

What Is The Compliance Date?

- New Sources (affected sources constructed since November 9, 2006): January 10, 2008 or upon startup if startup occurs after January 10, 2008.
- Existing Sources: January 10, 2011.

What Are The Permitting Requirements?

- Owners and operators of area source bulk gasoline terminals, pipeline breakout stations, pipeline pumping stations, and bulk gasoline plants are not required to obtain title V permits because of being subject to this rule; however, if a source is otherwise required to obtain a title V permit (applicability criteria found in 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) and (b)), the source must apply for and obtain a title V permit.

What Records Are Required?

Reporting:

- Bulk plants operating in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule that requires submerged fill are not required to submit an Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status.
- If your affected source is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification is due, Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of Initial Notification.
- Other owners and operators of an affected source must submit an Initial Notification as specified in section 63.9(b) and a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in section 63.9(h). For existing sources, the Initial Notification is due by May 9, 2008, and the Notification of Compliance Status is due on January 10, 2011.
- Each owner or operator of an affected bulk gasoline terminal must submit a Notification of Performance Test as specified in section 63.9(e) prior to initial test on vapor processing and collection systems.
- Semi-annual compliance reports and excess emissions reports (if applicable), are required.

Recordkeeping:

- Records must be kept for a period of 5 years. These include records of cargo tank vapor tightness test certifications, records of equipment component inspections, and records of vapor processor parameter monitoring.

You can also contact your Regional EPA air toxics office at the following numbers:

| Address | States | Website/ Phone Number |
|---|---|--|
| Region 1 1 Congress Street Suite 1100 Boston, MA 02114-2023 | CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT | www.epa.gov/region1 (888)372-7341 (617) 918-1650 |
| Region 2 290 Broadway New York, NY 10007-1866 | NJ, NY, PR, VI | www.epa.gov/region2 (212) 637-4023 |
| Region 3 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029 | DE, MD, PA, VA, WV, DC | www.epa.gov/region3 (215) 814-2746 |
| Region 4 Atlanta Federal Center 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303-8960 | FL, NC, SC, KY, TN, GA, AL, MS | www.epa.gov/region4 (404) 562-9131 (800) 241-1754 |
| Region 5 77 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604-3507 | IL, IN, MI, WI, MN, OH | www.epa.gov/region5 (312) 886-6812 (312) 353-6684 (312) 886-6798 |
| Region 6 1445 Ross Avenue Suite 1200 Dallas, TX 75202-2733 | AR, LA, NM, OK, TX | www.epa.gov/region6 (800) 887-6063 (214) 665-7250 (214) 665-7224 |
| Region 7 901 North Fifth Street Kansas City, KS 66101 | IA, KS, MO, NE | www.epa.gov/region7 (800) 223-0425 (913)-551-7003 |
| Region 8 1595 Wynkoop St. Denver, CO 80202-1129 | CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY | www.epa.gov/region8 (800) 227-8917* (303) 312-6460 |
| Region 9 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 | CA, AZ, HI, NV, GU, AS, MP | www.epa.gov/region9 (415) 947-8715 |
| Region 10 1200 6 th Ave. Suite 900, AWT-107 Seattle, WA 98101 | AK, ID, WA, OR | www.epa.gov/region10 (800) 424-4372* (206) 553-6220 |

For More Information

Copies of the rule and other materials are located at:
<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/area/arearules.html>

For more information on state requirements, please contact your state representatives at:
http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/area/table_state_contacts.doc or <http://www.4cleanair.org/contactUsaLevel.asp>



Summary of Regulations Controlling Air Emissions from

GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION BULK TERMINALS, BULK PLANTS, AND PIPELINE FACILITIES



NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS NESHAP (SUBPART BBBBBB)

FINAL RULE



GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION BULK TERMINALS, BULK PLANTS, AND PIPELINE FACILITIES (SUBPART BBBB)

What Is an Area Source?

- Any source that is not a major source. (A major source is a facility that emits, or has the potential to emit in the absence of controls, at least 10 tons per year (TPY) of individual hazardous air pollutants (HAP) or 25 TPY of combined HAP.)

Who Does This Rule Apply To?

- This rule applies to area source bulk gasoline terminals, pipeline breakout stations, pipeline pumping stations, and bulk gasoline plants.

What Am I Required To Do?

- This rule includes emission limits and management practices for storage tanks, cargo tanks (railcars and tank trucks), loading racks, and equipment leaks. (See Table 1.)

Compliance Demonstration

- Control devices used on loading racks at bulk terminals must be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit.
- Closed vent systems and control devices used on storage tanks also must be tested to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit.
- Other options for compliance demonstration include using recent performance tests or providing documentation that the devices are complying with State, local, or tribal rules or operating permits of at least equal stringency.
- Monitoring of operating parameters determined during performance tests or by engineering assessment is required to show continuing compliance.
- Annual inspections of storage tank roofs and seals are required for bulk terminals and pipeline breakout stations.

Table 1. National Air Toxic Standards for Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities (40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBB)¹

| Facility Type | Storage Tanks | Cargo Tank Loading Racks | Equipment Leaks |
|---|--|--|--|
| Bulk Gasoline Plant (less than 20,000 gallons per day) | For storage tanks \geq 250 gallons capacity, load storage tank using submerged fill with discharge that is no more than the following from the bottom of tank: a) 12 inches for pipes installed on or before 11/9/2006 b) 6 inches for pipes installed after 11/9/2006 | Use submerged filling | Same for all facilities: Implement monthly equipment leak inspection; standards allow a sight, sound, and smell inspection of all equipment components in gasoline liquid or vapor service |
| Bulk Gasoline Terminal (greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons per day) | \geq 75 cubic meters capacity: use specified floating roofs and seals or a closed vent system and control device to reduce emissions by 95% | Gasoline throughput \geq 250,000 gallons per day : 1) reduce HAP emissions to 80 milligrams (mg) or less, per liter of gasoline loaded into cargo tanks, and 2) limit the loading of gasoline into cargo tanks demonstrated to be vapor tight ² using Reference Method 27 or equivalent | |
| | $<$ 75 cubic meters capacity: cover tank with a fixed roof mounted in a stationary manner and maintain all openings in a closed position at all times when not in use | Gasoline throughput $<$ 250,000 gallons per day : use submerged filling for the loading of cargo tanks | |
| Pipeline Breakout Station | Same as bulk gasoline terminals | Not Applicable | |
| Pipeline Pumping Station | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | |

1. This is a summary table; compliance will only be determined by compliance with actual rule text in 40 CFR 63, subpart BBBB.
2. Must be tested annually and meet a maximum allowable pressure/vacuum change of 3 inches of water in 5 minutes.

What are the Impacts?

- Most facilities already comply with the final standards. We estimate about 14,000 facilities (20 bulk terminals, 1,600 cargo tanks, 400 pipeline breakout stations, 1,800 pipeline pumping stations, and 390 bulk plants) will need additional controls. Gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF) are regulated under 40 CFR 63, subpart CCCCC.
- The standards will annually reduce about 50,000 tons of volatile organic compounds (VOC) (including about 2,400 tons of HAP) in gasoline vapors. These reductions represent about a 22 percent emission reduction.
- We estimate capital costs of these standards at \$30 million. Because of the value of the product that is either recovered or prevented from evaporating, we estimate that the annualized cost of the final rules is a credit of about \$16 million.