



<http://blogs.dailybreeze.com/history/files/import/27572-chevonaerial-thumb-400x262.jpg>



<https://media.gettyimages.com/videos/oil-refinery-at-dusk-drone-shot-video-id1058837302?s=640x640>

Proposed Amended Rule 463 – Organic Liquid Storage
Proposed Amended Rule 1178 – Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities

PUBLIC WORKSHOP
MARCH 1, 2023

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[HTTPS://SCAQMD.ZOOM.US/J/93814044899](https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/93814044899)

MEETING ID: 938 1404 4899

TELECONFERENCE DIAL-IN: 1-669-900-6833

Agenda

Background

Proposed Amended Rule 463

Proposed Amended Rule 1178

Impact Assessment

Next Steps




BACKGROUND

Background – Proposed Amended Rule 1178

- Rule development for PAR 1178 initiated in response to Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach (WCWLB) Community Emission Reduction Plan (CERP)
 - WCWLB CERP identified need for improved leak detection and repair requirements and more stringent controls in Rule 1178 to reduce emissions from refineries
- PAR 1178 contains requirements for increased leak detection inspections with optical gas imaging cameras and additional controls
- PAR 1178 also addresses proposed State Implementation Plan disapproval

Background Proposed Amended Rules 463 and 1178

- On May 12, 2022, U.S. EPA proposed the Limited Approval, Limited Disapproval of California Air Plan Revisions; California Air Resources Board (CARB)
- U.S. EPA proposes to disapprove the reasonably available control technology (RACT) demonstrations submitted by CARB for the 2008 and 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards for sources covered by U.S. EPA's 2016 Control Techniques Guidelines (2016 CTG) for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry
 - Demonstrations partially rely on Rules 463 and 1178
- U.S. EPA's 2016 CTG applies to storage tanks with potential for VOC emissions of 6 tons per year or more used in the Oil and Natural Gas Sector
 - Current applicability for Rules 463 and 1178 based on tank capacity and TVP of material stored
- Proposed Amended Rules 463 and 1178 to amend applicability to include tanks subject to the 2016 CTG



PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 463

Subdivision (a) – Purpose and Applicability

(a) Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of this rule is to reduce emissions of volatile organic eCompounds (VOC) from the storage of organic liquids in stationary above-ground tanks. –This rule applies to any above-ground stationary tank with a capacity of 75,000 liters (19,815 gallons) or greater used for storage of organic liquids, and any above-ground tank with a capacity between 950 liters (251 gallons) and 75,000 liters (19,815 gallons) used for storage of gasoline. This rule also applies to any above-ground stationary tanks with Potential For VOC Emissions of 6 tons per year or greater used in Crude Oil Production.

Subdivision (g) – Exemptions

(g)(1) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following tanks, unless the tank has Potential For VOC Emissions of 6 tons per year or more and is used in Crude Oil Production, provided the person seeking the exemption supplies proof of the applicable criteria sufficient to satisfy the Executive Officer:

Applicability

Subdivision (a)

- Included tanks subject to U.S. EPA's 2016 CTG for Oil and Natural Gas Industry

Paragraph (g)(1)

- Modified to indicate that tanks subject to U.S. EPA's 2016 CTG are not exempt

Subdivision (b) – Definitions

- Added definitions for clarity to new revised applicability and new requirements

(b)(4) CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION is any operation from the well to the point of the crude oil transmission pipeline or other mechanism that distributes crude oil from the oil production site.

(b)(10) POTENTIAL FOR VOC EMISSIONS means emissions calculated for a Storage Tank constructed after [Date of Adoption] in accordance with 40 CFR §60.5365a, and emissions calculated for a Storage Tank existing on or before [Date of Adoption] using a generally accepted model or calculation methodology based on permitted throughput limits or, when a permitted throughput limit is not available, based on the highest throughput for any one calendar month as reported in the Annual Emissions Report pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees in years 2017 to 2022.

Definitions

“Crude Oil Production”

- Provides clarity for applicability

“Potential For VOC Emissions”

- Defines how potential for VOC emission are calculated to determine applicability to rule

Subdivision (c) – Tank Roof Requirements


(c)

No person shall place, store or hold in any tank with a capacity of 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) or greater, any organic liquid having a true vapor pressure of 25.8 mm Hg (0.5 psi) absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, ~~and~~ in any tank of more than 75,000 liters (19,815 gallons) capacity, any organic liquid having a true vapor pressure of 77.5 mm Hg (1.5 psi) absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, and any above-ground stationary tanks with Potential For VOC Emissions of 6 tons per year or greater used in Crude Oil Production, unless such tank is a pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent organic vapor loss to the atmosphere, or is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor control devices, or other vapor control device that has been determined to be equivalent after review by the staffs of the District, the Air Resources Board (ARB), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), and approved in writing by the District Executive Officer, ARB, and U.S. EPA, which is properly installed and continuously maintained in good operating condition:

Tank Requirements

Subdivision (c)

- Modified to include tanks subject to the U.S. EPA's 2016 CTG
- Staff continuing to work with U.S. EPA to ensure deficiency is addressed



PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1178

Subdivision (b) – Applicability

(b) Applicability

The rule applies to all aboveground Sstorage Ttanks that have capacity equal to or greater than 75,000 liters (19,815 gallons), are used to store Organic Liquids ~~with a true vapor pressure greater than 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute under actual storage conditions~~ and are located at any Petroleum Facility that emits more than 40,000 pounds (20 tons) per year of VOC as reported in the Annual Emissions Report pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees in any emission inventory year ~~in any emission inventory year~~ starting with the Emission Inventory Year 2000. This rule also applies to all aboveground Storage Tanks with Potential for VOC Emissions of 6 tons per year or greater used in Crude Oil Production.

Applicability

Subdivision (b)

- Removed true vapor pressure (TVP) threshold
- Tanks with TVP 0.1 psia or less remain exempt from most requirements (discussed in subdivision (j) – *Exemptions* section)
- Included tanks subject to U.S. EPA's 2016 CTG to address deficiency identified by U.S. EPA

Subdivision (c) – Definitions

- Added definitions for clarity to new revised applicability and new requirements
- Removed definitions no longer used in rule

(c)(5) CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION is any operation from the well to the point of the crude oil transmission pipeline or other mechanism that distributes crude oil from an oil production site.

(c)(28) POTENTIAL FOR VOC EMISSIONS means emissions calculated for a Storage Tank constructed after [Date of Adoption] in accordance with 40 CFR §60.5365a, and emissions calculated for a Storage Tank existing on or before [Date of Adoption] using a generally accepted model or calculation methodology based on permitted throughput limits or, when a permitted throughput limit is not available, based on the highest throughput for any one calendar month as reported in the Annual Emissions Report pursuant to Rule 301 - Permit Fees in years 2017 to 2022.

Definitions

“Crude Oil Production”

- Provides clarification for applicability

“Potential For VOC Emissions”

- Defines how potential for VOC emissions is calculated to determine applicability to rule

Subdivision (c) – Definitions *(continued)*

(c)(4) COMPONENT INSPECTION is monitoring of a Storage Tank roof and individual components, including but not limited to Roof Openings and Rim Seal Systems, with an Optical Gas Imaging Device and where the person conducting the inspection can clearly view each component through the Optical Gas Imaging Device.

(c)(22) OPTICAL GAS IMAGING DEVICE (OGI) is an infrared camera with a detector capable of visualizing gases in the 3.2-3.4 micrometer waveband.

(c)(42) TANK FARM INSPECTION is monitoring of all applicable Storage Tanks at a Facility with an Optical Gas Imaging Device and where the person conducting the inspection can clearly view the top of the tank shell, and fixed roof or dome, if applicable. Tank Farm Inspections may be conducted at an elevated position, at ground level, or a combination of both.

(c)(47) VISIBLE VAPORS is any vapors detected with an Optical Gas Imaging Device during a Component or Tank Farm Inspection, when operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer training, certification, user manuals, specifications, and recommendations.

“Component Inspection”

- Defines type of inspection required in subdivision (g) – Inspections and Monitoring

“Optical Gas Imaging Device”

- Define requirements for device used in OGI inspections

“Tank Farm Inspection”

- Defines type of inspection required in *subdivision (g) – Inspections and Monitoring*

“Visible Vapors”

- Provides clarity for tank condition requirements of *subdivision (d) – Requirements*

Subdivision (d) – Requirements

- Contains more stringent control requirements, requirements for tank condition, and implementation schedules
- Requirements with implementation passed dates were removed

(d)(1)(C)(iii)

Gaps between the tank shell and the Pprimary Sseal shall not exceed 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch) for a cumulative length of ~~1030~~ 1030 percent of the circumference of the tank, and 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) for ~~3060~~ 3060 percent of the circumference of the tank. No gap between the tank shell and the Pprimary Sseal shall exceed 3.8 centimeters (1-1/2 inches). No continuous gap between the tank shell and the Pprimary Sseal greater than 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) shall exceed 10 percent of the circumference of the tank.

Primary Seal Gap Requirements

Clause (d)(1)(C)(iii)

- Contains more stringent gap requirements Primary seal gaps >1/2 inch cannot exceed 10% of tank circumference
- Primary seal gaps >1/8 inch cannot exceed 30% of tank circumference
- Applies to all floating roof tanks

Subdivision (d) – Requirements *(continued)*

(d)(1)(D) Tank Condition Requirements

The owner or operator of an External Floating Roof Tank shall maintain the tank in a condition that is free of Visible Vapors, except when compliance with subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C) can be demonstrated pursuant to subparagraphs (f)(4)(E). Rim Seal Systems are not required to be free of Visible Vapors during a Component Inspection.

(d)(2)(C) Tank Condition Requirements

The owner or operator of an External Floating Roof Tank with a Domed Roof shall comply with the requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(D).

(d)(3)(D) Tank Condition Requirements

The owner or operator of an Internal Floating Roof Tank shall maintain shall comply with the requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(D).

Subparagraph (d)(1)(B) - Roof openings maintained in Vapor Tight Condition (less than 500 ppm demonstrated with Method 21 measurement)

Subparagraph (d)(1)(C) - Primary seal and secondary seal gap requirements

Subparagraph (f)(4)(E) - Demonstration must be made within 24 hours of when Visible Vapors were detected

Tank Condition Requirements for Floating Roof Tanks

Subparagraphs (d)(1)(D),
(d)(2)(C), and (d)(3)(C)

- Contains requirements to maintain tanks in condition free of Visible Vapors as determined by an optical gas imaging inspection required by paragraph (f)(4) – *Optical Gas Imaging Device Inspections*

Subdivision (d) – Requirements *(continued)*

(d)(4)(A)(i) Vent tank emissions to a Fuel Gas System or an Emission Control System with an overall control efficiency of at least 98% by weight or the tank emissions are vented to a fuel gas system.

(d)(4)(C) Tank Condition Requirements
The owner or operator of a Fixed Roof Tank shall maintain the tank in a condition that is free of Visible Vapors, except when compliance with clauses (d)(4)(A)(ii)-(iii) and (d)(4)(A)(v) can be demonstrated pursuant to subparagraph (f)(4)(E).

Subparagraph (d)(4)(A)(ii)-(iii) – The fixed roof and Roof openings maintained in Vapor Tight Condition (less than 500 ppm demonstrated with Method 21 measurement)

Subparagraph (d)(4)(A)(v) – Pressure-Vacuum Vents maintained in Vapor Tight Condition Roof openings maintained in Vapor Tight Condition

Subparagraph (f)(4)(E) - Demonstration must be made within 24 hours of when Visible Vapors were detected

Emission Control System and Tank Condition Requirements for Fixed Roof Tanks

Clause (d)(4)(A)(i)

- Contains requirements for emission control systems to meet 98% by weight control efficiency

Subparagraph (d)(4)(C)

- Contains requirements to maintain tanks in condition free of Visible Vapors (as determined by an optical gas imaging inspection required by paragraph (f)(4) – *Optical Gas Imaging Device Inspections*)

Subdivision (d) – Requirements *(continued)*

(d)(5)(B)

For Storage Tanks under common ownership subject to the requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(E), comply with the requirements for doming specified in subparagraph (d)(1)(E) according to the following schedule: Comply with the requirements for domed external floating roof tanks specified in paragraph (d)(2) no later than six years after becoming subject to this rule. Any external floating roof tank that later becomes subject to this requirement based on any subsequent emission inventory year, shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) no later than two years after becoming subject to this rule.

- (i) No later than December 31, 2031 for at least 1/3 of the applicable Storage Tanks; and
- (ii) No later than December 31, 2033 for at least 1/2 of the applicable Storage Tanks; and
- (iii) No later than December 31, 2038 for all of the applicable Storage Tanks.

Any External Floating Roof Tank that is not permitted to store Organic Liquid with at least 97% by volume crude oil that later becomes subject to the doming requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(E) after [Date of Adoption] shall install a Domed Roof on the applicable tank no later than two years after becoming subject to the doming requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(E).

Any External Floating Roof Tank that is permitted to store Organic Liquid with at least 97% by volume crude oil that later becomes subject to the doming requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(E) shall install a Domed Roof on the applicable Storage Tank no later than 3 years after becoming subject to the doming requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(E).

Crude oil tanks that become subject to doming on date of adoption

Existing requirement for tanks that later become subject to doming (non-crude oil tanks)

Crude oil tanks that become subject to doming after date of adoption

Compliance Schedules For Doming Crude Oil Tanks

Subparagraph (d)(5)(B)

- Contains compliance schedules for doming for crude oil tanks that become:
 - Subject to doming upon date of adoption
 - Percentage of subject tanks required by 2031, 2033, and 2038
 - Subject to doming after date of adoption
 - 3 years after becoming subject to doming

Subdivision (d) – Requirements *(continued)*

(d)(5)(C)

Comply with the requirements for Internal Floating Roof Tanks specified in paragraph (d)(3) when the tank is next emptied and degassed, but no later than 10 years after [Date of Adoption]. Any Internal Floating Roof Tanks that later becomes subject to the rule shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (d)(3) when the tanks are scheduled for emptying and degassing, but no later than 5 years after becoming subject to the rule.~~Comply with the requirements for internal floating roof tanks specified in paragraph (d)(3) when the tanks are scheduled for emptying and degassing, but no later than five years after becoming subject to this rule.~~

Compliance Schedule For Installing Secondary Seals on Internal Floating Roof Tanks

Subparagraph (d)(5)(C)

- Contains compliance schedule for installing a secondary seal on an internal floating roof tank
 - When tank next emptied and degassed, no later than 10 years after date of adoption

Subdivision (f) – Inspection and Monitoring Requirements

(f)(4) Optical Gas Imaging Device Inspections

Effective January 1, 2024, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with subparagraphs (d)(1)(D), (d)(2)(C), (d)(3)(C) and (d)(4)(C), by conducting OGI inspections in accordance with the following requirements:

Subparagraphs (d)(1)(D), (d)(2)(C), (d)(3)(C) – Floating roof tanks maintained free of Visible Vapors except when compliance with <500 ppm and gap requirements is demonstrated within 24 hours of detection of Visible Vapors

Subparagraph (d)(4)(C) – Fixed roof tanks maintained free of Visible Vapors except when compliance with <500 ppm is demonstrated within 24 hours of detection of Visible Vapors

(f)(4)(A) Inspections shall be conducted by a person who has completed a manufacturer’s certification or training program for the OGI device used to conduct the inspection.

(f)(4)(B) The person conducting the inspection shall operate and maintain the OGI device in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications and recommendations.

Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) Inspections

Paragraph (f)(4)

- Contained requirements for OGI inspections that determine compliance with tank condition requirements

Subparagraphs (f)(4)(A), (f)(4)(B)

- Contains requirements for person conducting the OGI inspections

Subdivision (f) – Inspection and Monitoring Requirements

(continued)

(f)(4)(C) Tank Farm Inspections shall be conducted at least every 7 calendar days since the last Tank Farm Inspection was conducted.

(f)(4)(D) Component Inspections shall be conducted for floating roof tanks according to the following schedules:

- (i) In the 3rd month after an inspection required by paragraph (f)(1) for external floating roof tanks.
- (ii) Semi-annually for domed External Floating Roof Tanks and Internal Floating Roof Tanks.

Paragraph (f)(1) – Semi-annual complete gap measurement inspections

(f)(4)(E) Demonstration of compliance with subparagraphs (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C), clause (d)(4)(A)(ii)-(iii) or (d)(4)(A)(v), shall be made within 24 hours from when Visible Vapors were detected. If compliance with applicable requirements cannot be demonstrated or is not determined, within 24 hours, the Storage Tank is non-compliant.

Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) Inspections

Subparagraphs (f)(4)(C), (f)(4)(D)

- Contains requirements for type of inspection and frequency

Subparagraph (f)(4)(E)

- Contains requirements for demonstrating compliance with Vapor Tight Condition and gap requirements when Visible Vapors are detected

Subdivision (h) – Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

(h)(1)(A) Notify the Executive Officer by phone (1-800-CUT-SMOG or 1-800-288-7664) within 8 hours of identifying a Storage Tank that not in compliance with all applicable requirements of the rule and requires maintenance pursuant to subdivision (g), and identify the Storage Tank and the reason it does not meet the requirements of the rule.

Reporting and Recordkeeping for Inspections Required by Paragraphs (f)(1)-(f)(3)

Subparagraph (h)(1)(A)

- Contains requirements for notification to South Coast AQMD when a tank does not meet all requirements of the rule

Subdivision (h) – Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

(h)(2) For OGI inspections required by subparagraph (f)(4), the owner or operator shall:

(h)(2)(A) Report all Visible Vapors to the Executive Officer by phone (1-800-CUT-SMOG or 1-800-288-7664) within 8 hours of detection.

(h)(2)(B) Keep records of Component Inspections, including tank identification, date of inspection and findings. Findings shall include identification of Storage Tanks from which Visible Vapors were identified, any determinations made pursuant to subparagraph (f)(4)(E), and corrective measures taken, if applicable.

(h)(2)(C) Keep records Visible Vapors detected during a Tank Farm Inspection, including tank identification, date of inspection, and findings. Findings shall include identification of tanks from which Visible Vapors were identified, any determinations made pursuant to subparagraph (f)(4)(E), and corrective measures taken, if applicable.

(h)(2)(D) Record all Visible Vapors from tanks for a minimum of 5 seconds. Digital recordings shall be accurately time-stamped and kept on-site for a minimum of 2 years to be made available to the Executive Officer upon request.

Reporting and Recordkeeping for OGI Inspections Required by Paragraph (f)(4)

Subparagraph (h)(2)(A)

- Notification to South Coast AQMD when Visible Vapors detected during Component or Tank Farm Inspection

Subparagraphs (h)(2)(B), (h)(2)(C)

- Recordkeeping requirements for each type of inspection

Subparagraph (h)(2)(D)

- Requirements for digital recordings taken with OGI device

Subdivision (j) – Exemptions

(j)(2) Storage Tanks that do not have a Potential For VOC Emissions of 6 tons per year or greater used in Oil Production and are storing Organic Liquid with a True Vapor Pressure equal to or less than 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute under actual storage conditions are exempt from the requirements of this rule, with the exception of the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(4), (h)(1) and (h)(6), provided the owner or operator demonstrates that the Organic Liquid stored has a True Vapor Pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less under actual storage conditions semi-annually.

(j)(2) Domed External Floating Roof Tanks installed prior to January 1, 2002 shall be exempt from the requirements of subparagraph (d)(2)(B) and (d)(2)(E) for secondary seals.

(j)(7) External floating roof tanks permitted to contain more than 97% by volume crude oil shall be exempt from the doming requirements of paragraph (d)(2)(A) and (d)(2)(B) but shall comply with other remaining applicable requirements of this rule.

Exemptions

Paragraph (j)(2)

- Added exemption for tanks storing material with TVP <0.1 psia, as demonstrated semi-annually, from all requirements except OGI inspections and associated reporting

Removed existing Paragraph (j)(2)

- Removed exemption from secondary seals for domed tanks

Removed existing paragraph (j)(7)

- Removed exemption from doming for crude oil tanks

A photograph of several large, circular, concrete water treatment tanks in an industrial facility. The tanks are arranged in a row, and the image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter. The text 'IMPACT ASSESSMENT' is centered in white, bold, uppercase letters.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Addressing U.S. EPA's Limited Disapproval

- PARs 463 and 1178 proposed to be amended to include storage tanks subject to U.S. EPA's 2016 CTG
- Staff identified storage tanks that may be subject to EPA's 2016 CTG
 - Storage tanks already meeting RACT; or
 - Storage tanks do not have a potential for VOC emissions of 6 tpy
- Staff has not identified any tanks that would be required to add controls to meet RACT due to proposed amended applicability

Emission Reductions

- PAR 1178 will affect 1,072 storage tanks at 29 facilities including refineries, bulk storage and loading facilities and crude oil production facilities
- PAR will reduce VOC emissions by 0.76 tons per day with implementation of more stringent control requirements and optical gas imaging (OGI) inspections

Proposed Requirement	Reductions (tpd)
Weekly OGI inspections	0.45
Doming for crude oil tanks	0.27
98% Emission control for fixed roof tanks	0.02
Secondary seals for internal floating roof tanks	0.01
More stringent gap requirements	0.01
Total Reductions	0.76

Cost-Effectiveness

- \$36,000 per ton of VOC threshold established in Final 2022 Air Quality Management Plan
- Costs obtained from suppliers and facilities for vapor recovery, doming, secondary seals, and OGI inspections
- Staff conducted cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness analyses

Proposed Requirement	Cost-Effectiveness (\$/ton of VOC reduced)		Next Progressively More Stringent Requirement from Proposed Requirements	Incremental Cost-Effectiveness (\$/ton of VOC reduced)
98% Emission control for fixed roof tanks storing material with TVP >0.1 psia	Units currently meeting proposed requirement	→	98% emission control for all fixed roof tanks	Greater than \$69,000
Secondary seals for internal floating roof tanks storing material with TVP >0.1 psia	\$22,100	→	Secondary seals for all internal floating roof tanks	\$1,822,000
Doming for tanks storing material with TVP ≥3 psia	\$35,800	→	Doming for all external floating roof tanks	\$394,000
Weekly OGI inspections	\$18,200	→	OGI inspections twice weekly	\$503,000

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Socioeconomic Assessment

- PAR 463 and PAR 1178 subject to CEQA and socioeconomic assessments

CEQA Assessment

- Staff is reviewing proposed project to determine any potential adverse environmental impacts
- Appropriate CEQA documentation will be prepared based on analysis

Socioeconomic Assessment

- Staff will prepare and release for public review and comment at least 30 days prior to Public Hearing for PAR 463 and PAR 1178

Next Steps

Written
Comments
Requested by
March 15,
2023

Stationary
Source
Committee
March 17, 2023

Set Hearing
April 7, 2023

Public
Hearing
May 5, 2023

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To receive e-mail notifications for Rule 1178 – Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities, sign up at: www.aqmd.gov/sign-up



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