



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Principal Center for Clean Air Act Regulations

REGULATORY ALERT

EPA Proposes Area Source Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, Pipeline Facilities, and Gasoline-dispensing Facilities Source Categories

This information is provided as a service of NASA's Clean Air Act Principal Center to inform you of regulatory developments. If you have further questions and/or need assistance with this matter, please contact Sharon Scroggins/MSFC (256-544-7932, sharon.scroggins@nasa.gov).

Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) for certain gasoline distribution operations at area source facilities, as described in the following sections. The proposed rule in the *Federal Register* (FR) on 9 November 2006 ([71 FR 66064](#)). The proposed rule includes two regulatory alternatives:

- Regulatory Alternative 1 proposes emission standards for bulk gasoline terminals, pipeline facilities, and bulk gasoline plants.
- Regulatory Alternative 2 includes the emission standards under Regulatory Alternative 1, in addition to proposed emission standards for gasoline-dispensing facilities.

Comments on this proposed rule must be received by EPA on or before 8 January 2007. A public hearing on this proposed rule, if requested, will be held on 7 December 2006.

Background

Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) generally regulates major source facilities separately from area source facilities. Major sources are those that have the potential to emit 10 tons per year (tpy) of any single HAP or 25 tpy of any combination of HAPs. Area sources are those that do not have the potential to emit 10 tpy of any single HAP or 25 tpy of any combination of HAPs. EPA promulgated a National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for facilities that are major sources of HAP emissions within the gasoline distribution source category on 14 December 1994 ([59 FR 64303](#)) under 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 63, Subpart R. This proposed rule establishes emission limits, work practice standards, and equipment inspection requirements for organic HAPs, including benzene and ethylene dichloride, emitted from area source gasoline distribution facilities.

Summary of Proposed Rule

The source category affected by this proposed rule is Stage I gasoline distribution area source facilities. Stage I distribution includes the operations necessary to distribute gasoline, beginning at the point the gasoline leaves the refinery production process and ending when the gasoline is loaded into the storage tanks at gasoline-dispensing facilities. Vehicle refueling (Stage II distribution) is not covered by this proposed rule. The five types of facilities that make up this distribution chain include the following:

- **Bulk gasoline terminals:** Large storage facilities that receive gasoline directly from the refineries via pipelines, barges, or tankers. Gasoline from the bulk terminal storage tanks is loaded into cargo tanks for distribution to smaller, intermediate storage facilities or directly to gasoline-dispensing facilities.
- **Pipeline breakout stations:** Stations that receive gasoline via pipelines, hold it in storage tanks, and re-inject it into pipelines as needed to meet the demand from downstream facilities.
- **Pipeline pumping stations:** Stations located along the entire length of a pipeline at about 40-mile intervals to provide the extra pressure needed to move the product through the pipeline. These stations do not normally have gasoline storage capability.
- **Bulk gasoline plants:** Intermediate storage and distribution facilities that typically receive gasoline from bulk terminals via tank trucks or railcars. Gasoline from bulk plants subsequently is loaded into tank trucks for transport to local dispensing facilities.
- **Gasoline-dispensing facilities located in Urban 1 or Urban 2 areas:** These facilities include both retail public outlets and private dispensing operations such as fleet vehicle refueling centers and various government motor pool facilities. Gasoline-dispensing facilities receive gasoline via tank trucks from bulk terminals or bulk plants. Urban 1 areas are counties that are part of a metropolitan statistical area with a population greater than 250,000, based on the 1990 and the most current U.S. Census Bureau statistical decennial census data. Urban 2 areas are counties where more than 50 percent of the population is classified by the U.S. Census Bureau as urban, based on the 1990 and most current U.S. Census Bureau statistical decennial census data.

The source category for this proposed rule only includes the delivery of gasoline at gasoline-dispensing facilities and does not include the vehicle refueling activities or equipment. Several NASA Centers operate bulk gasoline plants and gasoline-dispensing facilities. Exhibit 1 outlines the urban area status of the NASA Centers that are area sources of HAP emissions. Centers with gasoline-dispensing facilities that are located in Urban 1 or Urban 2 areas may be subject to the requirements under this proposed rule.

EXHIBIT 1

Urban Area Status of NASA Centers that are Area Sources of HAP Emissions

Urban 1 Areas (U1)	Urban 2 Areas (U2)	Rural Areas (R)
Ames Research Center	Plum Brook Station	Wallops Flight Facility
Dryden Flight Research Center	White Sands Test Facility	
Glenn Research Center		
Goddard Space Flight Center		
Goldstone Tracking Facility		
Jet Propulsion Laboratory		
Johnson Space Center		
Langley Research Center		
Michoud Assembly Facility		
Santa Susana Field Laboratory		
Stennis Space Center		

NOTE: Marshall Space Flight Center and Kennedy Space Center are major sources of HAP and are not subject to the requirements of this proposed rule. Gasoline distribution operations at these Centers are regulated by 40 CFR 63 Subpart R.

The compliance timeline for this rule is outlined in Exhibit 2.

EXHIBIT 2

Compliance Timeline for Rule

Type of Affected Source	Compliance deadline
Startup occurs before final rule is published in <i>Federal Register</i> (FR)	Date of publication of final rule in FR
Startup occurs after final rule is published in FR	Upon startup
Existing source	Three years after the date of publication of final rule in FR

All gasoline storage tanks with capacities less than 250 gallons and gasoline tanks with capacities less than 550 gallons that are used exclusively for fueling implements of husbandry are not required to comply with the control requirements. Implements of husbandry are farm equipment with pneumatic tires. The requirements for bulk gasoline plants and gasoline-dispensing facilities for maintaining compliance with this proposed rule are outlined in the following sections.

Gasoline-dispensing Facilities

Gasoline-dispensing facilities located in Urban 1 and Urban 2 areas must meet the following requirements:

- Use submerged filling for loading gasoline into storage tanks.
- Prohibit the handling of gasoline in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:
 1. Minimizing gasoline spills
 2. Cleaning up spills as expeditiously as practicable
 3. Covering all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use
 4. Minimizing gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators
- Submit an initial notification stating that the Center is subject to this subpart by 120 days after the final rule is published in the FR. Any Centers that meet a submerged fill requirement under an enforceable state or local permit prior to the date that the final rule is published in the FR are not required to submit an initial notification. The initial notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA regional office or the delegated state authority and must contain the following information:
 1. The name and address of the owner and the operator.
 2. The address (i.e., physical location) of the gasoline dispensing facility.
 3. A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to 40 CFR 63, subpart BBBBBB and identifying whether or not the requirements of the rule apply to the facility.
- Submit a notification of compliance status to the applicable EPA regional office or the delegated state authority by the compliance date specified in Exhibit 2 for the affected sources. The notification of compliance status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy and must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart. If the facility is in compliance with the requirements of the rule at the time the initial notification is due, the notification of compliance status may be submitted in lieu of the initial notification, provided that it contains the information listed above.

Bulk Gasoline Plants

Bulk gasoline plants must meet the following requirements:

- Use submerged filling for loading gasoline into storage tanks.
- Use submerged filling for loading gasoline into gasoline cargo tanks.
- Perform a monthly inspection of all equipment in gasoline service

- Prohibit the handling of gasoline in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:
 1. Minimizing gasoline spills
 2. Cleaning up spills as expeditiously as practicable
 3. Covering all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use
 4. Minimizing gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators
- Submit an initial notification that the Center is subject to this subpart by 120 days after the final rule is published in the FR. Those Centers that are meeting a submerged fill requirement under an enforceable state or local permit prior to the date that the final rule is published in the FR. The initial notification be submitted to the applicable EPA regional office or the delegated state authority and must contain the following information:
 1. The name and address of the owner and the operator
 2. The address (physical location) of the gasoline-dispensing facility
 3. A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBBBB, and identifying whether or not the requirements of the rule apply to the facility
 4. A brief description of the bulk plant, including the number of storage tanks in gasoline service, the capacity of each storage tank in gasoline service, and the average monthly gasoline throughput at the affected source
- Submit a notification of compliance status to the applicable EPA regional office or the delegated state authority by the compliance date specified in Exhibit 2 for the affected sources. The notification of compliance status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy and must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart. If the facility is in compliance with the requirements of the rule at the time the initial notification required is due, the notification of compliance status may be submitted in lieu of the initial notification, provided that it contains the information listed above.
- Maintain a record describing the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. Record in the log book each leak that is detected, including the following information
 1. The equipment type and identification number
 2. The nature of the leak (vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (sight, sound, or smell)
 3. The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak
 4. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak

5. "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak
6. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days
7. The actual date of successful repair of the leak

For each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection, record in the log book the following:

- The date on which the leak was detected
- The date of each attempt to repair the leak
- The reasons for the delay of repair
- The date of successful repair