



State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality
Air Quality Division

**AIR QUALITY PERMIT
STATEMENT OF BASIS**

Tier II Operating Permit No. T2-2008.0026

Final

Chevron Pipeline Company and Northwest Terminalling Company

Pocatello Terminal Facility

Pocatello, Idaho

Facility ID No. 077-0023

August 1, 2008

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Permit Writer

The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01. et seq, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, for issuing air permits.

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Acronyms, Units and Chemical Nomenclature

AFS	AIRS Facility Subsystem
AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
bbls	barrels; where 1 barrel = 42 gallons
Btu	British thermal unit
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
gal	gallons
HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
lb/hr	pounds per hour
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MMBtu	million British thermal units
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PC	permit condition
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
ppm	parts per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
Rules	Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
scf	standard cubic feet
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SM	Synthetic Minor
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
T2	Tier II operating permit
T2/PTC	Tier II operating permit and permit to construct
TAP	toxic air pollutant
T/yr	tons per year
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VDU	vapor destruction unit
VOC	volatile organic compound
VOL	volatile organic liquid

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Description

Refined petroleum products, including gasoline and diesel fuel, are transported to the Chevron Pipe Line Company (Chevron or CPL)/Northwest Terminalling Company's (NWTC) Pocatello terminal via an underground pipeline owned by CPL. In addition to Chevron products, several other oil companies transport their refined petroleum liquids through this pipeline. With the exception of fuel bound for Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR), when a product reaches the terminal, it is transferred into storage tanks owned by NWTC. The manifold system, where the transported fuel enters the terminal for distribution to the various tanks, is owned by CPL. All emissions sources are attributed to NWTC, except for fugitive emissions from the manifold system and associated repair and maintenance activities. Fuel bound for UPRR does not enter tankage⁶⁵ but passes directly through the facility while remaining in the pipeline. Fuel stored in the tanks is distributed into tanker trucks at the truck loading rack. The truck loading rack is equipped with a vapor containment and destruction system (flare) which provides a substantial reduction of VOC vapors when trucks are filled.

While many of the tanks at Pocatello terminal are dedicated to contain only one product, one tank contains transmix, which is a mixture of all fuel types. The transmix is generated when the fuel received in the pipeline is switched from one type to another. Physical properties for transmix, including vapor pressure, molecular weight, and density, were estimated based on throughput-weighted properties of gasoline and diesel.

Another group of tanks are the additive tanks. The various petroleum companies that store petroleum products at the Pocatello terminal have different fuel additives that are added to the products at the time of truck loading. These additives are stored in dedicated tanks near the truck loading rack. The composition of these additives is known only to the extent of the information provided in the additive Material Safety Data Sheets. This information has been used to calculate the potential emissions from these storage tanks. However, fuel additives and their compositions change from time to time. Rather than request a permit modification each time an additive is replaced or modified, any changes in additives that will affect emissions will be identified on the yearly emissions inventory. The change in emissions from these sources is not expected to be significant.

The Pocatello facility began operation in 1963. Initially the entire facility belonged to Chevron, but in 1994, with the exception of the mainline and manifold, it was transferred to Northwest Terminalling Company. Chevron personnel continue to operate the entire facility. The facility, as originally constructed, consisted of 17 aboveground petroleum storage tanks, two additive storage tanks, a truck loading facility, and associated piping. Since 1963, additional aboveground petroleum storage tanks and aboveground additive tanks have been added to the original facility.

For additional details regarding the CPL/NWTC facility operations, emissions estimates, facility classification, and permit conditions, see DEQ's Air Quality Permitting Technical Memoranda dated May 13, 2003, January 3, 2003, and November 8, 2002.

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1.2 Permitting Action and Facility Permitting History

This permit is a renewal of the synthetic minor Tier II operating permit for Chevron's Pocatello, Idaho facility. It is recognized that this facility consists of two separate operating companies, namely Chevron Pipe Line Company (CPL) - SIC code 4613 and Northwest Terminalling Company (NWTC) - SIC code 5171. Both companies are under the common ownership of Chevron Corporation, are located on one site within a fenced compound, and are operated by the same entity (CPL). Therefore, while the emission sources have been assigned to either CPL or NWTC, one permit is issued for the entire site. Sources that could not be assigned to a specific facility are indicated as being attributable to the Pocatello terminal in general. The following information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

July 10, 2003	Tier II/PTC No T2-030303; revised permit was issued to clarify conditions in the initial Tier II permit (S)
January 22, 2003	Tier II/PTC No.077-00023; initial Tier II/PTC permit issued to establish Pocatello facility as a synthetic minor source. Title V requirements no longer apply (S)
November 14, 2002	PTC exemption concurrence letter was issued for installation of new gasoline tanks No. 921 and 922 to replace tanks No. 904, 909, 910, 913, 915 and 930 (A)
April 2, 2001	DEQ received an application from Chevron for a Tier II operating permit to be issued as a synthetic minor permit instead of as a Tier I permit (S)
August 18, 1995	DEQ issued a letter to Chevron acknowledging receipt of a Category I Exemption determination for additive tank A110 (A)
June 12, 1995	DEQ received an application from Chevron for a Tier I operating permit (S)
April 21, 1995	PTC No. 077-00023; modified PTC issued to allow storage of gasoline in tanks No. 919 and No. 920, including conditions for 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb (S, superseded by Tier II/PTC No. 077-00023 issued 1/22/03) (S)
June 6, 1994	PTC No. 077-00023; revised PTC issued for the addition of diesel storage tanks No. 919 and 920 because of a typographical error in the permit number (S)
February 28, 1994	PTC No. 005-00003 was issued for the addition of diesel storage tanks No. 919 and 920 (S)

2. APPLICATION SCOPE AND APPLICATION CHRONOLOGY

2.1 Application Scope

The purpose of this project is to renew the Tier II permit for the Pocatello Terminal. There have been no substantive changes at the facility since the Tier II permit was last issued. Regulations were reviewed to identify changes in applicability since the previous permit was issued, and the permit was changed accordingly. Also, the inventory of tanks at the facility was reviewed and the permit revised to reflect the current tank inventory.

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2.2 Application Chronology

February 26, 2008	Tier II renewal application was received
March 27, 2008	Permit application was declared complete
May 22, 2008	Draft permit was provided for Regional Office and peer review
May 23, 2008	Draft permit was provided to Chevron for review
July 6, 2008	Comments received from Chevron regarding the draft permit
July 22, 2008	Changes to the draft permit were discussed with the facility
July 30, 2008	Comments received from Chevron regarding the draft permit

3. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Emission Unit and Control Device

Refer to Table 1.1 in Section 1 of the permit to see a listing for sources and control equipment for this facility.

3.2 Emissions Inventory

Estimates of potential emissions from this facility were provided in the permit application. The estimates were reviewed and found to be consistent with DEQ methods and procedures, and a summary is provided in the two tables below. The estimated emissions remain nearly the same as for the previous permit since no changes in operation or allowable throughput were requested. However, as noted below, overall emissions of VOC and HAP/TAP materials are decreased as a result of using updated emissions estimating methods and tank improvements made since the previous permit was issued (e.g., decommissioned old tanks and seal improvements to existing tanks). For details, refer to the calculation worksheets located within the electronic application files stored with this document.

Table 3.2 ESTIMATED POTENTIAL EMISSIONS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Emissions Unit	PM ₁₀		SO ₂		NO _x		CO		VOC		LEAD
	lb/hr	T/yr	lb/hr	T/yr	lb/hr	T/yr	lb/hr	T/yr	lb/hr	T/yr	lb/quarter
Point Sources Affected by this Permitting Action											
VDU Flare	---	---	---	---	2.15	9.43	5.38	23.56	3.61	15.80	N/A
All Storage Tanks	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.37	14.77	N/A
Total, Point Sources	---	---	---	---	2.15	9.43	5.38	23.56	6.98	30.57	---
Process Fugitive/Volume Sources Affected by this Permitting Action											
Truck Loading Rack	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.08	4.73	---
Fugitive	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.25	1.11	---
Maintenance	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.42	1.82	---
Paved Roads	3.70	16.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unpaved Roads	0.55	2.41	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Process Fugitives	4.25	18.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.75	7.66	---
Facility-wide Total	---	18.6	---	0	---	9.4	---	23.6	---	38.2	---

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Table 3.3 ESTIMATED POTENTIAL EMISSIONS OF HAPs

HAPs	lb/hr ^a	lb/yr ^b
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	1.01E-02	88
2,2,4 - Trimethylpentane	3.08E-02	270
Benzene	3.16E-02	277
Biphenyl	1.46E-04	1.3
Cresol	9.57E-05	0.8
Ethylbenzene	6.60E-03	58
Hexane(-n)	6.82E-02	598
Isopropyl Benzene	1.36E-03	12
Methanol	4.08E-03	36
Naphthalene	1.35E-03	12
Phenol	7.38E-04	6.5
Styrene	3.26E-04	2.9
Toluene	5.47E-02	479
Xylenes	3.28E-02	287
Vinyl acetate	1.06E-04	0.9
Total HAPs	---	1.1 ton/yr

a. From permit application, Appendix 5, page 12, Pocatello Potential Emission 2008 -5%.xls, HAP.

b. From permit application, Table 1-1, page 1-4.

Except for the HAP/TAP materials described below, emissions of all HAP/TAP materials are decreased because overall emissions of VOC are reduced by 4.94 tons/yr due to tank improvements made since the previous permit was issued. Since Permit No. T2-030303 was issued on July 10, 2003, Acetaldehyde, Acrolein, Formaldehyde, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) are no longer emitted from the facility, and 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane, Methanol, and Vinyl acetate are now emitted, but at levels below the emissions screening levels (EL) in IDAPA 58.01.01.585 and 586. The estimated emissions of biphenyl increased by 7.25E-05 lb/hr as a result of using emissions factors from the Petroleum Environmental Research Forum (PERF), and not as a result of any production or equipment change. However, since this increase is far below the EL of 0.1 lb/hr for biphenyl, modeling is not necessary.

3.3 Ambient Air Quality Impact Analysis

Modeling is not necessary since any increases of emissions for which modeling must be considered are below the established thresholds for modeling and since the emission of volatile constituents has been reduced since the previous permit was issued. No emissions limits are increased as part of this permit.

4. REGULATORY REVIEW

4.1 Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

The facility is located in Power County which is designated as attainment or unclassifiable for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, CO, NO₂, SO_x, and Ozone. Reference 40 CFR 81.313.

4.2 Permit to Construct (IDAPA 58.01.01.201)

During the time since the previous Tier II permit was issued, the permit application shows that the tank inventory for gasoline and distillate fuel product tanks and for additive tanks has changed. In particular, existing product tanks no. 904, 909, 910, 912, 913, and additive tanks no. A103, A104, A106, A107,

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A109, A111, S-5300, 1-3000, 1-5000s are no longer used. Also, tanks no. 921, 922, A112, A113, and A114 have been added for use at the facility. Chevron has indicated that PTC requirements for construction of the new tanks were addressed under the PTC self-exemption process per IDAPA 58.01.01.220-223. For example, refer to DEQ's letter to Chevron dated November 14, 2002 regarding installation of tanks no. 921 and 922 to replace tanks no. 904, 909, 910, 913, 915, and 930.

4.3 Tier II Operating Permit (IDAPA 58.01.01.401)

The currently effective Tier II operating permit expires on January 22, 2008. Renewal of a Tier II permit is addressed under IDAPA 58.01.01.404.04 as follows. The renewal permit will be issued per the procedures under Section 404, except that that public notice and comment requirements do not apply since the revised permit will not result in an increase in allowable emissions. In addition, the expiration of the permit does not affect the operation of the facility during the administrative procedure period associated with the permit renewal process (i.e., the existing permit remains fully in effect until replaced by the new permit).

4.4 Title V Classification (IDAPA 58.01.01.300, 40 CFR Part 70)

The Pocatello Terminal is classified as "synthetic minor" (SM) with regard to the Title V program since the uncontrolled VOC emissions rate exceeds the 100 tons/yr Title V applicability threshold; however, the controlled/permitted emissions rates are less than the threshold. The facility is not a "designated facility" and it is not classified as "SM-80" because the controlled emissions rates do not exceed 80% of the Title V applicability threshold.

4.5 PSD Classification (40 CFR 52.21)

The facility is classified as a synthetic minor source with regard to the PSD program since uncontrolled emissions would exceed the PSD applicability threshold for VOC. PSD requirements do not apply.

4.6 NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

Requirements from two NSPS subparts apply to this facility. Subpart Kb sets forth the Standards of Performance for VOC Storage Vessels, and Subpart XX sets forth the Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals. The applicable requirements are already included in the existing Tier II permit so the issue of concern for the renewal permit is to address any changes to these regulations that have occurred since issuance of the existing permit. Both subparts have been revised since the existing permit was issued, and the permit was changed to reflect these changes as appropriate. The changes, as printed in the Federal Register, are described below:

68 FR 59333, October 15, 2003. A final rule change affecting applicability, definitions and monitoring within Subpart Kb was issued in 68 FR 59333, October 15, 2003. A copy of the rule change is shown below:

PART 60--STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

1. The authority citation for part 60 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7601.

Subpart Kb--Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984

2. Section 60.110b is amended by:

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- a. Revising paragraphs (a) and (b);
- b. Removing and reserving paragraph (c); and
- c. Adding paragraph (d)(8).

The revisions and addition read as follows:

60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m³) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.

(b) This subpart does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.

(c) [Reserved]

(d)(8) Vessels subject to subpart GGGG of 40 CFR part 63.

3. Section 60.111b is amended by:

- a. Removing the paragraph designations and placing the definitions in alphabetical order;
- b. Revising the definition of "Storage vessel;"
- c. Revising the definition of "Maximum true vapor pressure;"
- d. Revising the definition of "Volatile organic liquid (VOL);" and
- e. Adding, in alphabetical order, a definition of "Process tank."

The revisions and addition read as follows:

60.111b Definitions.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) in the stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined: ...

Process tank means a tank that is used within a process (including a solvent or raw material recovery process) to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage vessel or equipment within the process before the material is transferred to other equipment within the process, to a product or by-product storage vessel, or to a vessel used to store recovered solvent or raw material. In many process tanks, unit operations such as reactions and blending are conducted. Other process tanks, such as surge control vessels and bottoms receivers, however, may not involve unit operations.

Storage vessel means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include:

- (1) Frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors;
- (2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or
- (3) Process tanks.

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) into the atmosphere.

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[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding 60.110b and 60.111b since the applicability requirements do not already appear in the permit and are not being added at this time.]

60.116b [Amended]

4. Section 60.116b is amended by removing the last sentence of paragraph (b).

68 FR 70965, December 19, 2003. A final rule change affecting the definitions, test methods, and reporting and recordkeeping within Subpart XX, was issued in 68 FR 70965, December 19, 2003. A copy of the rule change is shown below:

PART 60--[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 60 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

Subpart XX--Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals [Amended]

2. Section 60.501 is amended by adding in alphabetical order definitions for "flare" and "thermal oxidation system" to read as follows:

60.501 Definitions.

Flare means a thermal oxidation system using an open (without enclosure) flame.

Thermal oxidation system means a combustion device used to mix and ignite fuel, air pollutants, and air to provide a flame to heat and oxidize hazardous air pollutants. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat air pollutants to combustion temperatures.

[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding 60.110b and 60.111b since the definitions do not already appear in the permit and are not being added at this time.]

3. Section 60.503 is amended by adding paragraphs (e) and (f) to read as follows:

60.503 Test methods and procedures.

(e) The performance test requirements of paragraph (c) of this section do not apply to flares defined in 60.501 and meeting the requirements in 60.18(b) through (f). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in 60.18(b) through (f) and 60.503(a), (b), and (d).

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

4. Section 60.505 is amended by adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

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60.505 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(e) As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section, an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e)(1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (e)(2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding 60.505. Refer to the description of revised Permit Condition 3.12 for details.]

4.7 NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

No requirements under 40 CFR 61 apply to this facility.

4.8 MACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

Subpart R, National Emissions Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations) applies to this facility. Subpart R has been revised since the existing permit was issued, and the permit was changed to reflect these changes. The changes, as printed in the Federal Register, are described below:

68 FR 37348, June 23, 2003. A final rule change affecting section 63.429, Implementation and Enforcement, was issued in 68 FR 37348, June 23, 2003. This particular rule is not included in the permit since it applies to the EPA and DEQ and not directly to the permittee. A copy of the rule change is shown below:

Subpart R--[Amended]

17. Section 63.429 is revised to read as follows:

63.429 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

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(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in 63.420, 63.422 through 63.423, and 63.424. Any owner or operator requesting to use an alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels covered by 63.423 must follow the procedures in 63.426.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under 63.8(f), as defined in 63.90, and as required in this subpart, and any alternatives to 63.427(a)(1) through (4) per 63.427(a)(5).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under 63.10(f), as defined in 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding 63.429. This regulation is not in the permit since it addresses EPA and DEQ and is not a requirement for the permittee.]

68 FR 70966, December 19, 2003. A final rule change affecting numerous sections within Subpart R, was issued in 68 FR 70966, December 19, 2003. The permit was revised to include these changes. A copy of the rule change is shown below:

PART 63--[AMENDED]

5. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

6. Section 63.14 is amended by adding new paragraphs (b)(30) and (j) to read as follows:

63.14 Incorporation by reference.

(b)(30) ASTM E 515-95 (Reapproved 2000), Standard Test Method for Leaks Using Bubble Emission Techniques, IBR approved for 63.425(i)(2).

(j) The following material is available for purchase from: British Standards Institute, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL, United Kingdom.

(1) BS EN 1593:1999, Non-destructive Testing: Leak Testing--Bubble Emission Techniques, IBR approved for 63.425(i)(2).

(2) [Reserved]

[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding 60.14. since the incorporations by reference are not already included in the permit and are not being added at this time.]

Subpart R--[AMENDED]

7. Section 63.421 is amended by inserting the following definitions in alphabetical order as follows:

63.421 Definitions.

Flare means a thermal oxidation system using an open (without enclosure) flame.

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Thermal oxidation system means a combustion device used to mix and ignite fuel, air pollutants, and air to provide a flame to heat and oxidize hazardous air pollutants. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat air pollutants to combustion temperatures.

[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding the definitions since they are not already included in the permit and are not being added at this time.]

8. Section 63.422 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(2)(i) and adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

63.422 Standards: Loading racks.

(c)(2)(i) The tank truck or railcar gasoline cargo tank meets the test requirements in 63.425(e), or the railcar gasoline cargo tank meets applicable test requirements in 63.425(i);

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

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

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

9. Section 63.425 is amended by revising paragraph (a) and adding paragraph (i) to read as follows:

63.425 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in 63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

(i) Use the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503 of this chapter, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b), or

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

(2) The performance test requirements of 40 CFR 60.503(c) do not apply to flares defined in 63.421 and meeting the flare requirements in 63.11(b). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in 63.11(b) and 40 CFR 60.503(a), (b), and (d), respectively.

(i) Railcar bubble leak test procedures. As an alternative to paragraph (e) of this section for annual certification leakage testing of gasoline cargo tanks, the owner or operator may comply with paragraphs (i)(1) and (2) of this section for railcar gasoline cargo tanks, provided the railcar tank meets the requirement in paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(1) Comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 173.31(d), 179.7, 180.509, and 180.511 for the testing of railcar gasoline cargo tanks.

(2) The leakage pressure test procedure required under 49 CFR 180.509(j) and used to show no indication of leakage under 49 CFR 180.511(f) shall be ASTM E 515-95 (incorporated by reference, see

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63.14), BS EN 1593:1999 (incorporated by reference, see 63.14), or another bubble leak test procedure meeting the requirements in 49 CFR 179.7, 180.505, and 180.509.

(3) The alternative requirements in this paragraph (i) may not be used for any railcar gasoline cargo tank that collects gasoline vapors from a vapor balance system permitted under or required by a Federal, State, local, or tribal agency. A vapor balance system is a piping and collection system designed to collect gasoline vapors displaced from a storage vessel, barge, or other container being loaded, and routes the displaced gasoline vapors into the railcar gasoline cargo tank from which liquid gasoline is being unloaded.

[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding 63.425(i) because, like 63.425(e); the cargo container leak test procedures apply to the owners of the cargo tanks, not the terminal itself. Therefore these requirements are not already included in the permit and are not being added at this time.]

10. Section 63.427 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(3) and (4) to read as follows:

63.427 Continuous monitoring.

(a) * * *

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

[Note: no changes were made to the permit regarding 63.427(a)(3). This regulation doesn't apply since the Pocatello Terminal uses a flare device and not a thermal oxidation system for VOC control.]

(4) Where a flare meeting the requirements in 63.11(b) is used, a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, must be installed in proximity to the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame.

11. Section 63.428 is amended by revising paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(3)(i), and (b)(3)(viii), and by adding paragraph (k) to read as follows:

63.428 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(b) * * *

(1) Annual certification testing performed under Sec. 63.425(e) and railcar bubble leak testing performed under Sec. 63.425(k); and

(3) * * *

(i) Name of test: Annual Certification Test--Method 27 (63.425(e)(1)); Annual Certification Test-Internal Vapor Valve (63.425(e)(2)); Leak Detection Test (63.425(f)); Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test (63.425(g)); Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test (63.425(h)); or Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure (63.425(i)).

(viii) Test results: test pressure; pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument; and leak definition.

(k) As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in paragraph (b) of this section, an owner or operator may comply with the requirements in either paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.

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(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (k)(1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (k)(1) of this section.

(2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (k)(2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (k)(2) of this section.

71 FR 17358, April 6, 2006. A final rule change affecting annual certification testing was issued in 71 FR 17358, April 6, 2006. A copy of the rule change is shown below:

PART 63--[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

Subpart R--[Amended]

2. Section 63.428 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(1) to read as follows:

63.428 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(b)(1) Annual certification testing performed under 63.425(e) and railcar bubble leak testing performed under 63.425(i); and ...

Subpart BBBBBB , National Emissions Standards for Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities does not apply to this facility. Subpart R applies instead. These regulations apply to area sources, and applicability is in accordance with 63.11081(a)(1) and (2) as follows:

- (1) A bulk gasoline terminal that is not subject to the control requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart R (§§63.422, 63.423, and 63.424) or 40 CFR part 63, subpart CC (§§63.646, 63.648, 63.649, and 63.650).
- (2) A pipeline breakout station that is not subject to the control requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart R (§§63.423 and 63.424).

Subpart CCCCCC , National Emissions Standards for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities does not apply to this facility. The Pocatello Terminal is not a "gasoline dispensing facility" as defined below. Therefore, Subpart CCCCCC does not apply per the applicability criteria given by 63.11111. 63.11132 gives the following definition:

"Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle."

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4.9 CAM Applicability (40 CFR 64)

The Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) regulations do not apply to this facility because it is not classified as a "major facility."

4.10 Permit Conditions Review

This section describes only those permit conditions (PC) that have been added, revised, modified or deleted as a result of this permitting action. All other permit conditions remain unchanged.

Revised Facility-wide Permit Conditions: This section of the permit was replaced with the most current version of the Tier II operating permit Facility-wide Permit Conditions. As part of this change, some conditions that previously appeared in the Facility-wide Permit Conditions section are now located in the General Provisions section.

Existing PC 2.13:

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

- ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - 0.3% by weight
- ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - 0.5% by weight
- ASTM Grade 4, 5, and 6 residual oil – 1.75% by weight

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

Revised PC 2.13: The standard permit condition for sulfur content in fuels was changed to include content in terms of ppm (to assist with compliance determinations since this data format is often used at facilities). Revised PC 2.13 appears as follows:

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

- ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - 0.3% by weight (3000 ppmw)
- ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - 0.5% by weight (5000 ppmw)
- ASTM Grade 4, 5, and 6 residual oil – 1.75% by weight (17,500 ppmw)

[IDAPA 58.01.01.725 - 728, 5/1/94][09/09/2008]

Existing PC 3.4 and 3.6:

3.4 Throughput Limits

The permittee shall limit facility throughputs to amounts not to exceed the U.S. Gallons-per year values listed in Appendix B based on a 12-month rolling basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

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3.6 Monitor Operating Parameters

The permittee shall continuously monitor and record, in U.S. Gallons per month, the throughput to the loading rack for each month and on a 12-month rolling basis.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94]

Revised PCs 3.4 and 3.6: The existing throughput limit and its associated monitoring and recordkeeping requirement were changed to show throughput in units of "barrels" in addition to gallons. Since the facility maintains records in units of "barrels", expressing these requirements in terms of either gallons or barrels will simplify the compliance demonstration for the facility.

3.4 Throughput Limits

The permittee shall limit facility throughputs to amounts not to exceed the U.S. gallons or barrels per year values listed in Appendix B based on any consecutive 12-month period.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94] [09/09/2008]

3.6 Monitor Operating Parameters

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

[IDAPA 58.01.01.405.01, 5/1/94] [09/09/2008]

Revised PC 3.7: The requirement to "develop an O&M manual within 60 days after issuance of this permit" was removed since this action has been completed, and emphasis was placed on following the manual to meet General Provision 2.

Existing PC 3.8:

- Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with 40 CFR 60.502(e) of this chapter as follows:
 - (1) For the purposes of this section, the term "tank truck" as used in 40 CFR 60.502(e) of this chapter means "cargo tank."
 - (2) Section 60.502(e)(5) of this chapter is changed to read: The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank will not be reloaded at the facility until vapor-tightness documentation for that gasoline cargo tank is obtained which documents the following:
 - (i) The gasoline cargo tank meets the applicable test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(e).
 - (ii) For each gasoline cargo tank failing the test in 40 CFR 63.425 (f) or (g) at the facility, the cargo tank either:
 - (A) Before repair work is performed on the cargo tank, meets the test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(g) or (h).
 - (B) After repair work is performed on the cargo tank before or during the tests in 40 CFR 63.425(g) or (h), subsequently passes the annual certification test described in 40 CFR 63.425(e).

[40 CFR 63.422(c)]

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Revised PC 3.8. Section (2)(i) of PC 3.8 was revised to be consistent with EPA's revision to 40 CFR 63.422(c)(2)(i) on December 19, 2003, as follows:

- (2) Section 60.502(e)(5) of this chapter is changed to read: The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank will not be reloaded at the facility until vapor-tightness documentation for that gasoline cargo tank is obtained which documents the following:
 - (i) The tank truck or rail car gasoline cargo tank meets the test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(e), or the railcar gasoline cargo tank meets the applicable test requirements in 40 CFR 63.425(i).

Revised PC 3.8. The following new section was added to the end of PC 3.8 consistent with the new CFR section 60.422(e) issued by EPA on December 19, 2003:

- As an alternative to 40 CFR 60.502(h) and (i) as specified in 40 CFR 63.422(a), the owner or operator may comply with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section, as follows:
 - (1) The owner or operator shall design and operate the vapor processing system, vapor collection system, and liquid loading equipment to prevent gauge pressure in the railcar gasoline cargo tank from exceeding the applicable test limits in 40 CFR 63.425(e) and (i) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d).
 - (2) No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor processing system or vapor collection system may begin to open at a system pressure less than the applicable test limits in 40 CFR 63.425(e) or (i).

[40 CFR 63.422(e)][09/09/2008]

Existing PC 3.10:

Test Methods and Procedures

Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in 40 CFR 63.422(b) or 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter shall conduct a performance test on the vapor-processing system according to the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b). If a flare is used to control emissions and emissions from this device cannot be measured using these methods and procedures, the provisions of 40 CFR 63.11(b) shall apply.

[40 CFR 63.425(a)]

Revised PC 3.10. The beginning section of PC 3.10 was revised to be consistent with EPA's revision to 40 CFR 63.425(a) on December 19, 2003, as follows:

Test Methods and Procedures

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

- (1) Conduct a performance test on the vapor processing and collection systems according to either

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paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

- (i) Use the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR 60.503 of this chapter, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under 40 CFR 60.503(b), or
 - (ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).
- (2) The performance test requirements of 40 CFR 60.503(c) do not apply to flares defined in 40 CFR 63.421 and meeting the flare requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b) and 40 CFR 60.503(a), (b), and (d), respectively.

[40 CFR 63.425(a)][09/09/2008]

Revised PC 3.10. The PC was revised to add 60.503(e) and (f) that were issued by EPA as new requirements on December 19, 2003:

- The performance test requirements of paragraph (c) of this section do not apply to flares defined in 60.501 and meeting the requirements in 60.18(b) through (f). The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the flare and associated vapor collection system is in compliance with the requirements in 60.18(b) through (f) and 60.503(a), (b), and (d).
- The owner or operator shall use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method provisions in 60.8(b) for flares that do not meet the requirements in 60.18(b).

[40 CFR 60.503(e)][09/09/2008]

[40 CFR 60.503(f)][09/09/2008]

Existing PC 3.11:

Where a flare is used, a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, shall be installed in proximity to the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame.

[40 CFR 63.427(a)(4)]

Revised PC 3.11. The second item in PC 3.11 was revised to be consistent with EPA's revision to 40 CFR 63.427(a)(4) on December 19, 2003, as follows:

Where a flare meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b) is used, a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, must be installed in proximity to the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame.

[40 CFR 63.427(a)(4)][09/09/2008]

Existing PC 3.12, {not all of PC 3.12 is shown; only refer to items (1) and (3)(i) and (3)(iv)}:

- (1) Annual certification testing performed under 40 CFR 63.425(e).
- (2) Continuous performance testing performed at any time at that facility under 40 CFR 63.425(f), (g), and (h).
- (3) The documentation file shall be kept up to date for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility. The documentation for each test shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

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- (i) Name of test: Annual Certification Test -- Method 27 (40 CFR 63.425(e)(1)), Annual Certification Test -- Internal Vapor Valve (40 CFR 63.425(e)(2)), Leak Detection Test (40 CFR 63.425(f)), Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test (40 CFR 63.425(g)), or Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test (40 CFR 63.425(h)).
- (ii) Cargo tank owner's name and address.
- (iii) Cargo tank identification number.
- (iv) Test location and date.

Revised PC 3.12. Only revised parts of PC 3.12 are shown below. Items (1) and (3)(i) and (3)(iv) in PC 3.11 were revised to be consistent with EPA's revision to 40 CFR 63.428(b) on December 19, 2003, and the revision to 40 CFR 63.428(b)(1) on April 6, 2006, as follows:

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

Revised PC 3.12. The PC was revised to add the new CFR section 63.428(k) that was added by EPA on December 19, 2003. EPA also issued a new section 60.505(e) that is identical to this change, and it also applies, however, only the new section 63.428(k) was added to the permit to be consistent with the original permit. This is also consistent with 63.420(g) that specifies only the most stringent of either the NSPS or MACT applicable standard shall apply. The new section, added at the end of PC 3.12, appears as follows:

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

- (1) An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.
 - (i) The copy of each record in paragraph (1) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.
 - (ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (1) of this section.

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(2) For facilities that utilize a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by permitting authority representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.

(i) The copy of each record in paragraph (2) of this section is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

(ii) The permitting authority is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph (2) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.428(k)][09/09/2008]

Existing PC 4.4.1:

4.4 Monitor Operating Parameters

4.4.1 The permittee shall continuously monitor and record, in U.S. Gallons per month (US Gallons/mo), the throughput of each petroleum product listed in Appendix B for that month and on a 12-month rolling basis.

Revised PC 4.4.1: The existing throughput limit and its associated monitoring and recordkeeping requirement were changed to show throughput in units of "barrels" in addition to gallons. Since the facility maintains records in units of "barrels", expressing these requirements in terms of either gallons or barrels will simplify the compliance demonstration for the facility.

4.4 Monitor Operating Parameters

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

Existing PC 4.9:

- The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR 60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 75 m³ is subject to no provision of this subpart other than those required by this paragraph.

Revised PC 4.9. The PC was changed to remove the last sentence per the CFR change to Subpart Kb issued by EPA on October 15, 2003. The revised PC appears as follows:

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

Existing PC 4.9:

(2) Not Applicable.

Revised PC 4.9. The PC was changed to include 40 CFR 60.116b(e)(2) as an allowable option for Chevron the option of using another method for determining vapor pressure for refined petroleum products, as follows:

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(2) For refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

- (i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).
- (ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

Revised PC 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4.1, and Appendix A: Each of these permit conditions were changed to the most recent format for showing that an annual limit is actually based on “any consecutive 12-month period.” This approach is taken to assure that the permit conditions are both practically enforceable and federally enforceable for purposes of limiting the facility’s potential to emit (PTE) to less than major source thresholds. This is consistent with EPA practices for limiting PTE, such as described in the June 13, 1989 EPA Memorandum by Terrell E. Hunt and John S. Seitz with the subject of “Guidance on Limiting Potential to Emit in New Source Permitting.”

Existing Appendix A, Emission Limits:

Chevron Pipe Line Co., Pocatello
Emission Limits - Annual (T/yr)¹

Source Description	VOC Emission Limits (T/yr)
All facility storage tanks	29.6
Gasoline loading rack (VDU stack)	18.6
Transmix loading rack (VDU stack)	4.7E-02
Diesel loading rack (VDU stack)	1.6
Maintenance activities	1.0
Fugitives	1.0
FACILITY TOTAL	51.8

¹ Annual Emission Limits calculated on a 12-month rolling basis.

Revised Appendix A, Emission Limits: The VOC emission limits for the loading rack simplified by combining all VOC limits into one limit (i.e., emissions from gasoline, transmix and diesel were combined into a single limit = 20.2 T/yr = 18.6 + 4.7E-02 + 1.6). Also, fugitive emissions limits, listed as “Maintenance activities” and “Fugitives” were removed since measurement of fugitive emissions is difficult and not enforceable as a practical matter in this case. Only the overall limit from this facility is of primary concern. The point source limit is still the same and it will be calculated in the same manner as before. The revised emission limit table appears as follows:

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Chevron Pipe Line Co., Pocatello

Emission Limits - Annual (T/yr)¹

Source Description	VOC Emission Limits (T/yr)
All facility storage tanks	29.6
Loading rack (VDU stack)	20.2
FACILITY TOTAL	49.8

¹ Annual Emission Limits not to be exceeded during any consecutive 12-month period.

Existing Appendix B, Facility Throughput Limits:

Chevron Pipe Line Co., Pocatello

Permitted Throughput Limits - Annual (gallons per year)

Product Type – Gasoline, Diesel, Transmix, and Additives

Source Description	Permitted Throughputs (gallons per year)	Product Type
Facility gasoline throughput	370,800,990	Gasoline
Facility transmix throughput	2,520,000	Transmix
Facility diesel throughput	191,453,010	Diesel

^a 1 barrel (bbl) = 42 U.S. gallons

Revised Appendix B, Facility Throughput Limits: The existing throughput limit and its associated monitoring and recordkeeping requirement were changed to show throughput in units of “barrels” in addition to gallons. Since the facility maintains records in units of “barrels”, expressing these requirements in terms of either gallons or barrels will simplify the compliance demonstration for the facility.

Chevron Pipe Line Co., Pocatello

Annual Permitted Throughput Limits - Gallons or Barrels Per Year

Product Type – Gasoline, Diesel, Transmix, and Additives

Source Description	Permitted Throughputs (Gallons or Barrels per year) ^a	Product Type
Facility gasoline throughput	370,800,990 gal or 8,828,600 bbls	Gasoline
Facility transmix throughput	2,520,000 gal or 60,000 bbls	Transmix
Facility diesel throughput	191,453,010 gal or 4,448,400 bbls	Diesel

^a 1 barrel (bbl) = 42 U.S. gallons

Revised General Provisions: The General Provisions section of the permit was replaced with the most current version of the Tier II operating permit General Provisions. As part of this change, some conditions that previously appeared in the Facility-wide Permit Conditions section are now located in the General Provisions section.

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5. PERMIT FEES

A Tier II operating permit processing fee must be paid to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.407 by the permittee receiving a Tier II operating permit. Chevron's fee is \$10,000.00 because it is a synthetic minor stationary source with permitted emissions below a major threshold level. The processing fee is payable upon receipt of an assessment from DEQ at the time of permit issuance.

Table 5.1 Tier II Processing Fee Table

Emissions Inventory	
Pollutant	Permitted Emissions
NO _x	9
SO ₂	0
CO	24
PM ₁₀	0
VOC	31
TAPS/HAPS	1
Total:	65
Synthetic Minor (Yes/No)	Yes
Fee Due	\$ 10,000.00

6. PUBLIC COMMENT

Renewal of a Tier II permit is addressed under IDAPA 58.01.01.404.04. Under this rule, the renewal permit will be issued per the procedures under Section 404, except that that public notice and comment requirements do not apply since the revised permit will not result in an increase in allowable emissions.

KH/hp T2-2008.0026

Appendix A – AIRS Information

AIRS/AFS^a FACILITY-WIDE CLASSIFICATION^b DATA ENTRY FORM

Permittee/Facility Name: Chevron Pipeline Company and Northwest Terminalling Company
 Facility Location: Pocatello
 AIRS Number: 077-00023

AIR PROGRAM POLLUTANT	SIP	PSD	NSPS (Part 60)	NESHAP (Part 61)	MACT (Part 63)	SM80	TITLE V	AREA CLASSIFICATION
								A-Attainment U-Unclassified N- Nonattainment
SO ₂	B	B					B	u
NO _x	B	B					B	u
CO	B	B					B	u
PM ₁₀	B	B					B	u
PT (Particulate)	B	B						u
VOC	SM	SM	X				SM	u
THAP (Total HAPs)	B	---		---	B		B	---
			APPLICABLE SUBPART					
			Kb & XX	none	R			

^a Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) Facility Subsystem (AFS)

^b AIRS/AFS Classification Codes:

- A = Actual or potential emissions of a pollutant are above the applicable major source threshold. For HAPs only, class "A" is applied to each pollutant which is at or above the 10 T/yr threshold, or each pollutant that is below the 10 T/yr threshold, but contributes to a plant total in excess of 25 T/yr of all HAPs.
- SM = Potential emissions fall below applicable major source thresholds if and only if the source complies with federally enforceable regulations or limitations.
- B = Actual and potential emissions below all applicable major source thresholds.
- C = Class is unknown.
- ND = Major source thresholds are not defined (e.g., radionuclides).