RULE 213 GASOLINE TRANSFER INTO STATIONARY STORAGE CONTAINERS

Adopted 06-19-79
(Amended 04-21-81, 05-20-85, 09-25-90, 10-19-93)

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1.0 GENERAL

1.1 APPLICABILITY

1.1.1 The provisions of this rule shall apply to the transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage containers, except as provided in Section 3.2 of this rule.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

2.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY THROUGHPUT - is defined as the total gasoline unloaded and dispensed in the most recent full calendar year from the facility's storage tanks divided by twelve.

2.2 GASOLINE - is defined as Petroleum distillates used as motor fuel with a Reid vapor pressure greater than 4.0 pounds.

2.3 GASOLINE BULK PLANT - is defined as a distributing facility, with a throughput less than or equal to 20,000 gallons a day, which receives gasoline, stores it in stationary tanks, and loads it into tank trucks for delivery to service stations or other distribution points.

2.4 GASOLINE VAPORS - are defined as the displaced vapors including any entrained liquid gasoline.

2.5 LEAK FREE - is defined as a liquid leak of less than three drops per minute excluding losses which occur upon disconnecting transfer fittings, provided such disconnect losses do not exceed 10 milliliters (0.34 fluid ounces) per disconnect, averaged over three disconnects.

2.6 REID VAPOR PRESSURE - is defined as the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile non-viscous petroleum liquids, except liquefied petroleum gases, and determined by ASTM-323-58.

2.7 SUBMERGED FILL PIPE - is defined as any fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 6.0 inches above the bottom of the container. "Submerged fill pipe" when applied to a container which is loaded from the side is defined as any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 18.0 inches above the bottom of the container.

2.8 VAPOR TIGHT - is defined as the concentration of total hydrocarbons, measured 1 cm from any source, not to exceed 10,000 ppm (expressed as methane) above background, as determined by EPA Reference Method 21.

2.9 VAPOR TIGHT GASOLINE CARGO TANK - is defined as a leak that does not exceed the standards as specified in EPA Reference Test Method 27.

3.0 STANDARDS

3.1 TRANSFER PROVISIONS

3.1.1 A person shall not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from any tank truck or trailer into any stationary storage container with a capacity of more than 250 gallons unless such container is provided with a permanent submerged fill pipe and unless such transfer is made under the following conditions:

3.1.2 The displaced gasoline vapors or gases are processed by a vapor recovery system that shall collect at least 95 percent by weight, as determined by ARB

Test Method 2-3, of the hydrocarbon vapors vented during filling of the stationary storage container and the system has been certified for installation by the California Air Resources Board.

3.1.3 Transfer is made to a storage container equipped as required in RULE 212.

3.1.4 Loading shall be accomplished in such a manner that all displaced vapor and air will be vented only to the vapor recovery system. Measures shall be taken to ensure that the loading device is leak free when it is not in use and to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected.

3.1.5 The vapor recovery system shall be maintained and operated so that it does not cause the pressure in a gasoline delivery vessel to exceed 18 inches water gauge or the vacuum to exceed 6 inches water gauge.

3.1.6 All vapor recovery equipment and gasoline loading equipment shall be maintained in good working order and shall be leak free and vapor tight.

3.1.7 In no instance shall the gasoline loading operations exceed the capacity of the vapor processing unit.

3.1.8 No person shall store gasoline in or otherwise use or operate any gasoline delivery vessel unless such vessel is designed and maintained to be leak free and vapor tight. Any delivery vessel into which gasoline vapors have been transferred, shall be refilled only at a gasoline bulk plant or terminal that is equipped with a system that prevents at least 95 percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced from entering the atmosphere.

3.1.9 A person shall not operate any gasoline loading facility which is not subject to the provisions of RULE 215 unless:

3.1.10 The facility is equipped and operated with a system or systems to prevent the release to the atmosphere of at least 95 percent by weight, as determined by ARB Test Method 2-3, of the gasoline vapors displaced during the filling of the facility's stationary storage containers; and

3.1.11 The facility is equipped and operated with a pressure-vacuum relief valve on the above ground stationary storage containers with a minimum pressure valve setting of 90 percent of the maximum safe pressure and vacuum ratings of the containers, provided that such setting will not exceed the container's maximum pressure rating.

3.2 EXEMPTIONS

3.2.1 The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to the transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container:

3.2.2 Which has a capacity of less than 550 gallons and is used exclusively for the fueling of implements of husbandry as such vehicles are defined in Division 16 (Section 3600 et seq.) of the California Vehicle Code, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.

3.2.3 With a capacity of 2,000 gallons or less and installed before January 1, 1979, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.

3.3 TEST METHODS

3.3.1 Reference methods for compliance testing for this rule are specified in 40 CFR 60.503.

3.3.2 EPA Reference Method 21 shall be used to test for vapor tight condition or liquid leaks.

4.0 ADMINISTRATIVE

4.1 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

4.1.1 Any source of emission subject to this Rule, installed on or after January 1, 1979, shall comply with the provisions of this Rule no later than six months from the date of adoption.

4.2 RECORDKEEPING

4.2.1 The owner or operator of any facility subject to the provisions of this rule shall prepare a daily log of the throughput and a summary of the throughput for the calendar year to date of the liquid compounds subject to the provisions of this rule. Such records shall be maintained at the facility for at least 2 years and shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

4.2.2 Records shall include the number of gasoline storage tanks serviced and their respective capacities in gallons.

4.2.3 In addition to the recordkeeping requirements specified herein, all provisions of Regulation IV, RULE 410, when applicable, must still be adhered to.

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