Track Summary – Tanks

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**Training Classes – February 19 – 21, 2020**

- Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures – Chris Perry – EPA
- Tanks Essentials – Jim Miller – Big Spring Refinery
- Liquids Fuels Terminals – Basics of Environmental Permitting and Compliance – Al Reich, Cory Mead & Tony Shoeberg – Barr Engineering
- Oil & Gas Air Regulations – What You Need to Focus on Now – Cal Niss – Trihydro Corporation
- SPCC Training with Bison Engineering

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**Breakout Presentations – Thursday February 20, 2020**

- Do you have the Right Tank? Thief Hatch? – James Van Horne – SLR
- Upstream Oil and Gas Emission Inventory Calculations – TCEQ
- Opening up Opportunities for Performance Verification and Reliability Enhancement of Valves – Dave Anderson – Score Valve
- Vapor Lock Scrubber Technology Reducing Carbon Usage for BWON Compliance and Temporary Tank Storage – Jim Woodard – Vapor Point, LLC
- Contractor Management – Ric Hartung – Process Safety Solutions
- How Do You Feel About Storing Your Emissions Data in the Cloud? – Matt Radigan – REGS, LLC
- Integrating Speciation Data For Chemical Plants and Refineries – John Beath – John Beath Engineering

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Tanks – Training Classes

Wednesday February 19, 2020

- **Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures – Chris Perry – EPA**
  - 1:00 PM – Room 417 – 4 Hours
  - “Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 112 specifies requirements for non-transportation related facilities that are engaged in the storing, processing, transferring, distributing, using or consuming oil and oil products, which, due to its location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful. The threshold for SPCC applicability is 1,320 gallons contained by oil-filled operational equipment, flow-through process vessels, mobile or portable containers, and bulk storage containers with a volume of 55-gallons or more. Facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 112 are required to develop and implement an SPCC Plan that describes engineering controls and operating procedures that will reduce the probability of a release of oil and provide response measures to control accidental releases, including regulatory notification requirements for spills above the reportable quantity threshold. Specific regulatory drivers affect the oil and gas exploration, production and transmission activities. Participants in this class will focus on the basic requirements of the SPCC rule with a strong emphasis on identification of regulated equipment found in the oil and gas industry, as well as compliance obligations relevant to that equipment.”

- **Liquids Fuels Terminals – Basics of Environmental Permitting and Compliance – Al Reich, Cory Mead & Tony Shoeberg – Barr Engineering**
  - 8:00 AM – Room 412 – 4 Hours
  - This course will provide an overview of environmental compliance and permitting requirements for liquid fuels terminals. The goal of this course is to provide environmental professionals, terminal operators or managers, and other interested parties a basic understanding of the environmental compliance programs applicable to fuels terminals.

- **Oil & Gas Air Regulations – What You Need to Focus on Now – Cal Niss – Trihydro Corporation**
  - 1:00 PM – Room 415 – 4 Hours
  - In this 4-hour, to-the-point workshop, you will be presented with all the information needed to complete nearly every dispersion modeling analysis you will ever perform in your career. We will list which model programs are needed, what data is required for those programs, where to find those data, and how to manipulate the data to construct your input files to get the model running so you can get your job done. We will also cover tips and techniques to help you streamline your workflow.
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Friday February 21, 2020

- **Tanks Essentials – Jim Miller – Big Spring Refinery**
  - 8:00 AM – Room 416B – 8 Hours
  - When it comes to storage tanks, sorting through the applicable requirements and calculation options can be very confusing and we are here to help you get it right. This Tanks Essentials Workshop is ideal for anyone who has responsibility for complying with or enforcing air permits/regulations for storage tanks. We cover topics ranging from tank design and control technologies to emissions estimating to rule compliance.

- **EPCRA/TRI Training – Bob LaRosa – Aarcher Inc**
  - 1:00 PM – Room 412 – 4 Hours
  - The course covers current EPCRA applicability and reporting requirements, including multiple chemical lists, applicability thresholds, required reporting, deadlines, available reporting tools, and mandatory documentation. Practical applications of the requirements are provided for various industry sectors and for Federal agencies. Illustrative scenarios are presented on industrial and Federal agency reporting under EPCRA Section 313 to provide a clear understanding of where to focus attention and how to apply the complex guidance of the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) requirements to actual facility operations.

- **Upstream Oil and Gas Emission Inventory Calculations – TCEQ**
  - 8:00 AM – Room 602 – 1 Hour
  - This Presentation will cover Upstream Oil and Gas Emissions Inventory Calculations with a Focus on Storage Tanks: Sampling, Analyzing Data, Determining & Reporting Emissions. Covers direct measurements, modeling, and TANKS calculations.

- **SPCC Training – Mark Severson – Bison Engineering**
  - 8:00 AM – Room 415 – 4 Hour
  - Description Coming Soon.
Breakout Presentations – Thursday February 20, 2020

- **Do you have the Right Tank? Thief Hatch? – James Van Horne – SLR**
  - Abstract Coming Soon.

- **Opening up Opportunities for Performance Verification and Reliability Enhancement of Valves – Dave Anderson – Score Valve**
  - Most fugitive emission reduction / elimination efforts in the industrial community, especially at chemical and refining facilities have been focused on component monitoring with the implementation of LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) programs. USEPA studies have shown that the vast majority (between 80 and 90%) of fugitive emissions are associated with valve and connector leaks. While necessary, LDAR programs are, by definition, concerned with fixing leaks when they are encountered, not preventing them. Further, it could be argued that the greatest contribution to lowering fugitive emission rates from connectors and valves is through the use of consistent time-tested assembly and maintenance procedures, and the selection of the best available technology in terms of lowest emission valve packings, gaskets, torquing equipment, and other equipment. An overview of best practices for achieving lowest fugitive emission rates for bolted flange connectors and valves including a fugitive emissions model for gasketed connectors will be presented.

- **Vapor Lock Scrubber Technology Reducing Carbon Usage for BWON Compliance and Temporary Tank Storage – Jim Woodard – Vapor Point, LLC**
  - Vapor Point’s VaporLock™ control technology has been utilized within many areas of BWON operations, while also providing for the elimination of other HAPs such as Hydrogen Sulfide and Ammonia. Common applications include API Sumps and Separators, Dissolved Air/Nitrogen Floatation Systems, Tank Vent Emissions Controls, Sludge Processing Operations, Vacuum Truck and Frac Tank Controls and we have even designed equipment for the complete by-pass of existing sump systems.

- **Contractor Management – Ric Hartung – Process Safety Solutions**
  - Currently there are a large number of facilities covered by Process Safety Management (PSM) that either use a third party or manage their own contractor safety programs. Numerous compliance audits and National Emphasis Program (NEP) inspections has revealed a serious gap. While these third parties may do an adequate to good job in obtaining contractor information, evaluating statistics, and managing documentation, most fail to meet the requirement outlined in the PSM Regulation regarding contractor evaluations and verification. This gap leaves the host employer vulnerable to significant OSHA & EPA violations and fines. At issue, is the requirements outlined in several sections in the PSM regulation starting in subsection (f)(4) stating that “the employer shall develop and implement safe work practices to provide for the control of hazards during operations such as lockout-tagout; confined space entry; opening process equipment or piping; and control over entrance into a facility by maintenance, contractor, laboratory, or other support personnel. These safe work practices shall apply to employees and contractor employees” (emphasis added). This indicates that the host
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employer’s safe work practices apply to not only its own employees, but also to the contractors that perform work in the covered process. The host employer responsibilities are further outlined in sub-section (h)(2)(v) such that “The employer shall periodically evaluate the performance of contract employers in fulfilling their obligations as specified in paragraph (h)(3) of this section. For the host to fulfill PSM obligations regarding contractors, it must verify that the contractor has received safe work practice training, including site-specific requirements, such as but not limited to, the potential hazards that may be present in the facility. The contractor may use their own safe work practices, but this would need to be agreed upon beforehand and the host “must” evaluate each safe work practice to ensure that they are equivalent or more stringent, than their own.

● How Do You Feel About Storing Your Emissions Data in the Cloud? – Matt Radigan – REGS, LLC
  ○ Cloud computing means storing and accessing data and programs over the Internet instead of your computer's hard drive. In order to implement a cloud solution, you need some basic tools to connect your data source(s) to the Internet. Connection to the cloud storage needs to be secure, reliable and accessible. Turn on any new WiFi enable device, click through some prompts and you are connected. Technology made it so easy that it doesn’t even require a conscious thought to participate. Will the same environment that drives my social life translate to my workplace and more importantly, help me successful manage my critical air emissions compliance data. Required tools, feasibility and practicality of using cloud computing for compliance applications will be covered during the presentation.

● Integrating Speciation Data For Chemical Plants and Refineries – John Beath – John Beath Engineering
  ○ A surprising number of reports rely on chemical speciation data for purchased chemicals, feedstocks, intermediate streams and products. Recent experience with an EPA NEIC inspection underscored the value in centralizing this data for consistency. Calculations related to quantities present onsite (Tier Two), release reporting and threshold determinations (EPCRA/SARA), emissions calculations (EI/TRI), TSCA Manufacturing Inventory (coming in 2020), RMP (Maximum Intended Inventory), PSM (operator process information), OSHA Hazard Communication, and permit applications could benefit from a carefully orchestrated process. Imagine if the system you develop internally could answer simple questions for emergency situations like what’s the composition of the material in that drum, or that heat exchanger; and imagine if a process was in place to keep all of the content revised as process changes occur.