



DEPARTMENT ORDER

Penobscot Bay Terminals, Inc. d/b/a
Webber Tanks
Hancock County
Bucksport, Maine
A-161-71-G-R (SM)

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Renewal

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the air emission license renewal application, staff investigation reports, and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 Maine Revised Statutes (M.R.S.) § 344 and § 590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Penobscot Bay Terminals, Inc. d/b/a Webber Tanks (Webber Tanks) has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their bulk petroleum storage and distribution facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 93 River Road, Bucksport, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Petroleum Storage

Tank	Capacity (Gallons)	Current Product Stored	Roof Type	Date Installed
1	6,200,000	Distillate Fuel	Fixed	1949
2	5,000,000	Distillate Fuel	Fixed	1952
3	2,300,000	Jet Fuel	Internal Floating	1954
4	4,000,000	Distillate Fuel	Internal Floating	1954
5	2,300,000	Jet Fuel	Internal Floating	1959
6	6,200,000	Distillate Fuel	Fixed	1959
7	6,200,000	Distillate Fuel	Fixed	1959

Process Equipment

Equipment	Production Rate	Pollution Control Equipment	Date of Installation
Loading Rack	112,150,792 gal/yr	Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU)	1991 (VRU)

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel. For the purposes of this license, *distillate fuel* means the following:

- Fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in ASTM D396;
- Diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined in ASTM D975;
- Kerosene, as defined in ASTM D3699;
- Biodiesel, as defined in ASTM D6751; or
- Biodiesel blends, as defined in ASTM D7467.

D. Application Classification

All rules, regulations, or statutes referenced in this air emission license refer to the amended version in effect as of the issued date of this license.

The application for Webber Tanks does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units only and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 115.

With the annual volatile organic compound (VOC) limit of 49.9 tons per year and the annual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) limit for total HAPs of 9.9 tons per year, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions, because the licensed emissions are below the major source thresholds for criteria pollutants; and
- As an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), because the licensed emissions are below the major source thresholds for HAP.

II. **BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)**

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100. Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Process Description

Current terminal operations at Webber Tanks is limited to the storage and distribution of distillate fuels (i.e. - No. 2 fuel, jet fuel, kerosene, and diesel) and additives (including dyes, biocides, and pour point depressants) for wholesale distribution throughout Maine. Distillate fuels are typically delivered to the terminal by barge or ship. Barges and ships with oil cargo up to 250,000 barrels (10,500,000 gallons) are handled at the Bucksport Mill, LLC dock, with the distillate fuels arriving at the facility via pipeline from the dock.

Bulk petroleum products are stored in seven bulk storage tanks (Tanks #1-7) located within two secondary containment areas: Containment Area A and Containment Area B. Product is then loaded onto tanker trucks via the Loading Rack system. Gasoline vapors from the loading of trucks which may have previously contained gasoline are collected and controlled by the McGill Vapor Recover Unit (VRU) at the Loading Rack during transfer operations. This is the only source of gasoline vapors at the facility.

C. Operational Changes

Webber Tanks has three internal floating roof tanks (Tanks #3-5) that were previously licensed to store distillate fuels (i.e. – Jet fuel, no. 2 fuel oil, diesel), with the option of storing gasoline in the future. In their application dated March 15, 2016, Webber stated that it does not anticipate storing gasoline in these tanks for the foreseeable future, and that significant work would need to be done in order to store and distribute gasoline in compliance with federal and state regulations.

In consideration of the information above, requirements pertaining to the storage and distribution of gasoline at this facility included in *Bulk Terminal Petroleum Liquid Transfer Requirements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 112 and *Gasoline Tank Truck Tightness Self-Certification*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 120 have been removed as part of this license renewal.

As part of this change, Webber Tanks will no longer have the option of storing and distributing gasoline as previously included in their air emission license. Should Webber Tanks desire to store and distribute gasoline in the future, the facility shall apply for an air emission license amendment. The proper state and federal requirements for the storage and distribution of gasoline at the facility will be determined at that time.

D. Regulatory Applicability

1. *Bulk Terminal Petroleum Liquid Transfer Requirements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 112

The Loading Rack at Webber Tanks is no longer subject to *Bulk Terminal Petroleum Liquid Transfer Requirements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 112. Webber Tanks is no longer licensed to store or distribute gasoline; therefore, the Loading Rack is no longer located at a bulk gasoline plant or bulk gasoline terminal, as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 112(1)(B.)]

2. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS): 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, and Kb

Tanks #1-7 were all installed prior to 1973; therefore, they are not subject to NSPS: 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart K, Ka, or Kb for storage vessels for petroleum liquids manufactured after June 11, 1973. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.110, 60.110a, and 60.110b]

3. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS): 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart XX

The Loading Rack at Webber Tanks is not subject to *Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart XX. The Loading Rack is not located at a bulk gasoline terminal as defined in the regulation. [40 C.F.R. § 60.550(a)]

4. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB

Webber Tanks' Bucksport terminal is not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB. Webber Tanks does not currently store or distribute gasoline at their facility, and thus does not fit the definition of either *bulk gasoline terminal* or *bulk gasoline plant*, as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11081(a)]

E. Loading Rack and Vapor Recovery Unit

Webber Tanks operates a truck Loading Rack equipped with bottom loading and controlled by a McGill carbon adsorption/absorption Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU).

1. Process Description

The Loading Rack at Webber Tanks is equipped with a McGill carbon adsorption/absorption VRU which was installed in 1991. The hydrocarbon vapors, generated from truck loading (previously from the loading of gasoline and from loading trucks that carried gasoline on their previous load, not just from loading trucks that

carried gasoline on their previous load), are transported by vapor piping from the Loading Rack to the VRU, where they begin by entering one of two carbon adsorbers.

In the carbon adsorbers, the bulk of the hydrocarbon vapors are removed while the air continues through the adsorbers and is vented to the atmosphere. While one carbon adsorber is on-line processing the hydrocarbon vapors, and the other is off-line so that it can be vacuum regenerated. Vacuum regenerating desorbs the hydrocarbon vapors and restores the carbon to a level where it will effectively adsorb hydrocarbons again. The two carbon adsorbers alternate between the adsorption and regeneration stages at 15-minute intervals.

After the hydrocarbon vapors have been desorbed from the carbon during the regeneration stage, they are pumped to the absorber tower. In the absorber tower, the hydrocarbon vapors are condensed and absorbed by the counter-flow liquid distillate fuel feed and are then pumped to Tank #1. Any hydrocarbons that are not absorbed in the absorber tower pass up through the packed tower and are then routed back to the on-line carbon adsorber.

In order to ensure the VRU is functioning properly, Webber Tanks operates and maintains the unit in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, which includes conducting weekly pressure, temperature, and vacuum gauge checks on the unit, having the unit serviced annually, and digitally monitoring pressure, temperature, and vacuum pressure.

2. BPT Findings

In the facility's previous Air Emission License Renewal, A-161-71-E-R (dated March 17, 2011), the facility was required to conduct an annual compliance test of the VRU prior to May 15th of each year. In Air Emission License Amendment A-161-71-F-M (dated March 20, 2014), this requirement was changed to a three-year cycle.

As part of this air emission license renewal, the facility has requested that the test may be conducted during normal operations (i.e. – loading trucks that may or may not have carried gasoline on their previous load with distillate fuel or jet fuel) instead of being required to conduct the test while loading trucks with residual gasoline.

In consideration of the information above and in Section C. of this part of this air emission license, the Department has determined that BPT for compliance testing of the VRU shall be a compliance demonstration test done according to the test methods promulgated in 40 C.F.R. § 60.503, except that the facility may complete the test during normal operation as mentioned above instead of being required to conduct the test while loading trucks with residual gasoline as required by the method mentioned.

The BPT requirements for the Loading Rack and VRU shall include the following:

- a. The Loading Rack at Webber Tanks shall be equipped and maintained with a VRU that captures displaced VOC vapors whenever distillate fuel or jet fuel is being loaded into a tank truck that carried gasoline on its previous load. The vapor collection system shall be utilized during the entire loading process. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- b. Webber Tanks shall operate and maintain the VRU in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- c. All loading and vapor lines shall be equipped and maintained in good working order such that vapor tight fittings close automatically when disconnected and the pressure in the vapor collection system shall not be allowed to exceed +18 inches of water or a vacuum exceeding -6 inches of water. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- d. 100% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) obtained within one inch around any potential leak source of the tank truck, including all loading couplings, vapor lines, and fittings employed in the transfer of product, are prohibited. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- e. VOC emissions from the VRU shall not exceed 35 milligrams per liter of product transferred. Compliance with this limit shall be determined by a modified method promulgated in 40 C.F.R. § 60.503, considering normal operation instead of while loading gasoline, or other methods approved by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- f. Webber Tanks shall conduct a compliance test of the VRU between May 1st and October 1st of every third calendar year. This is different than in the previous air emission license renewal and amendments, which required the compliance test to be completed prior to May 15th of every third calendar year. This change is being made based on feedback from the facility and it will allow Webber Tanks more flexibility in scheduling future compliance tests while still ensuring proper VRU performance. The next test shall be required in the calendar year three years from the calendar year of the last test. A report containing the test results shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the completion of testing in accordance with the Department's stack test protocol. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- g. Webber Tanks shall conduct a leak inspection of all equipment at the Loading Rack and around the VRU, utilizing sight, sound, and smell at a minimum of once per month. All leaks must be repaired as quickly as possible, but within 15 calendar days, with the first attempt at repair made no later than five days from the initial detection of the leak. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- h. Webber Tanks shall maintain an inspection log documenting all leak inspections. The log shall include date of inspection, any detected leaks, nature of the leak and detection method, date of repair attempts and methods used, details of any delays in repair, and the final date of repair. Webber Tanks shall make these records available for inspection by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

F. Distillate Fuel Storage Tanks

Webber Tanks currently operates four storage tanks (Tanks #1-2 and #6-7) with fixed roofs and three storage tanks (Tanks #3-5) with internal floating roofs for the storage of distillate fuel and jet fuel. Each of these tanks varies in size and throughput depending on the demand for distillate and/or jet fuels throughout the year. Tank #1 was installed in 1949, Tank #2 was installed in 1952, Tanks #3 and #4 were installed in 1954, and Tanks #5-7 were installed in 1959.

BPT for the Distillate Fuel Storage Tanks shall include the following:

1. Webber Tanks shall conduct routine inspections of all distillate fuel storage tanks at a minimum of once every month around the perimeter of the tank and roof. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
2. The following records shall be maintained at the source and made available for inspection by the Department [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]:
 - a. Records documenting any detected leaks, holes, tears, or other openings and the corrective action taken; and
 - b. Monthly throughput records specifying quantity and types of petroleum liquids in each tank and the period of storage.

G. Annual Emission Limit and Facility-Wide Recordkeeping

In order to remain a minor source of criteria pollutants and an area source of HAP, Webber Tanks shall limit facility-wide VOC emissions to no more than 49.9 tons of VOC per year and facility-wide HAP emissions to less than 9.9 tons of HAP per year, both on a 12-month rolling total basis. In order to document compliance with these limits, Webber Tanks shall record the following information:

1. Records shall be maintained showing the following information for each of the petroleum storage tanks in order to calculate monthly and 12-month rolling total VOC and HAP emissions [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]:
 - a. Quantity and type of petroleum liquid stored in each tank;
 - b. Reid vapor pressure or maximum true vapor pressure, as necessary to calculate tank emissions;
 - c. Average storage temperature;
 - d. Throughput for each tank;
 - e. Tank emissions calculated using EPA TANKS program or an alternative approved by the Department;

- f. Tank truck emissions assuming 1.3% of the vapors are displaced during loading (based on assumed capture efficiency of 98.7% as given in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart R);
 - g. Dates and results of required VRU testing; and
 - h. HAP speciation data as given by the American Petroleum Institute (API) or other speciation data as obtained by a supplier.
- 2. Webber Tanks shall calculate and record monthly and 12-month rolling total facility VOC and HAP emission (in tons) from the Loading Rack, storage tanks, and fugitive sources (i.e. – pumps, valves, flanges). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
 - 3. Webber shall maintain records of all monthly inspections and leak inspections of all equipment utilizing sight, smell, and sound. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

H. Fugitive Emissions

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for no more than five minutes in any one-hour period during which time visible emissions shall not exceed 30% opacity. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one hour.

I. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

J. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Webber Tanks shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a 12-month rolling total:

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility
Tons/year
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	VOC	Total HAP
Process Emissions	49.9	9.9
Total TPY	49.9	9.9

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011, through ‘Tailoring’ revisions made to EPA’s *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans*, 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart A, § 52.21, *Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality* rule. Greenhouse gases, as defined in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100, are the aggregate group of the following gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. For licensing purposes, greenhouse gases (GHG) are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

The quantity of CO₂e emissions from this facility is less than 100,000 tons per year, based on the following:

- the facility’s maximum quantity of bottom loaded product;
- worst case emission factors from the following sources: U.S. EPA’s AP-42, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 C.F.R. Part 98; and
- global warming potentials contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 98.

No additional licensing actions to address GHG emissions are required at this time.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source is determined by the Department on a case-by case basis. In accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total licensed annual emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following levels and there are no extenuating circumstances:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM ₁₀	25
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

The total licensed annual emissions for the facility are below the emission levels contained in the table above and there are no extenuating circumstances; therefore, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required as part of this license.

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards, and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-161-71-G-R subject to the following conditions.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this License or part thereof shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License shall be construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

- (1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S. § 347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
 - A. Perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
 1. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
 2. Pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.
 - B. Install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

- C. Submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
- A. Within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and
- B. The days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and
- C. The licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

- (15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) **Annual Emission Limit and Facility-Wide Recordkeeping**

- A. Webber Tanks shall be limited to annual facility-wide VOC emissions of 49.9 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling total, and to annual facility-wide HAP emissions of 9.9 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling total. Compliance with these limits shall be determined using the information required by subparts B., C., and D. of this Condition. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Records shall be maintained showing the following information for each of the petroleum storage tanks in order to calculate monthly and 12-month rolling total VOC and HAP emissions [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]:
1. Quantity and type of petroleum liquid stored in each tank;
 2. Reid vapor pressure or maximum true vapor pressure, as necessary to calculate tank emissions;
 3. Average storage temperature;
 4. Throughput for each tank;
 5. Tank emissions calculated using EPA TANKS program or an alternative approved by the Department;
 6. Tank truck emissions assuming 1.3% of the vapors are displaced during loading (based on assumed capture efficiency of 98.7% as given in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart R);
 7. Dates and results of required VRU testing; and
 8. HAP speciation data as given by the American Petroleum Institute (API) or other speciation data as obtained by a supplier.
- C. Webber Tanks shall calculate and record monthly and 12-month rolling total facility VOC and HAP emission (in tons) from the Loading Rack, storage tanks, and fugitive sources (i.e. – pumps, valves, flanges). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- D. Webber shall maintain records of all monthly inspections and leak inspections of all equipment utilizing sight, smell, and sound. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(17) Loading Rack and Vapor Recovery Unit

- A. The Loading Rack at Webber Tanks shall be equipped with a Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) that captures displaced VOC vapors whenever distillate fuel or jet fuel is being loaded into a tank that carried gasoline on its previous load. The vapor collection system shall be utilized during the entire loading process. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Webber Tanks shall operate and maintain the VRU in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. All loading and vapor lines shall be equipped and maintained in good working order such that vapor tight fittings close automatically when disconnected and the pressure in the vapor collection system shall not be allowed to exceed +18 inches of water or a vacuum exceeding -6 inches of water. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- D. 100% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) obtained within one inch around any potential leak source of the tank truck, including all loading couplings, vapor lines, and fittings employed in the transfer of product, are prohibited. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. VOC emissions from the VRU shall not exceed 35 milligrams per liter of product transferred. Compliance with this limit shall be determined by a modified method promulgated in 40 C.F.R. § 60.503 under normal operation, or other methods approved by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- F. Webber Tanks shall conduct a compliance test of the VRU between May 1st and October 1st of every third calendar year. The next test shall be required in the calendar year three years from the calendar year of the most recent test. A report containing the test results shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the completion of testing in accordance with the Department's stack test protocol. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- G. Webber Tanks shall conduct a leak inspection of all equipment at the Loading Rack and around the VRU, utilizing sight, sound, and smell at a minimum of once per month. All leaks must be repaired as quickly as possible, but within 15 calendar days, with the first attempt at repair made no later than five days from the initial detection of the leak. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- H. Webber Tanks shall maintain an inspection log documenting all leak inspections. The log shall include date of inspection, any detected leaks, nature of the leak and detection method, date of repair attempts and methods used, details of any delays in repair, and the final date of repair. Webber Tanks shall make these records available for inspection by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(18) **Distillate Fuel Storage Tanks**

- A. Webber Tanks shall conduct routine inspections of all distillate fuel storage tanks at a minimum of once every month around the perimeter of the tank and roof. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. The following records shall be maintained at the source and made available for inspection by the Department [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]:
 1. Records documenting any detected leaks, holes, tears, or other openings and the corrective action taken; and
 2. Monthly throughput records specifying quantity and types of petroleum liquids in each tank and the period of storage.

(19) **Gasoline Storage**

Webber Tanks shall not store or distribute gasoline at the facility without applying for an amendment to this air emission license, at which time the applicable state and federal requirements pertaining to the storage and distribution of gasoline will be determined. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(20) **Fugitive Emissions**

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for no more than five minutes in any one-hour period during which time visible emissions shall not exceed 30% opacity. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one hour. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(21) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(22) **Annual Emission Statement**

In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, the licensee shall annually report to the Department, in a format prescribed by the Department, the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory. The emission statement shall be submitted as specified by the date in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137.

Penobscot Bay Terminals, Inc. d/b/a
Webber Tanks
Hancock County
Bucksport, Maine
A-161-71-G-R (SM)

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Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Renewal

- (23) Webber Tanks shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (38 M.R.S. § 605).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 12 DAY OF December, 2017.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Best Case for
PAUL MERCER, COMMISSIONER

The term of this license shall be ten (10) years from the signature date above.

[Note: If a renewal application, determined as complete by the Department, is submitted prior to expiration of this license, then pursuant to Title 5 M.R.S. § 10002, all terms and conditions of the license shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the license renewal application.]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 3/17/2016

Date of application acceptance: 3/17/2016

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Jonathan E. Rice, Bureau of Air Quality.

