RECEIVED

DEC 20 2022



Marathon Petroleum Company LP

Volatile Organic Compounds
Continous Emissions Monitor - Relative Accuracy Test Audit
Vapor Recovery Unit
MPLX Terminals LLC
Jackson Loading Facility
Jackson, MI

Report Identification Number: ENV 22-460

Prepared For:

MPLX Terminals LLC Jackson Loading Facility 2090 Morrill Rd Jackson, MI 49201

Prepared By:

Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Refining Analytical and Development Department
Environmental Field Services
P.O. Box 911
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129

Testing Personell:

Josh Hall (606)-921-2181 jkhall@marathonpetroleum.com

Aaron Boyd (606)-921-6955 amboyd@marathonpetroleum.com

Test Date: November 2, 2022

MEMORANDUM

December 8, 2022

TO:

Renee Hermiller

FROM:

Josh Hall

SUBJECT:

Jackson Loading Facility

Vapor Recovery Unit Emissions

Relative Accuracy Test Audit Results

On November 2, 2022, a Relative Accuracy Audit was conducted on the Jackson Terminal's Zink VRU Continuous Emissions Monitor located at the loading facility. The purpose of the testing was to determine the relative accuracy of the CEM compared to the reference monitor. The relative accuracy was determined based on nine of the twelve tests performed. The results of the test are summarized below.

<u>Parameters</u>	Relative Accuracy	<u>Allowable</u>
NMHC	1.00%	10% of Applicable Standard
(conc. vs. conc.)		Concentration (3.00%).
NMHC	0.35%	10% of Applicable Standard
(mg/L vs. mg/L)		Concentration (80 mg/L).

Based upon these results, this CEM is operating within regulatory limits. If there are any questions regarding these tests, please contact me at (606)-921-2181.

Marathon Petroleum Company LP

Certifications

Certification of sampling procedures by the team leader of the personnel conducting the sampling procedures and compiling the test report:
 "I certify that the sampling procedures were performed in accordance with the

"I certify that the sampling procedures were performed in accordance with the approved test plan and that the data presented in this test report are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. All exceptions are listed and explained below."

Signature: Printed Name of Person Signing: Josh Hall Title: Technician, Stack Testing Group Date: 12/8/2022

2. Certification of test report by the senior staff person at the testing company who

"I certify that this test report and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the test information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who performed sampling and analysis relating to the performance test, the information submitted in this test report is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. All exceptions are listed and explained below."

Signature:	Printed Name of Person Signing:		
Title: Supervisor / Coo	rdinator Environmental Field	Date:	
Services			

- 3. This report may not be reproduced without written approval from the RAD Environmental Field Services Group.
- 4. Deviations from Testing Protocol: none

TABLE OF CONTENTS

l.	INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY		4-5
II.	PROCESS DESCRIPTION		6
III.	SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURES		7-8
IV.	TEST RESULT	S	9
V.	APPENDICES		
	APPENDIX A:	Relative Accuracy Calculation Equations	10-13
	APPENDIX B:	Field and Calculation Summary Data	14-51
	APPENDIX C:	CEM Monitor Data	52-61
	APPENDIX D:	Instrument and Test Equipment Calibration Data	62-80
	APPENDIX E:	EPA Approval Letter	81-85

I. Introduction and Summary

The Marathon Petroleum Company LP's Environmental Field Services Section performed a relative accuracy audit on the Zink VRU located at the Jackson Terminal. This facility utilizes a vapor recovery system for their bulk gasoline and diesel loading terminal. The testing was conducted on 11/2/22. The relative accuracy was determined on the following monitor:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Monitor</u>	Serial No.	Audit Type
VRU Exhaust	IR 8400 D	5971	RATA

The purpose of the testing was to determine the relative accuracy of the CEM from the vapor recovery unit exhaust outlet during truck loading procedures and determine the relative accuracy of the CEM compared to the reference monitor.

Test methods followed those as detailed in the Code of Federal Regulations, CFR40, Part 60, Subpart XX. Specific procedures used were EPA Methods 21, the U.S. EPA - Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards' Alternative Method to 25B using the IR 208 and IR 8400 D (Approval Letter Attached) and Subsection 60.503 (d) along with the guidelines of Performance Specification 2 for the relative accuracy test audit.

Testing was conducted by the following individual(s) from Marathon Petroleum Company's Refining Analytical and Development - Environmental Field Services Section Stack Testing Group:

- Josh Hall
- Aaron Boyd

The following individual(s) from MPLX Terminals LLC's Environmental Group Coordinated the testing:

Renee Hermiller

RECEIVED DEC 20 2022

I. Introduction and Summary (cont.)

A total of nine runs were conducted in determining the relative accuracy of the continuous emission monitor (CEM).

The results of the test conducted on 11/2/22 are as follows:

<u>Monitor</u>	Relative Accuracy	<u>Allowable</u>
IR 8400 (conc. vs. conc.)	1.00%	10% of Applicable Standard Concentration (3.00%).
(mg/L vs. mg/L)	0.35%	10% of Applicable Standard Concentration (80 mg/ l).

II. PROCESS DESCRIPTION

MPLX Terminals LLC's Jackson, MI truck loading terminal uses a Zink VRU to control, by adsorption, the organic vapors generated and recovered from trucks during the loading process. This process consists of two (2) carbon beds which continually cycle and regenerate every 30 minutes or at a minimum of 13 minutes based on the CEM smart cycle. The gas vapor, which adsorbs on the activated carbon after going through the absorbing tower, is vented to the atmosphere. After adsorption cycle is complete, the bed recycles under vacuum at 27.5 inches of water while the other bed is being utilized. During the recycle process in the carbon absorber, a dry vacuum pump pulls the hydrocarbon from the carbon. The hydrocarbon vapors from the carbon absorber are mixed with the vacuum pump seal fluid and are discharged to an absorber/separator.

The hydrocarbon vapors are condensed and separated from the seal fluid in the separator compartment and discharged back to a holding tank. Any remaining hydrocarbons pass through the packed absorber tower and are contacted by the fresh stream of gasoline which absorbs most of the remaining hydrocarbon. The small amount of hydrocarbon that is left leaves the top of the absorber and is directed back to the carbon absorber which starts the whole process again.

The VOC's sampling point is located after the turbine meter where the volume of exhaust air is measured. The exhaust is connected to a duct for total measurement.

III. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

A relative accuracy audit was conducted on the MPLX Terminals Jackson Loading Facility's Zink vapor recovery unit that serves the tank truck loading facility for gasoline and diesel fuel. The audit was conducted on November 2, 2022.

The test procedures used followed those as required in the Code of Federal Regulations, CFR40, Part 60, Subpart XX including EPA Methods 2A, 21, 25B along with Performance Specification 2 for relative accuracy audit procedures and CFR40, Part 63, Subpart R.

A. <u>Vapor Recovery Units Initial Leak Check</u>

An initial organic vapor leak check on the vapor recovery unit was conducted during the loading process prior to testing on Nov 2, 2022. All connections and fittings were checked by using EPA Method 21 procedures. An RKI Instruments Gas Tracer, Organic Vapor Analyzer, was used to detect any leakage from fittings. No leaks were detected.

B. Determination of Total Organic Concentrations

The total hydrocarbon sampling and analysis of both carbon beds were determined on site using an Infrared Industries IR208 NDIR Continuous Gas Monitoring Analyzer following EPA Method 25B. The sampling port was connected from the fitting leading to the turbine meter.

Zero gas and EPA Protocol 1 calibration standards in nitrogen were used in the calibration of the IR208 instrument. Each calibration gas was sent from the bottle to the three way valve and back through the sampling line for the leak check determination and efficiency of the sampling line.

A multi-gas cylinder consisting of propane and methane was used for analyzer verification purposes prior to and following the test and during each hourly drift check.

Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions Performance Test Vapor Recovery Unit MPLX Terminals LLC

III. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURES (cont'd.)

C. <u>Vapor Flow Rate: Carbon Beds</u>

The vapor volume flow rate from the exhaust was determined by using an American Turbine Meter following EPA Method 2A. The VRU's exhaust was routed through the turbine meter located inside the testing trailer. Readings were taken every minute.

D. Fuel Volume Determination

During each tanker loading process, the volume loaded was logged along with the tanker ID and purchaser. The recorded data were used in the determination of the volume of gasoline, for both accountable and total volumes.

IV. TEST RESULTS

A summary of the relative accuracy equations is presented in Appendix A. All relative accuracy audit test field data and calculation summary data are presented in Appendix B. The CEM monitor data are presented in Appendix C. Instrument and test equipment calibration data are presented in Appendix D. US EPA approval letters are presented in Appendix E.

Based on the results of the relative accuracy audit conducted on the Infrared Industries total hydrocarbon monitor, conclusions are as follows:

 Results of the Vapor Recovery Unit CEM Relative Accuracy Certification test series conducted on the Infrared Industries CEM located on the VRU exhaust vent are within the requirements specified or Applicable Standard specified in the applicable performance specifications.