035
n-Hexane	4.14	128.27	0.0146
Toluene	1.48	45.85	0.0052
Xylenes	0.52	16.11	0.0018
Naphthalene	0.0014	0.043	0.000005
Methanol	1.60	49.57	0.0057
Hydrogen	1.00	30.98	0.00354

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fluoride			
Hydrogen sulfide	1.00	30.98	0.00354
Styrene	0.17	5.27	0.0006
Butadiene	0.11	3.41	0.000389
Cresol	0.0019	0.059	0.000007
Phenol	0.0015	0.0465	0.000005

In accordance with the procedures prescribed in the District's Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401 and 212, a Tier 3 Screening Modeling or the SCREEN3 analysis was performed (see Excel Spreadsheet Tier 3 Screening Risk Assessment).

Assume: Volume Source
Urban Option
Residential = 1000 m (nearest/worst case for the 7 tanks (email SABs 5/4/10))
Commercial = 158 m (nearest/worst case for the 7 tanks (email SABs 5/4/10))
Tank Dimensions: H = 50 ft. = 15.24 m.
Diam. = 115 ft = 35 m.
Area base = 10,381.6 sq. ft.
Surface area side = $2 \times 3.14 \times \text{radius} \times H$
= 1674.9 sq.m.

Lateral Dimension(y_0)=Equiv. length of Side/4.3= $1674.9/2^{0.5}/(4.3)=6.73$ m.
Vertical Dimension (z_0) = Height/2.15 = (15.24/2.15) = 7.09 m.

The results indicate that the MICR for the residential receptor is 1.84E-07 and for the worker is 3.38E-07. Thus, the MICR is less one in one million and each chronic and acute index is also well below the threshold limit of 1.0.

Vapor Collection and Disposal Systems (Afterburners No. 1 and No. 2)

There is no change in emissions with these new connections. The condition limiting drain-dry to "no more than two tanks at any time" remain. Emissions from the previous applications will be transferred and entered as follows (see evaluation dated 12/09 in 449620 & -22):

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Afterburner No 1:

Pollutant	Lb/hr	Lb/day	Lb/yr
NOx	8.2	196.8	71635.2
CO	2.2	52.8	19219.2
PM	0.47	11.28	4105.92
ROG	0.44	10.56	3843.84
SOx	0.04	0.96	349.44

Afterburner No 2:

Pollutant	Lb/hr	Lb/day	Lb/yr
NOx	2.3	55.2	20092.8
CO	0.63	15.12	5003.68
PM	0.14	3.36	1223.04
ROG	0.13	3.12	1135.68
SOx	0.01	0.24	87.36

EVALUATION:

212: Public Notice is required since emission increases from the project (ROG = 67 lb/day) exceeds threshold (30 lb/day). Each tank has an MICR less than one in a million. HIA and HIC are less than one. There is no school within 1000 feet.

401: Visible emissions are not expected under normal operation from storage tanks.

402: Compliance records indicate that there are no N/C and NOV's for the past three years, and the facility is expected to continue to be in compliance with the rule.

Rule 463 – Organic Liquid Storage, Amended May 6, 2005

463(c)(2): Internal floating roof tank consists of a steel pan floating roof, mechanical shoe primary seal and rim-mounted single wiper, secondary seal system. Both primary and secondary seals are independently attached, separate from each other. All openings and fittings shall be gasketed. The concentration of organic vapors in the vapor space cannot exceed 30% of LEL. Compliance is expected.

463(d)(1): Not applicable since tank is 80,000 bbl or 3,360,000 gallons

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463(d)(2): This paragraph requires the roof to rest on the product at all time and that emptying and filling of product must be continuous such that the roof never rests on its leg except for cleaning. Normal tank operation will comply with this requirement. However, the roof will rest on it legs during drain-dry activities, which is the complete drainage of the storage tank of one commodity to be replaced by a different commodity. The process purges the remnant VOC via ductworks to one of two vapor collection and disposal systems. A rule interpretation for 463(d)(2) dated June 6, 2003 (attached in A/N 416251) concludes that the removal of VOC vapors from storage tank is considered a cleaning process and is allowed to have the roof rest on leg supports during the vapor removal process pursuant to this rule. Hence, drain-dry activities are considered cleaning processes under this rule. Compliance is expected.

463(d)(3): Not applicable since the KMLT has expressed in a letter dated Feb. 19, 2004 that they do not operate a facility for treatment of wastewater used to refloat the tank roof as specified in this rule.

463(d)(4): This tanks will not be used to store liquids having a true vapor pressure greater than 11 psia. Compliance is expected.

463(d)(5): Not applicable. New construction storage tanks will have new seals.

Rule 1149 – Storage Tank Cleaning and Degassing, Amended May 2, 2008

VOC emissions during cleaning and degassing of the storage tanks are to be controlled by one of the control methods (afterburners) mentioned in this rule. New connections will be made between the new tanks and the existing afterburners. Compliance is expected.

Rule 1173 – Fugitive Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds, Amended Dec. 6, 2002

Rule 1173 categorizes leak types and stipulates maintenance & reporting requirements for fugitive components. The applicant is required to include these new installed components as a result of this project into their existing 1173 inspection and maintenance program. KMLT has provided proposed installed fugitive count for the tanks, see attached. KMLT will also be required to provide an updated fugitive count when construction has been completed. Compliance is expected.

Rule 1178 – Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities

1178(d)(3)(A): The applicant will fit each fixed roof support column and wells with gasketed sliding covers

1178(d)(3)(B): The applicant will fit the ladder well with a gasketed cover

1178(d)(3)(C): The applicant has equipped other roof openings according to the subparagraph (d)(1)(A).

1178(d)(3)(D): The proposed installation of a mechanical shoe primary with secondary seal system meets this requirement. Compliance is expected.

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1178(d)(3)(E): Require the applicant to ensure that the organic vapor concentration in the vapor space is less than 30% of its LEL. Compliance is expected.

REGULATION XIII – New Source Review

There is no increase in emissions from the afterburners since the existing condition limiting degassing/drain-dry operations to only two tanks at a time remains unchanged. Reg 13 for the afterburners is not triggered. The same emissions from the previous applications will be entered for these newer applications.

1303(a): BACT.

BACT for internal floating roof tanks is listed in the table below. BACT for internal floating roof tanks are Category A primary seal and secondary seals. The applicant has proposed to install a mechanical shoe primary seal and a rim-mounted wiper secondary seal system, approved as Category A seals per District approval letter dated 7/28/10.

BACT/LAER for fugitives is not triggered since fugitive emissions for each tank is less than one pound per day using the correlation method and a 300 ppm limit.

Current BACT for Storage Tanks

Equipment	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
Internal Floating Roof	Category A Tank Seals and Comply with Rule 463 (10-20-2000)				

1303(b) Modeling: Not required for ROG.
 Offsets: This project will have an emission increase of ROG equal to 9.58 lb/day/tank * 7 tanks = 67 lb/day from the facility. Offset (in ERCs) amount of 80 lb/day are required.
 Sensitive Zone: KMLT will provide ERCs from their own Carson facility.

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Facility Compliance: This facility is in compliance with the rules and regulations of the District.

Major Polluting Facility: This Phase III project has emissions of ROG = 67 lb/day and is considered a major modification.

(A) Alternative Analysis - A CEQA document (EIR) was prepared and approved in 2005.

(B) Statewide Compliance – Per KMLT letter, facilities in California are in compliance (see KMLT letter November 21, 2008)

New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants

The maximum toxic constituents for each tank yield MICR values less than one in a million. HIA and HIC are each less than one. Compliance is expected.

40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb

These new internal floating roof tanks are subject to this subpart and will be equipped with primary and secondary seals.

40 CFR 63 Subpart R

These tanks will comply with the applicable requirements of this rule by complying with Kb.

40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE

These tanks may potentially store product containing HAP greater than 5% by weight. If so, the tanks are subject to EEEE and are expected to comply with all requirements.

Title V:

This is a Significant Revision to an existing TV facility permit (rev 0 dated May 12, 2010). Public Notification and EPA Notification is required.

CONCLUSION:

This project will meet all District Rules and Regulations. It is recommended that Permits to Construct/Operate be granted subject to the attached conditions after completion of the 30-day public notice and the 45-day EPA notice..

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GROUP 2 (Plans)

A/N 514242
RULE 1166 PLAN

See separate application folder