



Tips from the Help Desk

Questions & Answers from the Source Registration (SR) Help Desk
for some common problems and unusual situations

(revised January 2023)

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NEW Control Fields and How to Report on Multiple Controls

US EPA needs more information about the operation and configuration of pollution control devices. To address this, MassDEP added fields for sequence and effectiveness to the control section of the SR/SR-GHG forms. See details below to understand how to respond to these new required fields.

Contact the SR-GHG Help Desk for unusual configurations (e.g., parallel controls) (baw.edep@mass.gov).

j. Sequence: Enter 1 where there is only 1 control device on the unit. Where there is more than 1 control device, enter a number in the Sequence field starting with “1” to reflect the sequence of the device in the path that the emissions take to the release point from the emission unit.

k. Effectiveness: Estimate the percent of the unit’s operations where the control device was operating as designed to control the emissions. That is, the effectiveness percent is 100 minus the percent of time the unit was operating but the control was NOT fully operating (e.g., the control was off or malfunctioning). This percentage accounts for the fact that controls typically are not 100 percent effective because of equipment downtime, upsets and decreases in control efficiencies.

Multiple Controls PATH: If there is more than 1 control on this emission unit, there also must be a new control device record called the “PATH” to describe the overall efficiency and effectiveness of all the controls together. MassDEP added a PATH record where multiple controls existed in the data prior to Reporting Year 2021. This PATH record appears as an additional control device on the form with a device type = PATH, manufacturer = PATH, model = PATH, and sequence = 0.

If you currently have 1 active control on a unit and add a new control, then you MUST add an additional control

device for the PATH by clicking the “Add New control device” button. In the device Type field select PATH. In the fields Manufacture and Model, enter “PATH”. Enter “0” for the Sequence field. Enter the overall effectiveness (i.) and efficiency (k.) for all control devices taken together for all pollutants controlled by all devices in the path. Install date and permit number are not required for the PATH record. Filers must calculate their own emissions where there are multiple controls – the combustion unit form calculation feature will not work with multiple controls.

NEW HFC and PFC Reporting

For HFC and/or PFC emissions report those emissions in the Refrigerants-CO₂e field. Include the Emission Calculation in the “C. Notes” field showing the species, GWP, and total CO₂e for that species. Do not report HFC or PFC emissions in the “specify other pollutant” field.

For questions regarding HFC and PFC reporting, please contact both the SR-GHG Help Desk (baw.edep@mass.gov) and the Climate Strategies mailbox (climate.strategies@mass.gov).

Tips on Avoiding Common Errors

Facility Name Change

If your facility’s name or address has changed, you should contact the data manager in your MassDEP Regional Office before you start work on your forms (or you will have to start the forms over again to include the change). Find out which data manager to contact on the Source Registration Web Page.

<https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-source-registration>

Facility Closure or Fee Review Requests

If a facility has closed, changed status relative to a permit, or wishes to request a review of its compliance fee, you must contact your MassDEP Regional Office Data Manager. You may note these facts in your Source Registration, but you **must** also contact the Data Manager for your request to be processed. See Contacts at the Source Registration web page.

Fuel Usage

When entering the amount of fuel burned (or other throughput) be sure to check the units of measure displayed in the unit's field to avoid time-consuming errors. Units **MUST** match the units specified for the SCC. If the units for your data do not match the units for the SCC, you need to convert your values to units that match the SCC or select a different SCC.

NOTE that sometimes throughput must be reported in units of 1000 gallons rather than gallons, or million cubic feet rather than cubic feet.

IMPORTANT - Remember you may need to convert the Amount so that the value is expressed for the units associated with the chosen SCC. For example, if the chosen SCC expresses the firing rate units in 1000 gallons then 72 gallons would be entered as 0.072 1000 gallons.

Lead emissions

If your facility emits lead to the air, you need to report this using the "Other" pollutant column on the form for the unit that emits lead.

Emergency Generators

Owners/operators of a facility with emergency generators must report their hour use restriction on the Fuel Burning Device (AP1) form in field B.1.h for each generator (or any other restriction under a permit). The hour restriction is found in 310 CMR 7.02(8)i.2, or 7.03 (10)(a) or 7.26(42)d.1 (see <http://www.mass.gov/dep/air/laws/regulati.htm#apc>).

How to record restrictions on emergency engines?

The 300 hour operating restriction for emergency engines was removed from MassDEP regulations effective March 9, 2018. The restrictions for emergency engines reported in a Source Registration will now vary between facilities.

Owners of emergency engines that have plan approvals that limit operation to 300 hours per year should continue to report that restriction on their Source Registration. Such owners may apply to MassDEP for an administrative amendment of the plan approval to remove the 300 hours limit. Owners can also choose to keep the 300 hour restriction in their permit if they so desire and continue reporting this on their Source Registration.

Those without a specific permit condition for 300 hours need to remove the restriction from their next Source Registration (question B.1.h Annual usage restriction (for this fuel)).

If a facility prefers to calculate their potential to emit for their emergency generators at less than maximum capacity uncontrolled, then they may use the following assumptions. A September 6, 1995 EPA memo (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/emgen.pdf>) states that "The EPA believes that 500 hours is an appropriate default assumption for estimating the number of hours that an emergency generator could be expected to operate under worst-case conditions. Alternative estimates can be made on a case-by-case basis where justified by the source owner or permitting authority (for example, if historical data on local power outages indicate that a larger or smaller number would be appropriate)." MassDEP agrees with EPA's guidance for calculating the potential to emit for an emergency engine (i.e., assume 500 hours of engine operation unless there are site-specific reasons that warrant a different estimate).

Important: Facilities whose actual emissions can fit within a 25% or 50% cap should investigate registering a cap through the new [ePLACE Portal](#) – it's easy and you can find out more here: [Facility Emissions Cap](#)

Stack height

On the Stack form, please note that the height of a stack should be given from the ground.

Report on All Emission Units (EUs)

You must report on all emission units at the facility, including those that are idle. A complete package includes a report on ALL emission units, including idle units. Failing to report on an idle unit for two (2) years could trigger requirements of a new approval plan. Similarly, you must submit a timely report if an entire facility is idle.

IMPORTANT: In your Overview Form, do not unselect any of the EUs listed on this form.

Call the Help Desk before you submit a 2nd package . . . why?

If you need to submit a 2nd package this year for any reason (e.g., to add something or correct an error), consult with us first by e-mailing baw.edep@state.ma.us. The reason is that we want to make sure your first submittal wrote correctly to the database before you try to open a new package. *This ensures your data prefills correctly and that the total emissions are calculated correctly.*

This is important because we did have some problems with packages failing to write to the database; we want to be sure any problems are fixed before you submit a second time.

Who can sign the package?

You MUST be a “**RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL**” to sign a Source Registration. The eDEP electronic signature has the same force of law as a handwritten signature. If you are NOT the Responsible Official, then you need to SHARE your package with a Responsible Official who can then complete the electronic signature and submit the form.

NOTE: signing a package locks the forms and they can no longer be changed.

Who is a Responsible Official (RO)?

*For a Sole Proprietorship: The responsible official is the sole proprietor

*For a Partnership: The responsible official is a general partner with the authority to bind the partnership

*For a Corporation or a non-profit corporation: The responsible official is a corporate official with authority to bind the corporation such as a:

- 1) President,
- 2) Secretary,
- 3) Treasurer,
- 4) Vice president of the corporation in charge of a business function, or
- 5) Any other person who performs similar policymaking or decision-making functions of the corporation.

*For a Municipality or other public agency: The responsible official is any one of the following individuals:

- (1) A principal executive officer or
- (2) A ranking elected official who is empowered to enter into contracts on behalf of the municipality or public agency

How to SHARE your package?

The Share feature allows you to assign rights to edit, sign, or submit a package – click the **Share Transaction** button on the **Transaction Overview** screen and follow the instructions. Share allows a preparer (such as a consultant) to “give” the package to another user (e.g., the client) for review, signature, and submittal. No special privileges are required to share a package. However, the Responsible Official MUST register with eDEP and you (the preparer) MUST know their eDEP Nickname to share the package with them (see “My Profile”).

NOTE: In order for the Responsible Official to sign and submit the package, assign the role of Editor & Signer

Remember to SUBMIT!

Some filers do not realize there is a separate Submit step that follows the signature. They fail to take that last step and are late. Please remember to continue until you select the submit button. You will receive an

email from eDEP as a receipt for your submittal to ensure you have filed.

What Units Must Be Reported (or not)

Reminder: A complete package = report on all units, including idle units

Please remember that a complete submittal includes a report on **ALL** emission units at a facility, *including those that are idle*. Note that if you fail to report on an idle unit for 2 years, you could also trigger requirements for a new plan approval (see 310 CMR 7.02 (3)(m)).

If a unit has been permanently removed but it is still listed on the Overview Form as part of your facility, then you must complete the form for that unit one last time, entering a decommission date. That tells MassDEP that the unit is permanently removed/disabled and will keep it from appearing on the list of equipment at your facility.

Similarly, if your entire facility is idle, you still must file a package when it is due.

Do you need to report small portable heating units in Source Registration?

No – small portable heating units, defined as those which have fuel tanks with less than 10 gallons capacity, need not be reported on Source Registrations.

Do you report temporary emission units?

Yes, in some cases. If an emission unit is a temporary or mobile unit (such as a temporary emergency generator or a temporary boiler mounted on a trailer) but is of a type that would be reported on if it were fixed and permanent, then it must be included in your Source Registration *IF it operated for 120 days or more during the Year of Record*. Note that if the temporary unit is very similar to other units at the facility, you should

consider reporting it with one of the existing units on that unit's form (they would become a combined unit).

The only exception is a unit used for construction equipment – that is, a generator used only to power construction equipment does not need to be reported in Source Registration. Note, however, that a temporary generator used to replace or augment an existing unit at the facility (that is, it is used to power the facility's equipment) during construction would need to be reported.

Are there any emissions units you don't need to report?

No, with a very few exceptions. In general all emissions units must be reported on in each Source Registration. As stated in 310 CMR 7.12 (3)(a)(1), once a facility is subject to 310 CMR 7.12 Source Registration, all emission units and processes at the facility shall be included in the Source Registration even if, individually, certain emission units and processes may not meet the applicability thresholds of 310 CMR 7.00. Emission units that are "Insignificant Activities" under [310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C\(5\)\(i\)](#), excerpted on the next page.

What units fall under the "insignificant activity" class at 310 CMR 7 Appendix C(5)(i)17 for HVAC ?

"Insignificant activities" not required to be reported in Source Registration include: "ventilating systems used exclusively for heating and cooling buildings, for the comfort of people living or working within the building serviced by said system, which EPA has determined need not be contained in an operating permit." This exclusion from Source Registration applies only to those heating/cooling units on which EPA has made a determination in an operating permit – that is, the only units excluded under this provision are those at facilities subject to the operating permit program.

310 CMR 7 Appendix C(5)(i)

(i) Insignificant Activities. Notwithstanding 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C(5)(h) any emission unit(s) that is part of the following activities is exempt from the requirements of 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C:

1. Open burning conducted in accordance with the requirements of 310 CMR 7.07(2), 7.07(3)(a) and 7.07(3)(e);
2. Office activities and the equipment and implements used therein, such as typewriters, printers, and pens;
3. Interior maintenance activities and the equipment and supplies used therein, such as janitorial cleaning products and air fresheners; this does not include any cleaning of production equipment or activities regulated by 310 CMR 7.18;
4. Bathroom and locker room ventilation and maintenance;
5. Copying and duplication activities for internal use and for support of office activities at the facility;
6. The activities not regulated by 310 CMR 7.18 in maintenance shops, such as welding, gluing, soldering;
7. First aid or emergency medical care provided at the facility, including related activities such as sterilization and medicine preparation;
8. Laundry operations that service uniforms or other clothing used at the facility that are not regulated by 310 CMR 7.18;
9. Architectural maintenance activities conducted to take care of the buildings and structures at the facility, including repainting, reroofing, and sandblasting;
10. Exterior maintenance activities conducted to take care of the grounds of the facility, including parking lots and lawn maintenance;
11. Food preparation to service facility cafeterias and dining rooms;
12. The use of portable space heaters which reasonably can be carried and relocated by an employee;
13. Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) or petroleum fuels used to power the facility's mobile equipment and not otherwise regulated by the Department;
14. Emergency vents not subject to the accidental release regulations.
15. Surface coating and painting processes which exclusively use non-refillable aerosol cans;
16. Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for commercial or residential housekeeping;
17. Ventilating systems used exclusively for heating and cooling buildings, for the comfort of people living or working within the building serviced by said system, which EPA has determined need not be contained in an operating permit;
18. Ventilating and exhaust systems for laboratory hoods used:
 - a. by academic institutions for academic purposes.
 - b. by hospitals and medical care facilities used for medical care purposes and medical research only.
 - c. by laboratories which perform laboratory scale activities as defined by OSHA.
 - d. by facilities for quality assurance and quality control testing and sampling activities.
19. Surface coating and printing processes used exclusively for educational purposes in educational institution excluding those emission units regulated by 310 CMR 7.18; and
20. Kilns or ventilating hoods for art or ceramic curricula at colleges, primary or secondary schools.

How to Report on Special Cases

What are combined units and when can individual emission unit (EU) operations be reported as combined units?

Combining EUs makes it easier to report large numbers of small units. The number of units in a combined unit must be entered in the “combined units” field. Each individual unit within a combined unit may be combined subject to these restrictions:

1. Fuel burning units (except Incinerators) can be combined as one emission unit IF EACH INDIVIDUAL UNIT is of the same type AND uses the same fuel(s) AND is subject to the same regulatory restrictions AND is below the following thresholds: Distillate oil -- 10 MMBTU per hour or 72 gal per hour; Residual oil – 10 MMBTU per hour or 32 gal per hour; Natural gas – 10 MMBTU per hour or 100 Therms per hour; Solid fuel – 3 MMBTU per hour; Used oil fuel – 3 MMBTU per hour or 19 gal per hour; Landfill gas – 3 MMBTU per hour or 180,000 cf per hour AND the total heat input of all units in the combined unit does not exceed 40 MMBTU/hour.

NOTE: MMBTU = million british thermal unit

2. Process related equipment can be combined as one emission unit IF: Similar pieces of equipment that are used interchangeably to create the same product may be reported on one form as a combined emission unit; OR Similar pieces of equipment may be combined as one emission unit IF EACH INDIVIDUAL UNIT has the same applicable requirements AND is below the following reporting thresholds: Particulate matter – 2 tons per year; Organic material – 10 tons per year; Lead – 0.5 tons per year; Hazardous air pollutants – 10 tons of any individual HAP or 25 tons of total HAPs

3. Incinerators can NOT be combined.

How do you enter data for Combined Units?

When entering data for combined units use these guidelines:

- Manufacturer/Model No – use the most common manufacturer/model or enter “combined”.
- Installation Date – enter the install date for the oldest of the individual units.
- Permit Date – enter the most recent permit number and date for the units.
- Max capacity / potential – enter the sum of the maximum capacities of all of the individual units as the maximum capacity for the combined unit.
- Decommission date – do not decommission until the last individual unit is gone; if you need to add or subtract units from the combined unit, then increase or decrease the value in the Combined Units field to reflect the change and explain in the Notes field.
- Air Pollution Control (APC) Devices: enter one of the controls in the APC question A.14. In Section C: Notes field identify which emission unit is associated with this specific device. Enter the remaining APC devices and associate it with the appropriate emission unit in Section C: Notes. Include: APC device type, manufacturer, model number, Facility’s ID for this Device, installation date, pollutant(s) and percent efficiencies.
- Explain in the Notes field which units have been combined (list them) and any issues or oddities about the combined unit. Make a note in the Notes field with the locations of the combined units if they are not in the same building at the facility.

NOTE: For each individual unit that has been combined on the form, enter in Section C: Notes the following information: manufacturer, model number, max input ratings-MMBTU, if applicable, installation date, APC devices, if applicable (include: APC device type, manufacturer, model number, Facility’s ID for this Device, installation date, pollutant(s) and percent

efficiencies), and location of units if the units are not located together

How do you enter in the forms unusual exhausts, such as short vertical vents?

Some units exhaust vertically, but have housings shorter than 10 ft above the roof of the building (e.g., ventilation exhausts that may be 3-5 ft tall. This type of release point does not require a Stack form – for the question: “Emissions release point:” found on the Fuel Burning Device, Process or Incinerator form, select vertical stack/vent less than 10ft in the Non-Stack Release Point group.

Low NOx burners – are they control devices?

No – they are part of your equipment and should not be logged as separate control devices. If you have low NOx burners you should use emission factors that take into account their lower emissions. You should also mention in Section C: Notes that the unit incorporates low NOx burners. You can find such emission factors in EPA’s emission factor database at: <https://www.epa.gov/chief>

How should Ovens be reported?

An oven should be reported on 1 form only. Use a Fuel Burning Device (AP1) form for an oven that has no emissions other than those from fuel combustion (such as an oven used for driving off water).

Use a Process (AP2) form where there are emissions from the material being baked (such as where solvents are being baked off). On the Process form, the combustion emissions will be reported as one material throughput (segment) and emissions from the material being baked as another segment. Remember to use a SCC for combustion for the fuel segment.

If you need to have ovens that are currently on a Fuel Burning Device form recoded to Process, please contact the Help Desk before you begin entering data – we can change the forms for you. If you have already reported an oven on a Fuel Burning Device (AP1) form, you do

NOT need to make any changes – it will be accepted this year.

How should Dryers be reported?

A dryer should be reported on 1 form only. Use a Fuel Burning Device (AP1) form for a dryer that has no emissions other than those from the fuel combustion (such as for a dryer that produces only water vapor).

However, if the dryer is combined in a unit with a spray or print operation, use a Process (AP2) form to ensure that the %VOC is reported (this field is only on an AP2). As with an oven, the combustion emissions will be reported as one material throughput (segment) and emissions from the material being dried as another segment. Remember to use an SCC for combustion for the fuel segment. If there is a spray or print process, but is reported as a separate Process emissions unit then you can use a Fuel Burning Device form because you will be reporting only the fuel combustion (again, be sure to use a combustion SCC on the AP1).

If you need to have dryers that are currently on a Fuel Burning Device form recoded to Process, please contact the Help Desk before you begin entering data – we can change the forms for you. If you have already reported a dryer on a Fuel Burning Device (AP1) form, you do NOT need to make any changes – it will be accepted this year.

How should Flares be reported?

When a flare is a control device on a process emission unit it should be reported as such in the control device portion of the form for that process unit whose emissions it is controlling. In the past, many flares were reported as incinerators (AP3s) – we are trying to ensure that all control flares are now reported on Process forms. If you have a control flare that is on an Incinerator form, please do the following: (1) report the flare on the Process form that it controls, (2) note in the Notes field on the Process form that you are reporting the flare on the Process rather than the Incinerator form, and (3) enter a decommission date on the Incinerator form (this will cause it to be removed from future packages) and enter 0 for all throughputs and emissions on the AP3.

EXCEPTION: Flares on landfills should be reported on a Fuel Burning Device (AP-1) form. Again, if you need a unit recoded, contact the SR Help Desk before you start entering data.

How should non-stationary units be reported?

Where an engine is not used to power a motor vehicle but is moved around to different locations at a facility, then the engine is defined as non-stationary engine and is subject to reporting under Source Registration. This is true if: (1) the engine is at the facility and operates for more than 120 days even if it moves around at the facility (i.e., the engine runs at the facility and is not a unit that operates off-site but is just stored at the facility); (2) is not construction equipment; and (3) is a type that would be reported on if fixed (e.g., not an insignificant activity). This is due to the broad definition of “emission unit” in 7.12(3)(a). This would also apply to non-stationary units that are not engines.

Which SCC’s should not be used on an AP1?

The Fuel Burning Device (AP1) form is for combustion, and the auto calculation feature relies on the use of combustion SCC’s as the basis for selecting emission factors. SCC’s that are not for combustion should not be used on this form, especially when using auto calculation. A new validation feature of the forms will prevent a user from trying to auto calculate emissions using a non-combustion SCC (i.e., one that does not have EPA emissions factors associated with all the criteria pollutants). If you use a non-combustion SCC on a Fuel Burning Device form, you must do your own emissions calculations.

How do I report emissions from the fuel use of a thermal oxidizer?

If you have a thermal oxidizer on an emission unit that emits VOCs, you also need to report the emissions from the thermal oxidizer as fuel. To do this, add another segment or “raw material” (Section B) to the Process

(AP-2) form for the unit to report emissions from the thermal oxidizer’s fuel combustion. After you check “Add Raw Material” and validate, another Section B will be generated on which you can enter the combustion emissions. You will need to enter a fuel combustion SCC for the fuel segment, this will allow the auto calculation feature to be utilized, if available.

What do you enter into the basis fields for restrictions if you don’t have a permit?

If a unit has a restriction that is based on a regulatory limit rather than a permit condition, then enter the regulatory citation (e.g., 310 CMR 7.X(XX) or 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XX.XX). All emissions or throughput restrictions will have a basis.

Is a “Fireye” flame monitor a monitor that must be recorded on the forms?

No – a Fireye is a brand of flame monitor. Flame monitors in general do not need to be reported as a monitor as a response to the question: “Is there monitoring equipment on this emission unit?”

Which SCC’s should be used for residential boilers/water heaters at commercial/institutional facilities?

Use the following SCC Codes:

Residual Oil (No. 6 Oil) 10300403

Distillate Oil (No. 2 Oil) 10300503

Natural Gas 10300603

Other fuels same family of SCC Codes

You can identify combustion SCC from the “Category” field in the list of valid SCC’s posted on the SR Web Page.

Reporting on Tanks

When does a tank need to be reported?

You must file an AP-4 form for each below- or above-ground storage container that is 500 gallons or larger and stores liquid organic material. Tanks can be combined if the combined capacity does not exceed 50,000 gallons, they are the same construction, and store the same material(s). Do not combine above ground with below ground tanks – use separate AP4 forms for each type. Note that if a single tank is 40,000 gallons or larger, you may need to report emissions for the tank – see question below. Tanks containing wastewater with organic material and waste organic material that will be disposed of off-site need not be reported. However, waste tanks containing organic material that will be used as feed stock for a process or alternate fuel for a combustion unit must be reported on an AP-4 Form.

What do you enter for Question A.7.d: Temperature on the AP4 tank form?

This field is intended to capture the temperature at which the material is stored. If *underground*, a default value of 55°F may be used if the tank is not heated or cooled. If *above ground*, a default of 48°F may be used if the tank is not heated or cooled. If the tank is *inside a building*, then the temperature at which the building is kept should be given. If the tank is *heated or cooled*, the temperature of the contents should be given.

Is there a *de minimis* concentration of organic matter below which an AP4 is not required for a tank?

No – however the objective of the AP4 is to gather data on tanks storing fuel or materials or products. It is not intended to capture wastewater that may contain some organic material. So a waste oil tank must be reported where that oil will be a feed stock or fuel, but a waste oil or waste water tank which contains some oil that will be disposed of off-site need not be reported.

NEW When must you calculate emissions from tanks?

Emissions need to be calculated for *above ground* storage tanks with a capacity equal to or greater than 40,000 gallons containing liquid organic material having a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, and for any storage tank with a capacity equal to or greater than 1 million gallons. Emissions calculations are not required for any other type/size of tank.

Emissions for such tanks must be reported on a Process (AP2) form. They may be added as additional materials/throughputs (segments) to an existing AP2 that reports emissions for the tank loading equipment, or they may be reported on a separate AP2. All tanks may be reported on one AP2 – separate segments/forms for each tank are not required (although you may separate them if you wish for clarity). Report emissions for standing/breathing loss separate from drawdown (that is, make them 2 separate segments).

Actual working loss emissions for such tanks are calculated based on the actual loading/unloading of the tanks (not apportioned rack throughput). The potential emissions are calculated by assuming the total unloading rack potential throughput through each tank, and then summing these. The potential emissions from drawdown should be reported as equal to actual drawdown emissions.

NEW – U.S. EPA has made changes to AP42 calculations for Organic Liquid Storage Tank emissions that render the EPA TANKS Emissions Estimation Software obsolete (see <https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/software/tanks/index.html>). Therefore, the EPA TANKS software may no longer be used for calculating emissions for Source Registration starting with reporting year 2020. Instead, you may perform your own calculations, or you may use a software tool that incorporates EPA's updated AP42 calculation method such as that provided by the Oklahoma DEQ. When you file your Source Registration please be sure to provide the model parameters you

used for estimating organic liquid storage tank emissions in the Notes or as an attachment.

You can find the OK DEQ tanks tool at:

<https://www.deq.ok.gov/air-quality-division/air-permits/storage-tank-emissions-calculation-tool/>